

INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF WOMEN
QUINQUENNIAL MEETING

ROME 1914







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GROUP OF I. C. W. DELEGATES AT FRASCATI, SATURDAY, MAY 9 TH.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES FEMMES.
INTERNATIONALER FRAUENBUND.

REPORT ON THE QUINQUENNIAL MEETINGS.
RAPPORT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE QUINQUENNALE.
BERICHT ÜBER DIE GENERALVERSAMMLUNG.

ROME 1914.

EDITED BY THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN
PRESIDENT OF THE I.C.W.



G. BRAUNSCHKE HOFBUCHDRUCKEREI UND VERLAG
KARLSRUHE i. B.

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FOREWORD

At the very moment when this volume was on the point of publication, many of the countries represented by our National Councils were suddenly plunged into war, and the principles for which the International Council stands appear for the time being to have passed into oblivion. And yet even in this time of darkness, we know that our members scattered all over the world, still cherish the ideals which brought their representatives so close together at the Quinquennial Meeting in Rome last May, which now seems so far away. Those ideals have been very beautifully expressed in a message issued by the Religious Society of Friends, and which has already been circulated amongst our National Councils by the Convener of our International Standing Committee on Peace and Arbitration at my request. I therefore re-print this Message at the commencement of this record of the work of the International Council of Women at their Quinquennial Meeting of 1914, believing that it will find an echo in all our hearts and will remind us that the links which bind us together are still unbroken, and that even at this time we may all according to our opportunity, labour to strengthen them.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN,
President.

*Vice-Regal Lodge
Dublin, August 1914.*

TO ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF GOODWILL

(A Message from the Religious Society of Friends.)

We find ourselves to-day in the midst of what may prove to be the fiercest conflict in the history of the human race. Whatever may be our view of the processes which have led to its inception, we have now to face the fact that war is proceeding upon a terrific scale.

What is to be the attitude of Christian men and women and of all who believe in the brotherhood of humanity? In the distress and perplexity of this new situation, many are so stunned as scarcely to be able to discern the path of duty. In the sight of God we should seek to get back to first principles, and to determine on a course of action which shall prove us to be worthy citizens of His Kingdom. In making this effort let us remember those groups of men and women in all the nations concerned, who will be animated by a similar spirit, and who believe with us that the fundamental unity of the family of God is the one enduring reality, even when we are forced into an apparent denial of it.

Although it would be premature to make any pronouncement upon many aspects of the situation on which we have no sufficient data for a reliable judgment, we can, and do, call ourselves and you to a consideration of certain principles which may safely be enunciated.

1.— The conditions which have made this catastrophe possible must be regarded by us as essentially unchristian. This war spells the bankruptcy of much that we too lightly call Christian. No nation, no Church, no individual can be wholly exonerated. We have all participated to some extent in these conditions. We have been content, or too little discontented, with them. If we apportion blame, let us not fail first to blame ourselves, and to seek the forgiveness of Almighty God.

2.— In the hour of darkest night it is not for us to lose heart. Never was there greater need for men of faith. To many will come the temptation to deny God, and to turn away with despair from the Christianity which seems to be identified with bloodshed on so gigantic a scale. Christ is crucified afresh to-day. If some forsake Him and flee, let it be more clear that there are others who take their stand with Him, come what may.

3.— This we may do by continuing to show the spirit of love to all. For those whose conscience forbids them to take up arms there are other ways of serving, and definite plans are already being made to enable them to take their full share at this crisis. In pity and helpfulness towards the suffering and stricken we shall all share. If we stop at

this, "what do we more than others?" Our Master bids us pray for and love our enemies. May we be saved from forgetting that they too are the children of our Father. May we think of them with love and pity. May we banish thoughts of bitterness, harsh judgments, the revengeful spirit. To do this is in no sense unpatriotic. We may find ourselves the subjects of misunderstanding. But our duty is clear — to be courageous in the cause of love and in the hate of hate. May we prepare ourselves even now for the day when once more those who are now at war will stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to bring in the Kingdom of God.

4.— It is not too soon to begin to think out the new situation which will arise at the close of the war. We are being compelled to face the fact that the human race has been guilty of a gigantic folly. We have built up a culture, a civilisation, and even a religious life surpassing in many respects that of any previous age, and we have been content to rest it all upon a foundation of sand. Such a state of society cannot endure so long as the last word in human affairs is brute force. Sooner or later it was bound to crumble. At the close of this war we shall be faced with a stupendous task of reconstruction. In some ways it will be rendered supremely difficult by the legacy of ill-will, by the destruction of human life, by the tax upon all in meeting the barest wants of the millions who will have suffered through the war. But in other ways it will be easier. We shall be able to make a new start, and to make it all together. We shall have an opportunity of reconstructing European culture upon the only possible permanent foundation — mutual trust and goodwill. Such a reconstruction would not only secure the future of European civilisation, but would save the world from the threatened catastrophe of seeing the great nations of the East building their new social order also upon the sand, and thus turning the thought and wealth needed for their education and development into that which could only be a fetter to themselves and a menace to the West. If this is to be accomplished it will need the united and persistent pressure of all who believe in such a future for mankind. There will still be multitudes who can see no

good in the culture of other nations, and who are unable to believe in any genuine brotherhood among those of different races. Already those, who think otherwise, must begin to think and plan for such a future if the supreme opportunity of the final peace is not to be lost, and if we are to be saved from being again sucked down into the whirlpool of military aggrandisement and rivalry. In time of peace all the nations have been preparing for war. In the time of war let all men of goodwill prepare for peace. The Christian conscience must be awakened to the magnitude of the issues. The great friendly democracies in each country must be ready to make their influence felt. Now is the time to speak of this thing, to work for it, to pray for it.

5.— If this is to happen it seems to us of vital importance that the war should be brought to a close at the earliest possible moment. The conduct of negotiations has taught us the necessity of prompt action in international affairs. Should the opportunity offer, every nation should be ready to act with promptitude in demanding that the terms suggested are of a kind which it will be possible for all parties to accept, and that the negotiations be entered upon in the right spirit.

6.— We believe in God. Human freewill gives us power to hinder the fulfilment of His loving purposes. It also means that we may actively co-operate with Him. If it is given to us to see something of a glorious possible future, after all the desolation and sorrow that lie before us, let us be sure that sight has been given us by Him. No day should close without our putting up our prayer to Him that He will lead His family into a new and better day. At a time when so severe a blow is being struck at the great causes of moral, social, and religious reform for which so many have struggled, we need to look with expectation and confidence to Him, whose cause they are, and find a fresh inspiration in the certainty of His victory.

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INTRODUCTION

The history of the Fifth Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women is contained in this Volume, and is now respectfully submitted to the Members of the International Council, and to the Public.

A few introductory remarks are required to explain the plan of the Book. It is divided into four main Sections.

Section I. contains what might be termed the Official documents in connection with the Meeting, such as: —

President's Memorandum regarding the Quinquennial Meeting issued a fortnight after the close of the Meeting.

Resolutions passed at the Council Meeting.

Report of the work of the International Council during the last Quinquennial Period 1909—1914, submitted to the Council by the Corresponding Secretary.

The Treasurer's Report of the last Quinquennial Period.

Section II. contains the Reports of the Business Meetings of the Council, and of the Executive Committee, based on a combination of the Official Minutes, and on the shorthand notes of the three Stenographers who were engaged to report the Proceedings in French, German and English respectively.

Extracts from the Stenographers' notes have been given in all cases where it seemed necessary that this should be done, in order to explain the attitude of the International Council regarding questions relating to its work; or when it appeared desirable that the exact words of the Speakers taken down by the Shorthand-Writers should explain certain controversial matters which arose.

It also gives the Reports of the Proceedings of the Public Evening Meetings, which were held as part of the

Quinquennial Council's Sessions, i. e. the speeches made:—
 at the Welcome Meeting,
 at the three other Evening Meetings, and
 at the Farewell Reception.

The speeches made on these occasions could not be given quite at full length, in order to keep the volume within reasonable limits. For the report of these speeches the Editor had to rely on manuscripts or excerpts which the Speakers were kind enough to provide, as it had proved impossible to have these Evening Meetings reported by Stenographers.

Section III. places on permanent record:—

The Quinquennial Reports submitted by the affiliated National Councils, and by the Hon. Vice-Presidents, and Correspondents in countries where no Councils yet exist; Also the Reports of the nine Standing Committees of the International Council. No report is given of the Meetings of the nine Standing Committees, which were held on May 6th. and 7th., as they were only summoned for the preparation of the reports which later on were presented to the Council Meeting, nor of the Meetings of these Committees, which were held after the close of the Council Sessions on May 14th., by kind invitation in the Garden of the British Embassy, as on this occasion the newly elected Conveners met the members of their Committees merely to discuss with them the best ways of carrying out the decisions of the Council Sessions.

Section IV. At the beginning and end of the Volume several lists are given, which it is hoped will be useful to the members of National Councils for reference, i. e.

List of General Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees,

List of National Councils, Hon. Vice-Presidents and Correspondents;

List of Members of the International Standing Committees;

List of Delegates who attended the Quinquennial Meeting;

List of Patrons and Contributors;

List of Publications of the International Council of Women.

The book is partly written in English, partly in French, and partly in German, i. e. the official documents are given in all three languages, while the reports of National Councils and Standing Committees are each printed in the language in which they were presented. In the report of the proceedings of the Council, the general text is given in English, but all resolutions accepted are recorded in the three official languages and the extracts from the discussions always in the language in which the speech was given.

I trust that this Record of a Council Meeting which was remarkable for the proofs it gave of the growth of International feeling between the women workers of the countries represented, and of their capacity to work together for objects demanding International co-operation, will be found useful to our Members and to the Public as an interpretation of the true meaning and potentiality of the ideals which bind together those who form the International Council of Women.

ISHBEL ABERDEEN.

Vice-Regal Lodge

Dublin, July 1914.

PART I

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

GENERAL OFFICERS FOR THE QUIN- QUENNIAL PERIOD 1909—1914.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN,
Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland,
and Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- 1st. MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, D. Sc., Ph. D., F. L. S.
1 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland.
- 2nd. CONTESSA SPALLETTI RASPONI,
Villino Spalletti, Via Piacenza, Rome, Italy.
- 3rd. FRAU MARIANNE HAINISCH,
Rochusgasse 7, Wien, Austria.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

FRÄULEIN DR. PHIL. ALICE SALOMON,
Neue Ansbacher Str. 7, Berlin W 50, Germany.

RECORDING SECRETARY:

DR. ALEXANDRA SKOGLUND,
Brunnsgatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden.

TREASURER:

MRS .W. E. SANFORD,
Wesanford, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

GENERAL OFFICERS FOR THE QUIN- QUENNIAL PERIOD 1914—1919

electd at the Council Meeting in Rome.

PRESIDENT:

H. E. THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN,
Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland,
and Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- 1st. MME. JULES SIEGFRIED,
226 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.
- 2nd. FRÖKEN HENNI FORCHHAMMER,
Ingemannsvej 3 B, Copenhagen, Denmark.
- 3rd. MRS. HENRY DOBSON,
Elboden Place, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

FRÄULEIN DR. ALICE SALOMON,
Neue Ansbacher Str. 7, Berlin W 50, Germany.

RECORDING SECRETARY:

MME. ALPHEN SALVADOR,
9 rue de Tasse, Paris, France.

TREASURER:

MRS. W. E. SANFORD,
Wesanford, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

CONVENERS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE:

For 1909—1914: MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS,
1914—1919: 78 Pleasant Boulevard, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

PRESS:

For 1909—1914: MEJUFFROUW JOHANNA NABER,
5 Van Eeghenstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
For 1914—1919: MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT, M. D., D. Sc.,
408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va., U. S. A.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION:

For 1909—1914: MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
Meadowyld Cottage, Eliot, York County, Maine, U. S. A.
For 1914—1919: MRS. GEORGE CADBURY,
Northfield Manor, near Birmingham, England.

LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN:

For 1909—1913: MME. CHARLES d'ABBADIE d'ARRAST,
32 rue Vanneau, Paris, France.
For 1914—1919: MEJUFFROUW DR. E. C. VAN DORP,
9 Daendelstr., 's Gravenhage, Holland.

SUFFRAGE AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP:

For 1909—1914: REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
1914—1919: Moylan, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD & TRAFFIC IN WOMEN:

For 1909—1914: MME. AVRIL DE STE. CROIX,
1914—1919: 1 Avenue Malakoff, Paris, France.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

For 1909—1914: H. E. THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN,
 Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland,
 and Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.

For 1914—1919: MME. LE DR. GIRARD MANGIN,
 176 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.

EDUCATION:

For 1909—1914: MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, D. Sc., Ph. D., F. L. S.
 1914—1919: 1 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION:

For 1909—1914: CONTESSA DANIELI CAMOZZI,
 1914—1919: Via delle Muratte 25, Roma, Italy.

**TRADES, PROFESSIONS AND EMPLOYMENTS
FOR WOMEN:**

For 1914—1919: FRAU DR. ALTMANN-GOTTHEINER,
 Rennershofstr. 7, Mannheim, Germany.

HON. PRESIDENT:

(Member of the Executive Committee, with a vote).

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
 Meadowyld Cottage, Eliot, Yorke Co, Maine, U.S. A.
 Former President of the International Council of Women, 1899-1904.

NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN.

Federated with the International Council of Women.

The President of each National Council is ex-officio a Vice-President and a member of the Council's Executive Committee.

1. United States. Federated 1893.

President.—MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT M. D., D. Sc., 408 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

Secretary.—MRS. FLO JAMESON-MILLER, Wilmington, Illinois.

Treasurer.—MRS. AMASA EATON, 701 Smith Street, Providence, R. I.

2. Canada. Federated 1897.

President.—MRS. TORRINGTON, 12 Pembroke Street, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary.—MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS, 78 Pleasant Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.

Treasurer.—MRS. GEORGE WATT, 65 Dufferin Avenue, Brantford, Ont.

3. Germany. Federated 1897.

President.—FRÄULEIN DR. GERTRUD BÄUMER, Gillstr. 9, Berlin-Grünwald.

Int. Secretary and Treasurer.—FRAU DR. ELISABETH ALTMANN-GOTTHEINER, Rennershofstr. 7, Mannheim.

4. Sweden. Federated 1898.

President.—FRU EVA UPMARK, 53, Sybillegatan, Stockholm.

Secretary.—FRÖKEN ELLEN TERSERUS, Kommendörsgatan, Stockholm.

Treasurer.—BARONESS E. FRÖHLICH, 15 Floragatan, Stockholm.

5. Great Britain and Ireland. Federated 1898.

President.—MRS. CREIGHTON, Hampton Court Palace.

Organising Secretary.—MISS EMILY JANES, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

Treasurer.—MRS. ROWLAND PROTHERO, 3 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, S. W.

6. **Denmark.**

President.—FRÖKEN HENNI FORCHHAMMER, Ingemannsvej 3B., Copenhagen.

Secretary.—FRU CLARA TYBJERG, 9 Rosenvangets Side Allee, Copenhagen.

Treasurer.—FRU MICHELLE CARLSEN, Nörre Voldgade 54, Copenhagen.

7. **Netherlands.** Federated 1899.

President.—MEVROUW VAN BIEMA HYMANS, Prins Maurits Laan 54, 'sGravenhage.

Secretary.—MEVROUW H. BODDAERT SCHURBEQUE, Laan Copes 79, 'sGravenhage.

Treasurer.—MEVROUW DR. C. M. WERKER-BEAUJON, W. de Zwijgerstr. 1a, Utrecht.

8. **New South Wales.** Federated 1899.

President.—The LADY EDELINE STRICKLAND, Sydney.

Secretary.—MISS ROSE SCOTT, Lynton, 294 Jersey Road, Paddington, Sydney.

Treasurer.—MRS. J. GOLDSCHMIDT, Holebrook, New South Head Road, Edgecliff, Sydney.

Tasmania. Federated 1899.

President.—MRS. HENRY DOBSON, Elboden Place, Hobart.

Secretary.—MISS M. H. BISDEE, Elboden Place, Hobart.

Victoria. Federated 1903.

President.—LADY FLEETWOOD FULLER, State Government House, Melbourne.

Secretary.—MISS MICHAELIS, Linden, Ackland St., St. Kilda.

Treasurer.—MRS. EDWARD BAGE, Cranford, Fulton Street, E. St. Kilda.

Queensland. Federated 1906.

President.—MRS. J. KINGSBURY, Robert Street, Toowong near Brisbane.

Secretary.—MRS. W. H. CARVOSSO, Arthur Street, New Farm, Brisbane.

Treasurer.—MRS. A. J. BOYD, Milton.

West Australia. Federated 1911.

President.—MRS. JAMES COWAN, 31 Malcolm Street, Perth.

Secretary.—MISS EVIE MARMION, 9 Colin Street, West Perth.

Treasurer.—MRS. ABBOTT, Mount Street, Perth.

9. **Italy.** Federated 1900.
President.—CONTESSA SPALLETTI RASPONI, Villino Spalletti,
 Via Piacenza, Rome.
Secretary.—MME. BETTS, Via Giovanni Lanza 135, Rome.
Treasurer.—MME. MARIE GRASSI KOENEN, Via Manin 53,
 Rome.
10. **France.** Federated 1901.
President.—MME. JULES SIEGFRIED, 226 Boulevard Saint-
 Germain, Paris.
Secretary.—MME. AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX, 1 Avenue Mala-
 koff, Paris.
Treasurer.—MME. DIETERLEN, 82 Boulevard des Batignolles,
 Paris.
11. **Argentina.** Federated 1901.
President.—SEÑORA ALVINA VAN PRAET DE SALA, 741 Calle
 Carlos Pellegrine, Buenos Ayres.
Secretary.—MRS. J. T. RAYNES, 3663 Avenida Diaz Velez,
 Buenos Ayres.
Treasurer.—SEÑORA D. DE DEVOTO, Calle Rivadavia 1063,
 Buenos Ayres.
12. **Switzerland.** Federated 1903.
President.—FRÄULEIN KLARA HONEGGER, Tödistr. 45, Zürich II.
Secretary.—FRAU E. RUDOLPH, Scheideggstr. 45, Zürich II.
Treasurer.—MME. CHAPONNIÈRE-CHAIX, Chemin Dumas 16,
 Genève.
13. **Austria.** Federated 1903.
President.—FRAU MARIANNE HAINISCH, Rochusgasse 7,
 Wien III.
Secretary.—FRAU KAROLINE VON NIEBAUER, Wien I, Nagler-
 gasse 5.
Treasurer.—FRAU EMILIE HAINISCH, Wien III, Lagergasse 1.
14. **Hungary.** Federated 1904.
President.—GRÄFIN ALBERT APPONYI, I Verboczi u. 17, Budapest.
Secretary.—FRAU GEORGEDE MARKOS, X Szabóky u. 47, Budapest.
Treasurer.—FRAU ARZULA VON ELEK, Nagy János u. 23,
 Budapest IV.

15. **Norway.** Federated 1904.
President.—FRÖKEN GINA KROG, Keyzersgate 7, Kristiania.
Secretary.—FRU CLÄRE M. MJÖEN, Winderen, Kristiania.
Treasurer.—FRU ANNA BACKER, Fredrikstad.
16. **Belgium.** Federated 1906.
President.—M^{lle}. LÉONIE LA FONTAINE, 41 rue des Deux
 Eglises, Bruxelles.
Treasurer.—M^{me}. E. NYST, 104 Avenue Brugmann, Bruxelles.
17. **Greece.** Federated 1908.
Acting Vice-President.—M^{me}. SOPHIE SCHLIEMANN, Boulevard
 de l'Université, Athens.
Treasurer.—M^{me}. AUGUSTA XANTHAKÉS, Pirée.
18. **Bulgaria.** Federated 1908.
President.—M^{me}. I. MALINOFF, Uliza Graf-Ignatieff, 11, Sofia.
Int. Secretary.—M^{me}. IRENE SOKÊROFF, 6 Septembre 30, Sofia.
Treasurer.—M^{me}. DIMITCHEFF, Rue Gladstone, Sofia.
19. **Servia.** Federated 1911.
Acting Vice-President.—M^{me}. MILKA VOULAVITCH, 10 rue
 Jougovitch, Belgrade.
Secretary.—M^{me}. HÉLÈNE MARCOVITCH, 2 rue Danitchitch,
 Belgrade.
Treasurer.—M^{lle}. CATHERINE HOLTZ, 6 rue Lorino, Belgrade.
20. **Finland.** Federated 1911.
President.—FRU TILMI HAINARI, Johannestie 2, Helsingfors.
Secretary.—FRU GEORGINA LEINBERG, Alexandersgatan 42,
 Helsingfors.
Treasurer.—FRU EMMY AHNGAR, Helsingfors.
21. **South Africa.** Federated 1913.
President.—LADY ROSE INNES, Karatara, Kenilworth, Cape
 Town, Cape Province.
Secretary.—CLARE, LADY MOLTENO, Ballochmyle, Kenilworth,
 Cape Town, Cape Province.
Treasurer.—M^{rs}. D. MURRAY, Imperial Hotel, Bloemfontein,
 O. F. S.
22. **Portugal.** Federated 1914.
President.—M^{me}. ADELAIDE CABETTE, Avenue Duque d'Avila,
 J. J. R. G. 1^o, Lisbon.
Secretary.—M^{me}. MARIA CLARA CORREIA ALVES, R. Con-
 sathero Monteverdi, E. M. 2, Lisbon.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

For Countries where Councils are not yet formed:

Hon. Vice-Presidents may attend meetings of the Executive and take part in the proceedings, but have no vote.

SELMA HANUM RIZA **Turkey**
Palais de Matchka, Béchiktache, Constantinople.

DR. ANNA CHABANOFF **Russia**
Jukovskaiastr. 38, Petersburg.

MME. ELISE BRATIANO **Roumania**
5 Strada Lascar Catargi, Bucharest.

**Correspondents in Countries where Hon. Vice-Presidents
have not yet been appointed.**

MRS. ELLEN HOPKINS, El Ma'adi, Cairo, Egypt.

YAMEI KIN M. D., Imperial Peiyang, Women's Medical School, East Gate Suburb, Tientsin, China.

MME. TSUDA, GOBAN Cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan.

PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE QUINQUENNIAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AT ROME 1914.*

Members and Officers of the National Councils of Women,

In sending out this memorandum regarding the work of our recent quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women at Rome, I feel that my first duty is to express the general sense of satisfaction regarding the progress made by the Council during the last quinquennial period. This progress was especially manifested by the full delegations which were sent by a large number of our National Councils, and by the fact that nearly all the actual Presidents of the National Councils and Conveners of Standing Committees were present.

These are most gratifying indications of the interest felt in the work of the Council, but it might be thought that this large attendance was due to the attractions of the place of meeting. This suggestion, however, has been fully answered by the fact that, in spite of difficulties in regard to the acoustic properties of the hall where we met, lack of ventilation and long hours, our delegates attended with the utmost regularity and persistency throughout all the days of the Council meetings.

In addition to this, it must have been clear to those who have attended previous International Quinquennial Meetings that there was a great advance of understanding of the idea underlying the work of the I. C. W. and of the actual questions under consideration, which showed that they had been discussed before by the National Councils of each country, and there was a willingness to abide by our Standing Orders, even when these were not wholly familiar, which made the task of the Presiding

* Voir la traduction française page 16.

Die deutsche Übersetzung siehe S. 22.

Officer very easy. The comments of the Italian newspapers regarding the assiduity of our delegates was a very pleasant encouragement.

Whilst, however, noting these signs of progress, I venture to urge upon the National Councils very strongly a recommendation which was made from various quarters, as to the vital importance of delegates being able to *understand* our three official languages. Of course it is better still if people can both speak and understand them, but the important point is that they should easily understand speakers in German, French and English, so that there should not be the constant need for translation and interpretation, which delays the work, interrupts the argument, and induces whispering amongst the delegates. The Executive Committee were asked to press this matter as strongly as possible on the National Councils, so that those who take interest in international work should endeavour to prepare themselves for it from this point of view.

It must be remembered also that, although these observations apply in particular to the Quinquennial Meeting, yet they are also very necessary for the success of our Executive Meetings, on which occasions the Standing Committees also meet, and that, in addition, they render both personal and written communication between the members of different Councils very much more easy and advantageous.

In laying stress upon this point we do not forget that there are in every country women of special experience and ability, who may not understand any other language but their own and yet whose presence and help at our Council Meetings is most desirable. In such cases may I suggest that it should be the care of the Council sending forward such a delegate to arrange that some of the other delegates should be instructed to be ready to keep her informed of the proceedings of the Council by translating and writing down for her the chief points being discussed.

Our Corresponding Secretary is sending out a list of the Resolutions passed at the quinquennial together with a copy of her Quinquennial Report, and the names of the newly elected Officers and Conveners. It is hoped that the Quinquennial Report will be carefully read and largely circulated, as it cannot fail to make readers realise the value of the Council's work.

We also beg the National Councils to consider carefully the Resolutions passed, to note those on which the action of the National Councils is required, and to take steps to bring these matters before their Councils at as early a date as possible.

Finance. The Resolutions 7 and 8 in the list of resolutions concern the financial position of the International Council, and we trust that the delegates who attended the Quinquennial will make it clear to their National Councils how essential it is that further financial support should be given to the International Council, if it is to take the position and carry out the work entrusted to it by the National Councils.

New Standing Orders for Standing Committees. The new Standing Orders which have been adopted for Standing Committees should be studied with care by the Officers of National Councils and also by the members of the Standing Committees.

Subjects requiring action by National Councils. The subjects which have been referred to National Councils for action are as follows:—

- Resolution 14. Temperance Resolution. (Agenda No. 20a.)
 „ 15. International mediation. (Agenda No. 22.)
 „ 18. Civil rights of women. (Agenda No. 26 and 26a.)
 „ 19. Equal rights of parents with regard to children. (Agenda No. 27 and 27a.)
 „ 20. Juvenile courts. (Agenda No. 28 and 29.)
 „ 21. Legal provision for maintenance of deserted wives, mothers and children. (Agenda No. 30 and 31.)
 „ 24. International agreement with regard to employment agencies. A Form will be supplied to Councils for sending petitions to their Governments. (Agenda No. 32.)
 „ 25. Supervision of girls travelling on steamers. (Agenda No. 33.)
 „ 26. Propaganda regarding the suppression of houses of ill-fame. (Agenda No. 34.)
 „ 27. Instruction of girls in laws affecting women and children. (Agenda No. 35.)
 „ 28. Bureaux of information and courses of instruction for emigrants. (Agenda No. 36.)
 „ 29. Request from Emigration Department of U.S.A. to National Councils to petition their Govern-

ments to form a conference of Emigration Officials of all countries. A Form will be supplied to Councils for sending petitions to their Governments. (Urgency Resolution.)

- Resolution 30. Request to form Committees to act in communication with Emigration Department of U. S. A. for care of deported women. (Urgency Resolution.)
- „ 31. Protection of birds. (Agenda No. 37.)

We hope that very special care will be taken by National Councils in making the appointments of their representatives to serve on the different Standing Committees, whose sphere of influence has so much increased during recent years, and to whom has been entrusted very important work for the next quinquennial period. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of suitable persons of experience being appointed to these positions, also for the newly-formed Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women.

I venture also to ask the National Councils to consider the advisability of appointing a Special Committee of their own on International business, on which all their Members who are appointed to act on International Standing Committees, would serve together with those who have acted as delegates at International Meetings.

The National Council of Great Britain and Ireland have had a Committee of this kind for several years. All business in connection with the International Council is first considered by this Committee, and prepared for the consideration of the full Executive, or by the Council as the case may be. This saves the time of the National Executive, and ensures due attention being given to International business.

I hope to be able to publish the Transactions of the quinquennial meeting in September. These Transactions will contain a full account of our work and of the addresses given at the evening meetings. We hope we can rely upon the National Councils to give them as large a circulation as possible, especially as we have been able to make so favourable an arrangement with the publishers, whereby this publication will not lay any financial responsibility on the International Council of Women beyond the purchase of seven hundred copies.

It will be noted that the International Council's Song which was prepared for us by the Swedish National Council, the words for which were written by Fru Upmark, and which was adopted by the Executive at The Hague, was duly sung at the Council at Rome.

The composition is striking, if the music is properly rendered. May I suggest that all Councils should obtain copies of this music, and use it at suitable opportunities, and that they in particular ask those of their Members who intend to take part in International Meetings to make themselves familiar with the words and the air.

In conclusion allow me to inform you that it was decided by the Executive to meet in Gt. Britain in 1916 and in Buda-Pest in 1918. The place of the meeting in Gt. Britain has not been settled, but it has been suggested that Edinburgh, or possibly Oxford, might be suitable for the purpose.

The next quinquennial has been fixed to take place in Christiania in 1919 in response to the very cordial invitation of the National Council of Women of Norway, the British National Council having expressed its willingness to withdraw in favour of Norway. The Executive have decided strongly to recommend that no Congress should be held in connection with this meeting. The International Council has now become so large a body and the questions which have to come before it are so numerous that its meetings occupy too long a period to enable further time to be given to a Congress with convenience to the delegates, many of whom find it difficult to leave their homes for so long. In addition to this, it is a great strain upon the members of the National Council of the country where the meeting is held. This has been the experience of the Italian Council, who strongly support the proposition that no Congress should be held in future in connection with a Quinquennial Council.

I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of all who attended the Quinquennial Meetings when I place on record our grateful remembrance of the many and great kindnesses shown to us by the National Council of Women of Italy, and in particular by its President — Countess Spalletti — and the other Officers.

The help and personal guidance given to all who wished to visit the sights of Rome, and its many Institutions greatly enhanced the pleasure and the value of the visits made.

The graciousness and individual kindness shown to the Members of our Executive by Their Majesties the Queen of Italy and the Queen Mother will be a cherished remembrance, and the great pleasure given to all the Members of the Council by Queen Margherita's personal gift of flowers and a souvenir to each of those who were present at the Garden Party in her beautiful grounds is deeply valued and appreciated.

In concluding allow me again to express to all our National Councils the very deep sense of the great honour you have done me in unanimously re-electing me as President for another Quinquennial period.

I think you all realise that it was only the fact that the members of the Executive Committee, acting on your behalf, wrote a united letter to me asking me to stand for re-election, that induced me to leave myself in your hands.

I can but promise to do my utmost to justify your indulgent judgment in some measure, but I must also beg you all to endeavour to prepare and bring forward candidates for all the post of officers, in order that the International Council may have ample opportunity of making a suitable selection from a number of women possessing knowledge and experience in our International work at the next Quinquennial.

Meanwhile, I trust and believe that the remembrance of our Quinquennial at Rome will give us all cause to thank God and take courage.

I have the honour to remain

Your very faithful servant and President
Ishbel Aberdeen.

Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin.

Note. — This Memorandum was issued to the National Councils in English, French and German at the beginning of June 1914, together with a list of the Resolutions passed at the Quinquennial Meeting and the Corresponding Secretary's Quinquennial Report.

MEMORANDUM DE LA PRÉSIDENTE SUR L'ASSEMBLÉE QUINQUENNALE DU CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES FEMMES À ROME EN 1914.

Aux Membres et aux Comités des Conseils Nationaux,

En publiant ce Memorandum au sujet des travaux de notre récente Réunion Quinquennale du Conseil International des Femmes à Rome, je sens que mon devoir est d'exprimer avant tout le sentiment général de satisfaction concernant les progrès faits par le Conseil durant les cinq dernières années. Ces progrès se sont manifestés particulièrement par les délégations complètes envoyées par un grand nombre de nos Conseils Nationaux et par le fait que presque toutes les Présidentes des Conseils Nationaux et celles des Commissions Permanentes étaient présentes.

Ce sont des marques très satisfaisantes de l'intérêt ressenti pour les travaux du Conseil, mais on pourrait s'imaginer que le grand nombre de présences a été dû aux attractions offertes par le lieu de réunion. Cette suggestion, cependant, a une réponse toute trouvée dans le fait que, en dépit des difficultés que présentaient l'acoustique défectueuse de la salle de réunion, le manque de ventilation et la longue durée des séances, nos déléguées ont fait acte de présence avec la plus grande régularité et la plus grande persistance tant qu'ont duré nos Réunions du Conseil.

En plus de cela, celles qui ont assisté à de précédentes Réunions Internationales Quinquennales ont dû s'apercevoir clairement que l'idée représentée par les travaux du Conseil International des Femmes était bien mieux comprise, de même que les différentes questions à considérer, ce qui nous a montré que celles-ci avaient été discutées et considérées par les Conseil Nationaux de chaque pays et qu'il y avait une bonne volonté apparente de s'en tenir à nos règlements, même quand ceux-ci n'étaient pas complètement familiers, ce qui a rendu la tâche de la Présidente très facile. Les commentaires de la Presse Italienne au sujet de l'assiduité de nos déléguées fut un encouragement des plus précieux.

Cependant, tout en prenant note de ces signes de progrès, je n'hésite pas à mettre en avant, devant les Conseils Nationaux, et cela très emphatiquement, une recommandation qui m'est parvenue de différents côtés concernant l'importance vitale pour les déléguées de pouvoir comprendre nos trois langues officielles. Naturellement il est bien préférable de pouvoir à la fois les parler et les comprendre, mais le point important est qu'on soit capable de comprendre facilement les orateurs qui parlent en allemand, en français et en anglais de façon qu'il ne se présente pas la nécessité constante de traduire et d'interpréter, ce qui retarde les travaux, interrompt les arguments et entraîne les déléguées à chuchoter entre elles. On a demandé au Comité Exécutif d'imposer cela aussi fortement que possible aux Conseils Nationaux de façon que ceux qui sont intéressés dans les travaux internationaux fassent tous leurs efforts pour s'y préparer à ce point de vue.

On doit se rappeler aussi que, bien que ces observations s'appliquent particulièrement aux Réunions Quinquennales, elles sont aussi nécessaires au succès de nos Réunions Exécutives, à l'occasion desquelles les Commissions Permanentes se réunissent aussi, et que, en plus, elles rendent les communications personnelles et écrites entre les membres des différents Conseils bien plus faciles et avantageuses.

En insistant sur ce point, nous n'oublions pas qu'il y a dans chaque pays des femmes de grande expérience et intelligence qui ne comprennent pas d'autre langue que la leur et dont la présence et l'aide sont des plus précieuses à nos Réunions du Conseil. Quand de tels cas se présentent, m'est-il permis de suggérer que le Conseil qui envoie une telle déléguée prenne soin de donner à quelque autre déléguée les instructions nécessaires pour que cette dernière soit prête à tenir au courant la première de la procédure du Conseil en lui traduisant et en écrivant pour elle les points importants en discussion.

Notre Secrétaire Générale est en train d'envoyer une liste des décisions acceptées à la Réunion Quinquennale et cela avec une copie du Rapport Quinquennal et des noms des membres du Comité nouvellement élus. Nous espérons que le Rapport Quinquennal sera lu avec soin et mis largement en circulation car il ne peut manquer de faire réaliser au lecteur la valeur des travaux du Conseil. Nous prions aussi les

Conseils Nationaux de considérer soigneusement les décisions prises, de prendre note de celles pour lesquelles l'action des Conseils Nationaux est requise et de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour amener ces questions devant leurs Conseils à une date aussi proche que possible.

Finances. Les décisions 7 et 8 concernent la situation financière du Conseil International, et nous sommes sûres que les déléguées qui étaient présentes à la Réunion Quinquennale expliqueront d'une manière aussi claire que possible à leurs Conseils Nationaux, combien il est essentiel que de nouveaux appuis financiers soient donnés au Conseil International pour permettre à celui-ci de prendre position et d'exécuter le travail que les Conseils Nationaux lui ont confié.

Nouveaux règlements pour les Commissions Permanentes. Les nouveaux règlements qui ont été adoptés pour les Commissions Permanentes devraient être étudiés avec soin par les Membres du Comité des Conseils Nationaux ainsi que par les membres des Commissions Permanentes.

Sujets nécessitant l'action des Conseils Nationaux. Les sujets référés à l'action des Conseils Nationaux sont les suivants: Résolution 14. Résolution sur le sujet «Tempérance». (Agenda

- No. 20a.)
 „ 15. Médiation Internationale. (Agenda No. 22.)
 „ 18. Droits Civils des Femmes. (Agenda No. 26 et 26a.)
 „ 19. Egalité de Droits du Père et de la Mère. (Agenda No. 27 et 27a.)
 „ 20. Tribunaux pour enfants. (Agenda No. 28 et 29.)
 „ 21. Pension alimentaire obligatoire en faveur des femmes et des enfants. (Agenda No. 30 et 31.)
 „ 24. Réglementation des Bureaux de Placement. Une formule sera fournie aux Conseils pour adresser des pétitions à leurs Gouvernements. (Agenda No. 32.)
 „ 25. Surveillance des jeunes filles sur les Transatlantiques. (Agenda No. 33.)
 „ 26. Propagande concernant la suppression des maisons de tolérance. (Agenda No. 34.)
 „ 27. Enseignement des Lois pour les jeunes filles. (Agenda No. 35.)
 „ 28. Bureaux d'informations et Cours d'instruction pour émigrants. (Agenda No. 36.)

- Résolution 29. Requête du Bureau d'Emigration des États-Unis aux Conseils Nationaux pour demander à leurs Gouvernements, par pétition, de former une Conférence d'Immigration composée de délégués officiels de tous les pays. Une formule sera fournie aux Conseils pour adresser des pétitions à leurs Gouvernements. (Vœu d'urgence.)
- „ 30. Demande de former des Comités pour s'entendre directement avec le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique pour le soin des femmes rapatriées. (Vœu d'urgence.)
- „ 31. Protection des oiseaux. (Agenda No. 37.)

Nous espérons que le plus grand soin sera pris par les Conseils Nationaux en nommant leurs représentantes qui doivent faire partie des différentes Commissions Permanentes dont la sphère d'influence s'est tant développée pendant les dernières années et à qui on a confié de très importants travaux pour la prochaine période quinquennale; nous ne pouvons trop insister sur l'importance qu'il y a à élire des personnes de grande expérience dans ces positions, et aussi pour la nouvelle Commission de Travail.

Je me permets de demander aux Conseils Nationaux de considérer l'utilité de nommer dans leur sein une Commission spéciale pour Affaires Internationales, commission dans laquelle tous les membres qui sont nommés pour servir dans les Commissions permanentes internationales, serviront en même temps avec ceux qui ont agi comme déléguées aux Assemblées Internationales.

Le Conseil National de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande possède une Commission de ce genre depuis plusieurs années. Toutes les affaires se rapportant au Conseil International sont d'abord considérées par cette Commission et préparées pour être considérées par le Comité Exécutif ou par le Conseil selon les circonstances. Cette manière de faire épargne le temps du Comité Exécutif, et permet de donner la plus grande attention aux affaires Internationales.

J'espère pouvoir publier les Transactions de la Réunion Quinquennale en Septembre. Ces Transactions contiendront un compte rendu complet de nos travaux et des discours prononcés aux réunions du soir. Nous espérons que nous pouvons compter sur les Conseils Nationaux pour qu'ils leur donnent une publicité aussi grande que possible, d'autant plus que nous avons pu faire un arrangement des plus favorables avec les éditeurs, arrangement par

lequel cette publication n'imposera aucune responsabilité financière au Conseil International des Femmes au-delà de l'achat de 700 copies.

Il est à noter que l'Hymne du Conseil International qui fut préparé par le Conseil National Suédois, dont les paroles furent écrites par Fru Upmark, et qui fut adopté par le Comité Exécutif à La Haye a été chanté au Conseil à Rome.

La composition est imposante si la musique est rendue d'une manière convenable. M'est-il permis de suggérer que tous les Conseils devraient se procurer plusieurs copies de cette musique et s'en servir dans des occasions favorables, et aussi qu'ils devraient demander particulièrement à ceux de leurs membres qui ont l'intention d'être présents aux Réunions Internationales de se familiariser avec les paroles et la musique.

Pour conclure, permettez-moi de vous informer qu'il a été décidé par le Comité Exécutif de se réunir en Grande Bretagne en 1916 et à Buda-Pest en 1918. L'endroit de reunion en Grande Bretagne n'a pas encore été fixé, mais il a été suggéré qu'Edinbourg ou probablement Oxford pourrait très bien convenir à cet effet.

La prochaine Réunion Quinquennale aura lieu à Christiania en 1919 en réponse à la très cordiale invitation du Conseil National des Femmes Norvégiennes, le Conseil Britannique ayant exprimé sa bonne volonté de se retirer en faveur de la Norvège. Le Comité Exécutif a décidé de recommander fortement qu'aucun Congrès ne soit tenu en connexion avec cette réunion. Le Conseil International est maintenant composé de tant de membres et les questions qui lui sont posées sont tellement nombreuses que ces Réunions prennent trop de temps pour permettre que plus de temps encore soit consacré à un Congrès sans que les déléguées puissent être présentes sans inconvénient; beaucoup d'entr'elles trouvent difficile de quitter leur foyer pour si longtemps. En plus de cela, c'est une grande fatigue pour les membres du Conseil National du pays où se tient la Réunion. Telle a été l'expérience du Conseil Italien qui appuie énergiquement la proposition qu'aucun Congrès ne devrait être tenu dans l'avenir en connexion avec une Réunion Quinquennale.

Je suis sûre d'exprimer ici les sentiments de toutes celles présentes à la Réunion Quinquennale en plaçant au premier rang notre souvenir reconnaissant pour toutes les bontés qu'ont eues pour nous le Conseil National des Femmes d'Italie et en particulier sa Présidente, Madame la Comtesse Spalletti, ainsi que les autres membres du Comité.

L'aide et les directions personnelles données à toutes celles de nous qui désiraient visiter les endroits intéressants de Rome et ses nombreuses Institutions ont contribué grandement à augmenter le plaisir ressenti pendant ces visites et à rendre ces dernières plus instructives.

La gracieuse bonté que Leurs Majestés la Reine d'Italie et la Reine-Mère ont montrées à tous les membres de notre Comité Exécutif nous sont d'un souvenir bien doux et le grand plaisir procuré à tous nos membres du Conseil par le don personnel de fleurs fait par la Reine Margherita ainsi que par le souvenir présenté par elle à toutes celles qui étaient présentes à la «Garden-Party» tenue dans ses magnifiques jardins, est profondément apprécié à sa juste valeur.

En concluant, permettez-moi d'exprimer de nouveau à tous nos Conseils Nationaux, la profonde conviction du grand honneur que vous m'avez fait en me réélisant à l'unanimité comme Présidente pour une autre période quinquennale.

Je pense que vous réalisez toutes que ce fut seulement parce que les membres du Comité Exécutif, agissant de votre part, écrivirent une lettre collective me demandant de me présenter pour être réélue que je me suis décidée à remettre mon sort entre vos mains.

Je ne puis que vous promettre de faire tout mon possible pour justifier dans quelque mesure votre jugement si indulgent, mais je dois aussi vous prier toutes, de faire de votre mieux pour préparer et amener des candidates pour tous les postes officiels afin que le Conseil International puisse avoir une meilleure occasion de faire un choix convenable parmi un certain nombre de dames qui ont à la fois la connaissance et l'expérience de nos travaux internationaux, pour la prochaine Réunion Quinquennale.

En attendant, j'espère et crois que le souvenir de notre Réunion Quinquennale à Rome nous donnera à toutes, cause de remercier Dieu et de prendre courage.

J'ai l'honneur de signer,

Votre très sincère et dévouée Présidente:

Ishbel Aberdeen

Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin.

Remarque: Ce Memorandum fut envoyé aux Conseils nationaux au commencement de Juin 1914 dans les trois langues officielles, accompagné d'une liste des vœux adoptés à l'assemblée générale et du rapport quinquennale de la Secrétaire.

MEMORANDUM DER VORSITZENDEN ÜBER DIE GENERALVERSAMMLUNG DES INTERNATIONALEN FRAUENBUN- DES IN ROM 1914.

An die Mitglieder und Vorstände der Nationalbunde!

Indem ich dieses Memorandum über die Arbeit unserer soeben beendigten Generalversammlung des Internationalen Frauenbundes in Rom versende, erscheint es mir als erste Pflicht, dem Gefühl der Befriedigung über die Fortschritte Ausdruck zu geben, die der Bund während der letzten Geschäftsperiode gemacht hat. Diese Fortschritte zeigten sich vor allem in der Entsendung einer vollzähligen Delegation durch die meisten Nationalbunde, wie auch durch die Tatsache, daß fast alle Vorsitzenden von Nationalbunden und von internationalen Kommissionen an der Generalversammlung teilnahmen.

Es ist dies ein sehr befriedigendes Zeichen des Interesses, das die Arbeit im Bund in ihnen erweckt hat, obgleich auch der Gedanke nahe liegt, daß der starke Besuch der Versammlung in etwas der Anziehungskraft des diesmaligen Versammlungsortes zuzuschreiben war. Dieser Gedanke ist jedoch durch die Tatsache entkräftet worden, daß trotz aller Schwierigkeiten, die durch die schlechten akustischen Verhältnisse des Versammlungsraumes, durch mangelhafte Ventilation und ausgedehnte Sitzungszeiten entstanden, unsere Delegierten mit äußerster Regelmäßigkeit und Ausdauer der Generalversammlung während aller Tage treu blieben.

Weiterhin muß es allen, die an früheren Generalversammlungen des Internationalen Bundes teilgenommen haben, klar geworden sein, daß das Verständnis der Delegierten für die Idee, die der Arbeit des Internationalen Frauenbundes zugrunde liegt, wie auch für die sachlichen Fragen, die zur Verhandlung standen, außerordentlich zugenommen hat. Es zeigte sich, daß die An-

träge vorher von den meisten Nationalbunden erörtert worden waren; es zeigte sich ferner eine Bereitwilligkeit, die Geschäftsordnung innezuhalten, auch wenn diese dem einen oder dem andern nicht ganz geläufig war. Das Alles machte der Vorsitzenden ihre Aufgabe sehr leicht. Die Betrachtungen der italienischen Zeitungen über die Ausdauer und Gewissenhaftigkeit unserer Delegierten waren ebenfalls eine freundliche Ermutigung.

Indem ich von diesen Zeichen des Fortschritts spreche, erlaube ich mir aber auch, den Nationalbunden aufs Dringendste einen Vorschlag zu empfehlen, der von den verschiedensten Seiten gemacht wurde; nämlich darauf hinzuweisen, wie absolut notwendig es ist, daß die Delegierten imstande sind, die drei offiziellen Sprachen zu verstehen. Es ist natürlich noch wünschenswerter, daß sie die Sprachen nicht nur verstehen, sondern auch sprechen können; aber für uns ist das Wichtigste das Verstehen, damit nicht fortwährend Übersetzungen und Erklärungen notwendig werden, die die Arbeit aufhalten, die Verhandlungen unterbrechen und Unruhe unter den Delegierten hervorrufen. Der Vorstand ist gebeten worden, den Nationalbunden diese Angelegenheit aufs Dringendste ans Herz zu legen, damit alle, die sich für die internationale Arbeit interessieren, versuchen, sich für sie auch unter diesem Gesichtspunkt fähig zu machen.

Es ist dabei zu bemerken, daß diese Vorschläge sich zwar besonders auf die Generalversammlung beziehen, aber ebenfalls notwendig für den Erfolg der Vorstandssitzungen sind, die mit Sitzungen der ständigen Kommissionen verbunden werden. Schließlich, daß sie sowohl den schriftlichen wie den persönlichen Verkehr zwischen den Nationalbunden erleichtern und fördern.

Wenn unser Vorstand solchen Nachdruck auf diese Angelegenheit legt, so vergessen wir dabei nicht, daß in jedem Lande Frauen mit besonderen Erfahrungen und Fähigkeiten existieren, die keine andere als ihre eigene Sprache verstehen und deren Gegenwart und Hilfe bei unseren Versammlungen äußerst wünschenswert ist. Für solche Fälle erlaube ich mir vorzuschlagen, daß es Aufgabe des Nationalbundes ist, der solche Delegierten entsendet, dafür Sorge zu tragen, daß eine andere seiner Delegierten die Betreffende über die Verhandlungen des Bundes informiert, indem sie Übersetzungen der wichtigsten Punkte, die diskutiert werden, für jene niederschreibt.

Unsere korrespondierende Schriftführerin schickt Ihnen ein Verzeichnis aller Beschlüsse, die auf der Generalversammlung gefaßt wurden, ferner ihren Bericht über die abgelaufene Geschäftsperiode und auch die Namen der neuen Vorstandsmitglieder. Ich hoffe, daß Sie den Bericht über die abgelaufene Geschäftsperiode sorgfältig lesen und weit verbreiten werden, da er am besten in stande ist, Verständnis für den Wert der Bundesarbeit zu wecken. Ich bitte Sie auch, sich sorgfältig mit den gefaßten Beschlüssen zu befassen und in allen Fällen, in denen ein Vorgehen der Nationalbunde für die Ausführung der Beschlüsse notwendig ist, die Angelegenheit in Ihrem Bund so bald als möglich zu erörtern.

Finanzen. Die Beschlüsse 7 und 8 des beigefügten Verzeichnisses beziehen sich auf die finanzielle Lage des Internationalen Bundes. Ich vertraue darauf, daß die Delegierten, die an der Generalversammlung teilnahmen, ihren Nationalbunden klar machen werden, wie unerläßlich es ist, daß dem Internationalen Bund eine größere pekuniäre Unterstützung zuteil wird, wenn er die Stellung einnehmen und die Arbeit ausführen soll, die ihm durch die Nationalbunde anvertraut ist.

Neue Geschäftsordnung für die Kommissionen. Die Vorstände der Nationalbunde und die Mitglieder der Kommissionen sollten sich die neue Geschäftsordnung für die Kommissionen, die angenommen worden ist, sorgfältig zu eigen machen.

Beschlüsse, die ein Vorgehen der Nationalbunde erforderlich machen. Die Gegenstände, die den Nationalbunden zur Ausführung überwiesen wurden, sind die folgenden: Siehe Verzeichnis Nr. 14. Beschluß betr. die Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus. (Tagesordnung 20a.)

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| „ | „ | „ | 15. | Internationale Vermittlungsverhandlungen. (Tagesordnung 22.) |
| „ | „ | „ | 18. | Rechtsstellung der Frau. (Tagesordnung 26 und 26a.) |
| „ | „ | „ | 19. | Gleichheit der Elternrechte. (Tagesordnung 27 und 27a.) |
| „ | „ | „ | 20. | Jugendgerichte. (Tagesordnung 28 und 29.) |
| „ | „ | „ | 21. | Alimentationspflicht für Frauen und Kinder. (Tagesordnung 30 und 31.) |

- Siehe Verzeichnis Nr. 24. Internationale Verträge betr. Stellenvermittlung. Ein Formular für eine Petition an die Regierungen wird den Nationalbunden später zugesandt. (Tagesordnung 32.)
- „ „ „ 25. Beaufsichtigung von jungen Mädchen auf Auswandererschiffen. (Tagesordnung 33.)
- „ „ „ 26. Propaganda betr. Kampf gegen die öffentlichen Häuser. (Tagesordnung 34.)
- „ „ „ 27. Unterweisung der Mädchen in Gesetzkunde. (Tagesordnung 35.)
- „ „ „ 28. Auskunftsbüros und Unterrichtskurse für Auswanderer. (Tagesordnung 36.)
- „ „ „ 29. Vorschlag des Einwandererdepartements der Vereinigten Staaten, die Nationalbunde möchten ihre Regierungen ersuchen, eine Konferenz von Auswandererbehörden aller Länder zu beschicken. Ein Formular für eine Petition an die Regierungen wird den Nationalbunden später zugesandt. (Dringlichkeitsantrag.)
- „ „ „ 30. Vorschlag, eine Kommission einzusetzen, die mit dem Einwandererdepartement der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika betr. Fürsorge für deportierte Frauen zusammen arbeiten soll. (Dringlichkeitsantrag.)
- „ „ „ 31. Vogelschutz. (Tagesordnung 37.)

Wir hoffen, daß die Nationalbunde ihre besondere Aufmerksamkeit darauf richten werden, geeignete Vertreterinnen für die verschiedenen ständigen Kommissionen des Internationalen Bundes zu ernennen. Ist doch der Einfluß dieser Kommissionen sehr erweitert, und sind ihnen doch für die kommende Geschäftsperiode so viele wichtige Aufgaben übergeben worden. Es kann daher gar nicht genug Nachdruck darauf gelegt werden, daß geeignete und erfahrene Personen für diese Ämter gewählt wer-

den sollten. Das gilt auch für die neu gegründete Kommission für Frauenberufsfragen.

Ich möchte jedem Nationalbund ferner empfehlen, die Einsetzung einer Kommission für internationale Angelegenheiten in Erwägung zu ziehen, in der alle seine Mitglieder, die den internationalen Kommissionen angehören, mit denen, die den Nationalbund als Delegierte bei den Versammlungen des I.F.B. vertreten haben, zusammen arbeiten müßten.

Der Großbritannische Bund beruft seit mehreren Jahren eine solche Kommission, die alle den Internationalen Bund betreffenden Angelegenheiten berät und dann darüber an den Vorstand oder die Generalversammlung berichtet. Auf diese Weise wird der Vorstand entlastet, und den internationalen Angelegenheiten wird ausreichende Beachtung gesichert.

Ich hoffe, den Bericht über die Verhandlungen der Generalversammlung im September veröffentlichen zu können. Das Buch wird eine vollständige Darstellung unserer Geschäftsverhandlungen, sowie die Vorträge, die in den Abendversammlungen gehalten wurden, bringen. Ich hoffe darauf, daß die Nationalbunde dem Buch einen möglichst großen Absatz schaffen werden, um so mehr, als es möglich gewesen ist, ein günstiges Abkommen mit einem Verleger zu treffen, durch das die Veröffentlichung dem Internationalen Bund keinerlei Risiko über den Ankauf von 700 Exemplaren hinaus auferlegt.

Ich möchte noch erwähnen, daß das Internationale Lied, das uns durch den Schwedischen Bund vorgelegt wurde, dessen Text von Fru Upmark verfaßt ist und das vom Vorstand im Haag angenommen wurde, von der Bundesversammlung in Rom gesungen worden ist.

Die Komposition ist eindrucksvoll, wenn die Musik gut wiedergegeben wird. Ich möchte deshalb vorschlagen, daß alle Nationalbunde sich mit den Noten versorgen und das Lied bei passenden Gelegenheiten vortragen, sowie daß sie ihre Mitglieder, die an den internationalen Sitzungen teilzunehmen beabsichtigen, veranlassen, sich mit dem Text und der Musik vertraut zu machen.

Schließlich möchte ich Ihnen noch mitteilen, daß der Vorstand beschlossen hat, im Jahre 1916 in Großbritannien und 1918 in Budapest eine Sitzung abzuhalten. Der Ort in Großbritannien ist noch nicht entschieden, aber Edinburg und Oxford sind als geeignete Orte vorgeschlagen worden.

Die nächste Generalversammlung soll in Christiania im Jahre 1919 auf Grund einer freundlichen Einladung des norwegischen Nationalbundes stattfinden, nachdem der großbritannische Bund zugunsten Norwegens seine Einladung zurückgezogen hat. Der Vorstand hat beschlossen, aufs Dringendste zu empfehlen, daß kein Kongreß in Verbindung mit der Generalversammlung abgehalten werden soll. Der Internationale Bund ist zu einer so großen Körperschaft geworden, und die Fragen, die von ihm erörtert werden, sind so zahlreich, daß die Versammlungen eine zu lange Zeit in Anspruch nehmen; es ist daher den meisten Delegierten nicht möglich, noch an einem darauffolgenden Kongreß teilzunehmen, da sie ihre Arbeit zu Hause nicht so lange unterbrechen können. Es ist außerdem auch eine sehr große Belastung für den Nationalbund des Landes, in dem die Versammlung stattfindet. Das entspricht auch den Erfahrungen des italienischen Bundes, der den Vorschlag, daß in Zukunft kein Kongreß in Verbindung mit der Generalversammlung gehalten werden soll, aufs Wärmste unterstützt.

Ich bin überzeugt, den Empfindungen aller derer, die an der Generalversammlung teilgenommen haben, zu entsprechen, wenn ich hier unserer Dankbarkeit für die große Liebenswürdigkeit Ausdruck gebe, die uns von dem italienischen Frauenbund und besonders von deren Vorsitzender, Contessa Spaletti, und seinen andren Vorstandsmitgliedern entgegengebracht wurde.

Die Hilfe und die persönliche Unterstützung, die allen, die die Sehenswürdigkeiten Roms und viele Einrichtungen besichtigen wollten, zuteil wurde, erhöhten den Genuß und den Wert dieser Besuche.

Die Liebenswürdigkeit und persönliche Güte, die Ihre Majestäten die Königin von Italien und die Königin-Mutter den Mitgliedern unseres Vorstands bewiesen, werden uns eine teure Erinnerung bleiben, und die Freude, die Königin Margherita allen Mitgliedern des Bundes, die bei ihrem Gartenempfang zugegen waren, durch Überreichung eines Souvenirs bereitete, wird dankbar und aufs lebhafteste empfunden.

Zum Schluß möchte ich noch einmal allen Nationalbunden aussprechen, wie tief ich die große Ehre empfinde, die Sie mir durch Ihre einstimmige Wiederwahl zur Präsidentin für eine neue fünfjährige Geschäftsperiode erwiesen haben.

Ich glaube, Sie alle haben begriffen, daß mich nur die Tatsache veranlassen konnte, mich noch einmal zur Verfügung zu stellen, daß die Mitglieder des Vorstandes mich in Ihrem Namen in einem gemeinsamen Schreiben baten, für die Wiederwahl zu kandidieren.

Ich kann nur versprechen, mein Bestes zu tun, um Ihr nachsichtiges Urteil in etwas zu rechtfertigen. Aber ich muß Sie alle gleichfalls bitten, zu versuchen, Kandidatinnen für alle Ämter im engeren Vorstand heranzuziehen und an die Front zu bringen, damit der Internationale Bund auf der nächsten Generalversammlung ausreichende Gelegenheit hat, eine geeignete Wahl unter einer Zahl von Frauen zu treffen, die Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen in unserer internationalen Arbeit haben.

Unterdessen hoffe und glaube ich, daß die Erinnerung an unsere Generalversammlung in Rom uns alle mit Dankbarkeit erfüllt und neuen Mut und neues Streben in uns lebendig gemacht hat.

Ich bleibe mit den besten Empfehlungen

Ihre getreue und ergebene Präsidentin

Ishbel Alerdeen

Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin.

Anmerkung. Dieses Memorandum wurde den Nationalbunden Anfang Juni 1914 in den drei offiziellen Sprachen zusammen mit einer Übersicht über alle auf der Generalversammlung gefaßten Beschlüsse und mit dem Bericht der Schriftführerin über die abgelaufene Geschäftsperiode übersandt.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL MEETING

HELD AT ROME, ITALY,

May 5th to 14th, 1914.

I.—Corresponding Secretary's Report.

“That the Report of the Corresponding Secretary be adopted with appreciation of the admirable character of the report.”

II.—Treasurer's Report.

“That the Report of the Treasurer be adopted with an expression of warm thanks.”

III.—Quinquennial Reports from National Councils and Hon. Vice-Presidents.

“That the quinquennial reports of the affiliated National Councils and Hon. Vice-Presidents be adopted.”

IV.—Reports of the Standing Committees.

“That the reports from the nine Standing Committees be adopted.”

V.—Application for affiliation from National Council of Portugal.

“That the affiliation of the National Council of Women in Portugal be accepted pending its constitution being received in due conformity with the constitution of the I.C.W.”

VI.—Mode of Election of Conveners of Standing Committees.

“That in Art. VI, 3, of the Constitution the words “by open vote” be omitted and that the rules which apply to the election of Officers should apply also to the election of Conveners of Standing Committees.”

VII.—Annual Subscribers.

That the following clause be added after Art. IV, par. 4, of the Constitution:—

“Any person approved by the Council of her own nation, where one exists, may become an Annual Subscriber of this Council, and an Annual Subscriber of one pound or upwards shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary publications printed and distributed by the Council and a ticket for the Meetings of the Council.”

VIII.—Additional Annual Contributions from the National Councils.

“That the International Council of Women, realising the absolute necessity of increased funds for the work of the Council, is strongly of opinion that an annual contribution, in addition to the uniform fee, should be given by each of the National Councils, and while urging this upon the affiliated Councils, they recommend that it be left to each National Council to arrange how such sum should be raised.”

IX.—Standing Orders for the Standing Committees.

“That the draft of Standing Orders for the International Standing Committees be accepted by the Council as corrected by the Conveners and Presidents and passed by the Executive Committee.”

X.—Resolutions excluded from Agenda to be reported to Council.

“That a list of those resolutions which have been excluded from the Agenda by the Executive on account of minor importance be reported to the Council.”

XI.—Opportunity for exposition of I.C.W. propaganda during Quinquennial Meetings.

“That at each Quinquennial an opportunity shall be provided for presenting at a public meeting the work adopted as propaganda through the Standing Committees of the International Council.”

Note:—This was accepted on the understanding that it is not intended to provide a special meeting for the presentation of the work of each Standing Committee.

XII.—Alteration in name of Committee.

“That the words “Laws concerning” be omitted in the name of the Committee on Laws concerning the Legal Position of Women and that the name read “Committee on the Legal Position of Women”.

XIII.—Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women.

“That a Standing Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women be formed by the International Council of Women.”

XIV.—Temperance and the combat against alcoholism.

"The International Council of Women fully realising the immense harm done to the home as well as to the human race at large by intemperance, strongly expresses its sympathy with the cause of Temperance and urges the National Councils to use their influence as far as possible to combat alcoholism and requests the Public Health Committee to give special attention to the study of alcoholism."

XV.—International Mediation.

"The International Council of Women supports warmly the effective application of the resolutions passed at the Hague Conferences for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and declares its sympathetic desire for the conclusion of treaties through which the Governments pledge themselves in the case of disputes of every kind to enter into negotiations for mediation."

XVI.—Appeal for Protection of Women in Time of War.

"The International Council of Women protesting vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, contrary to international law, desires to appeal to the next Hague Conference to consider how a more effective international protection of women may be secured which will prevent the continuance of the horrible violation of womanhood that attends all wars."

XVII.—Appeal for Nobel Prize for Peace to be awarded to the Stead Memorial Fund.

"That the International Council of Women appeal to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting to award the Nobel Prize for Peace this year to the Stead Memorial Fund, to be used in the erection of hostels for working women in various parts of the world."

XVIII.—Civil Rights of Women in respect to personal rights and property.

"The International Council of Women urges the affiliated National Councils to endeavour to obtain laws which guarantee the civil capacity of the married woman in relation to her personal rights and to her property."

XIX.—Equal Rights of Parents in regard to Children.

"The International Council of Women urges that in all countries the law should give equal rights to father and mother in all respects with regard to their children, and further that in cases of difference of opinion, at the demand of one of the parents, a state authority shall be empowered to make such decisions."

XX.—Juvenile Courts.

"The International Council of Women urges the National Councils to make efforts to secure juvenile courts or similar institutions in all countries and urges that women be permitted to conduct judicial proceedings in such courts or institutions."

XXI.—Legal Provision for maintenance of wives and children.

“The International Council of Women desires to emphasise the importance of legal provision being made in all cases for the maintenance of wives, mothers and children born in or out of wedlock, and urges the National Councils to endeavour to obtain such international agreements between the respective countries as shall protect the legal rights of women and children especially with regard to deserted wives and children.”

XXII.—Protection of deserted wives and children.

“The International Council of Women recommends that the various National Councils shall endeavour to secure greater protection in cases of desertion for wives, mothers and children whether born in or out of wedlock.”

XXIII.—Right of voting in parliamentary and local elections.

“Realising the rapidly changing character of the problems that have to be considered by the Governments of the present time and seeing that these problems increasingly affect the moral, educational and industrial life of the people, it grows more and more important that women should recognise their responsibility in national life. The International Council of Women therefore re-affirms its earnest belief that the right of voting in parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative governments exist.”

XXIV.—License for employment agencies and registry offices.

“That efforts be made to secure an international agreement which shall apply to employment agencies and registry offices and make it obligatory on them to obtain a license which shall impose certain uniform conditions in relation to the placing of minors in situations, and that as a specimen of what might be useful in this direction the Council recommend that the regulations approved by the Standing Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women be sent to the Interparliamentary Committee (Interparliamentary Union).”

XXV.—Supervision of young girls travelling on steamers and trains.

“The International Council of Women urges that, until the various Governments take measures to establish some form of supervision over young girls on board the steamers and emigrant ships, there should be a woman specially appointed on board of all such transport vessels for this purpose; if possible she should be recommended by Societies interested in the care of girls. Similar action should be taken in the case of transcontinental trains.”

XXVI.—Suppression of houses of ill-fame.

“The International Council of Women being firmly convinced that licensed houses of ill-fame form one of the principal causes of the White Slave Traffic, urges the women of all the affiliated National Councils to carry on a continuous propaganda with the object of obtaining their entire suppression.”

XXVII.—Instruction of girls in laws affecting women and children.

“The International Council of Women recommends the affiliated National Councils to consider what means might be taken in their respective countries to encourage in the continuation schools, and in the upper classes of all schools attended by girls, some systematic teaching of the leading principles of the laws which more directly concern women and children, and of the civic duties, responsibilities and rights of women.”

XXVIII.—Bureaux of Information and Courses of Instruction for intending emigrants.

“That in all countries from which much emigration takes place, bureaux of information for all matters concerning emigration and eventually courses of instruction shall be arranged for the emigrants intending to go to foreign countries, so that they should acquire some knowledge of the land where they intend to reside.”

XXIX.—Appeal for International Conference of Immigration Officials.

“That on the proposal of the Department of Immigration of the United States, the International Council of Women request that each National Council to ask their respective Governments to unite in an International Conference of Immigration officials.”

XXX.—National Committees for the Care of Deported Emigrant Women.

“That on the proposal of the Department of Labour of the United States the International Council of Women request each National Council to form a Committee to correspond directly with the United States Government for the care and protection of deported women. Special attention should be given to the care and protection of such girls who would not be received back into the countries from which they came.”

XXXI.—International Protection of Birds.

“That the National Councils do all in their power to secure the protection of all harmless birds in their several countries and to secure legislation to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds for the purposes of dress and adornment.”

XXXII.—Place of Meeting for the next Quinquennial Council Meeting.

“That the invitation of the National Council of Women of Norway to hold the next Quinquennial Council Meeting in Christiania be accepted with grateful thanks.”

XXXIII.—Other invitations.

“That all other invitations be referred to the Board of Officers.”

XXXIV.—New Life Patrons and Quinquennial Contributors.

“That the ladies proposed by the Treasurer as Life Patrons and Quinquennial Contributors be accepted.”

Life Patron: Fröken Harriet Wedel-Yarlsberg (Norway).

Quinquennial Contributors: Prof. Wylie, Miss Marion May, Miss Clarissa Williams, Mrs. Williard Ashton, Prof. Thurlburg (United States); Frau Henry Budge, Frau Emily Aharbanell, Frau Dr. Troplovitz, Fräulein Anita Schneider, Frau Sarah Flemming, Frau Auguste Thomae, Frau Hedwig Heidmann, Frau Henni Lehmann (Germany); Fröken Ellen von Platen (Sweden); Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. D. McCowan, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. J. Cargill, Miss Tolmie, Miss Clara Blackie (Great Britain and Ireland); Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Vickery, Mrs. Edward Bage, Mrs. Merifield (Australia); Mme. Alphen Salvador, Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Paul de Schlumberger (France); Fräulein Hermine Egli (Italy); Fru Cecilie Lothe, Fru Anna Sjölie, Fru Jeremiassen, Fru Johanne Jacobsen, Fru Eleonore Cappelen, Fru Erika Matthiesen (Norway); Fru Freudenthal (Finland); Dr. Anna Chabanoff (Russia).

Note:—In addition some former Quinquennial Contributors intimated their intention of continuing their subscriptions. The above are only the new names accepted.

XXXV.—Alteration in terms of affiliation of the Australian Councils.

“That clause 3 of the terms of affiliation of the Australian Council with the International Council of Women be altered to the effect that the *Councils* of the Australian States appoint the Australian President from among the ten delegates elected by the Councils (instead of the President being elected by the delegates).”

XXXVI.—Votes of thanks.

“That votes of thanks be expressed to the National Council of Women of Italy.

RÉSOLUTIONS ADOPTÉES À LA RÉ- UNION QUINQUENNALE DU CONSEIL

QUI A ÉTÉ TENUE À ROME, ITALIE,
du 5 au 14 Mai, 1914.

I. Rapport de la Secrétaire Correspondante.

Que le Rapport de la Secrétaire correspondante soit adopté avec l'expression d'une sincère appréciation.

II. Rapport de la Trésorière.

Que le rapport de la Trésorière soit accepté avec remerciements chaleureux à la Trésorière.

III. Rapports quinquennaux des Conseils nationaux et des Vice-Présidentes honoraires.

Que les rapports quinquennaux des Conseils nationaux et des Vice-Présidentes honoraires soient adoptés.

IV. Rapports des Commissions permanentes.

Que les rapports des neuf Commissions permanentes soient adoptés.

V. Demande d'Affiliation du Conseil national des femmes du Portugal.

Que l'affiliation du Conseil national des femmes du Portugal soit acceptée, sous réserve que sa constitution soit conforme à la constitution du Conseil international.

VI. Mode d'Élection des Présidentes des Commissions permanentes.

Qu'à l'Art. VI, par. 3 des Statuts les mots «par élection publique» soient supprimés et que les règles valables pour l'élection des Membres du Bureau s'appliquent également à l'élection des Présidentes des Commissions.

(Cette résolution ne s'applique qu'à l'édition anglaise des statuts.)

VII. Souscripteurs annuels.

Que la clause suivante soit ajoutée après l'Art. IV, par. 4 des Statuts :

«Toute personne dont le nom sera agréé par le Conseil national de son propre pays, peut devenir souscripteur annuel. Tout souscripteur versant annuellement une somme de 25 francs, ou plus, recevra gratuitement toutes les publications régulières du C.I.F. ainsi qu'un billet d'entrée pour les assemblées du Conseil.

VIII. Contributions annuelles supplémentaires des Conseils nationaux.

Le Conseil international comprenant l'absolue nécessité, en vue de son travail, d'augmenter les ressources dont il dispose, insiste fortement, auprès des Conseils affiliés, sur l'urgence pour chacun d'eux d'ajouter à sa contribution statutaire une contribution annuelle supplémentaire; la forme que devra prendre cette contribution étant laissée à la discrétion de chaque Conseil.

IX. Règlements pour les Commissions permanentes.

Que le projet de règlements pour les Commissions permanentes amendé par les Présidentes des Commissions et des Conseils nationaux et accepté par le Comité Exécutif soit accepté par le Conseil.

X. Vœux ne figurant pas au programme.

Le Comité Exécutif a le devoir de présenter au Conseil une liste des vœux qui ont été exclus par lui du programme à cause de leur moindre importance.

XI. Propagande en faveur des différentes branches de travail du C.I.F. aux Assemblées quinquennales.

Qu'à l'occasion de chaque Assemblée quinquennale une occasion soit fournie à chacune des branches de propagande adoptées par le Conseil international des Femmes d'exposer son travail dans une réunion publique.

Remarque: Cette proposition a été acceptée sous condition qu'il soit entendu qu'il ne s'agira pas d'organiser une réunion spéciale pour l'exposé du travail de chacune des Commissions permanentes.

XII. Modification dans le nom d'une Commission.

Que les mots «des Lois» soient omis dans le titre de la Commission des Lois concernant la Position légale des Femmes et que le titre de la Commission soit «Commission pour la situation légale des Femmes».

XIII. Commission de Travail.

Qu'une Commission de Travail soit créée dans le Conseil international des Femmes.

XIV. Tempérance et Lutte contre l'alcoolisme.

Réalisant pleinement le mal immense causé par l'intempérance, autant à la famille qu'à la race humaine, le Conseil international des femmes exprime sa sympathie pour la Tempérance, recommande aux Conseils nationaux d'user de toute leur influence pour venir en aide à la lutte contre l'alcoolisme, et demande à la Commission d'Hygiène d'accorder une attention spéciale à l'étude de l'alcoolisme.

XV. Médiation internationale.

Le Conseil international des Femmes se prononce chaleureusement en faveur de l'application effective des résolutions adoptées aux Conférences de la Haye en vue de la solution pacifique des conflits internationaux, et se déclare sympathique à la conclusion de traités par lesquels les gouvernements s'engagent, en cas de dissensions de toute nature, à entrer en négociations en vue d'une conciliation.

XVI. Protection des Femmes en temps de guerre.

Le Conseil international des Femmes proteste avec énergie contre les traitements odieux dont les femmes sont victimes en temps de guerre, lesquels sont en opposition avec la loi internationale, et adresse un appel à la prochaine Conférence de la Haye, pour la prier d'examiner quelles mesures internationales de protection pourraient être accordées aux femmes, afin de mettre un terme aux actes de violence spéciale envers la femme, qui accompagnent toutes les guerres.

XVII. Vœu que le Prix Nobel de la Paix soit accordé au Stead Memorial Fund.

Le Conseil international des Femmes demande au Comité Nobel du Storting norvégien d'accorder cette année le prix Nobel de la Paix au Stead Memorial Fund, destiné à la création d'hôtelleries pour femmes ouvrières dans les différents pays du monde.

XVIII. Capacité civile de la femme quant à sa personne et à ses biens.

Le Conseil international des Femmes recommande aux Conseils nationaux affiliés d'essayer d'obtenir des lois qui garantissent l'intégrité de la capacité civile de la femme mariée quant à sa personne et à ses biens.

XIX. Egalité de Droits du père et de la mère.

Le Conseil international des Femmes émet le vœu, que, dans tous les Conseils affiliés, la loi sanctionne l'égalité de droits du père et de la mère à l'égard de leurs enfants, et que la loi stipule en outre qu'en cas de dissension grave des parents et à la demande de l'un entre eux, c'est l'autorité compétente qui décidera.

XX. Tribunaux pour enfants.

Le Conseil international des Femmes recommande aux Conseils nationaux d'essayer d'obtenir des tribunaux pour enfants, ou des institu-

tions semblables, dans tous les pays, et insiste pour que les femmes soient admises à siéger dans les tribunaux pour enfants et mineurs comme assesseurs et conseil.

XXI. Pension alimentaire obligatoire en faveur des femmes et des enfants.

Le Conseil international des Femmes insiste sur l'importance qu'il y a à ce que des mesures légales soient prises pour qu'une pension alimentaire soit allouée dans tous les cas aux épouses, aux mères et aux enfants, tant légitimes que nés hors du mariage, et engage tous les Conseils nationaux à s'efforcer d'obtenir des ententes internationales entre leurs pays respectifs dans le but de sauvegarder les droits légaux des femmes et des enfants, et plus particulièrement des femmes et des enfants abandonnés.

XXII. Protection des mères et des enfants abandonnés.

Le Conseil international des Femmes prie les Conseils nationaux de travailler à obtenir une protection plus étendue des femmes, des mères et des enfants tant légitimes que nés hors du mariage.

XXIII. Droit de vote en matières communales et politiques.

Considérant le changement rapide de l'orientation des problèmes que les gouvernements actuels ont à envisager; considérant que ces problèmes concernent de plus en plus la vie morale, l'éducation et les intérêts industriels des peuples et qu'il devient de plus en plus important que les femmes envisagent leurs responsabilités au point de vue social:

Le C.I.F. exprime sa conviction profonde que dans tous les pays où existe un gouvernement représentatif le droit de vote en matières communales et politiques doit être accordé aux femmes.

XXIV. Réglementation des Bureaux de Placement.

Le Conseil international des Femmes émet le vœu que des accords internationaux interviennent, réglementant d'une façon uniforme, au point de vue des mineurs, la question des bureaux de placement et leur responsabilité et que, comme indication de projet de loi désirable, le projet proposé par la Commission permanente pour l'Égalité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes soit envoyé au Comité inter-parlementaire.

XXV. Surveillance des jeunes filles sur les Transatlantiques.

Considérant qu'il est de toute importance qu'une surveillance soit établie sur les transatlantiques et vaisseaux d'émigrants, le Conseil international des Femmes émet le vœu qu'à bord de tout bâtiment servant au transport en commun, se trouve, en attendant que cette surveillance soit établie par l'Etat, une femme, recommandée des œuvres sociales si possible, pour veiller à la sécurité des jeunes filles mineures. Aussi que des mesures de protection analogues soient prises dans les trains transcontinentaux.

XXVI. Suppression des maisons de tolérance.

Le Conseil international des Femmes, convaincu plus que jamais que la maison de tolérance est une des causes principales de la traite, demande que dans tous les pays affiliés les membres des Conseils nationaux par une campagne de propagande incessante, arrivent à en obtenir la suppression.

XXVII. Enseignement des Lois pour les jeunes filles.

Le Conseil international des Femmes recommande à tous les Conseils affiliés, de considérer si on peut prendre des mesures pour enseigner aux jeunes filles dans les écoles d'adultes et dans les classes supérieures de toutes les écoles, auxquelles les jeunes filles sont admises, les principes essentiels des lois qui concernent la femme et l'enfant, et les devoirs, responsabilités et droits civiques des femmes.

XXVIII. Bureaux d'informations et Cours d'instruction pour émigrants.

Que dans tous les pays, qui fournissent un fort contingent à l'émigration, on institue des bureaux d'informations pour toutes les questions concernant l'émigration et éventuellement des cours spéciaux pour les émigrants, afin que les émigrants, qui ont l'intention de se rendre à l'étranger, possèdent les notions principales sur le pays qui leur donnera l'hospitalité.

XXIX. Vœu relatif à une Conférence d'immigration composée de délégués officiels.

Que sur la proposition du département d'immigration des Etats-Unis le Conseil international des Femmes engage chaque Conseil national à demander à son Gouvernement de se joindre à une Conférence internationale d'immigration composée de délégués officiels.

XXX. Comités pour le Soin des Femmes rapatriées.

Que sur la proposition du département du Travail aux Etats-Unis le Conseil international des Femmes demande à chaque Conseil national de former un Comité chargé de s'entendre directement avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis pour le soin et la protection des femmes rapatriées. Il doit être tenu compte tout particulièrement de la protection à accorder aux jeunes filles qui ne peuvent plus être admises dans leur propre pays.

XXXI. Protection internationale des oiseaux.

Que les Conseils nationaux emploient toute leur influence dans leurs pays respectifs à assurer la protection de tous les oiseaux inoffensifs, et qu'ils cherchent à obtenir des lois défendant la destruction de ces beaux oiseaux uniquement destinée à la mode et à l'ornementation.

XXXII. Lieu où se tiendra la prochaine Assemblée quinquennale du Conseil.

Que l'invitation du Conseil national des femmes norvégiennes de tenir les Assemblées quinquennales de 1919 à Christiania soit acceptée.

XXXIII. Autres invitations.

Que toutes les autres invitations soient renvoyées au Bureau.

XXXIV. Nouveaux Patrons à Vie et Souscripteurs quinquennaux.

Que les dames proposées par la Trésorière comme Patrons à vie et Souscripteurs quinquennaux soient acceptées.

Patron à Vie: Fröken Harriet Wedel-Yarlsberg (Norwège).

Souscripteurs quinquennaux: Prof. Wylie, Miss Marion May, Miss Clarissa Williams, Mrs. Williard Ashton, Prof. Thurlburg (Etats-Unis); Frau Henry Budge, Frau Emily Aharbanell, Frau Dr. Troplovitz, Fräulein Anita Schneider, Frau Sarah Flemming, Frau Augusta Thomae, Frau Hedwig Heidmann, Frau Henni Lehmann (Allemagne); Fröken Ellen von Platen (Suède); Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. D. McCowan, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. J. Cargill, Miss Tolmie, Miss Clara Blackie (Grande Bretagne et Irlande); Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Vickery, Mrs. Edward Bage, Mrs. Merifield (Australie); Mme. Alphen Salvador, Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Paul de Schlumberger (France); Fräulein Hermine Egli (Italie); Fru Cecilie Lothe, Fru Anna Sjölie, Fru Jeremiassen, Fru Johanne Jacobsen, Fru Eleonore Cappelen, Fru Erika Matthiesen (Norwège); Fru Freudenthal (Finlande); Dr. Anna Chabanoff (Russie).

Remarque: Des dames qui étaient déjà souscripteurs quinquennaux ont signifié leur intention de continuer leur souscription. Les noms donnés ci-dessus sont ceux des dames nouvellement acceptées.

XXXV. Changement aux conditions d'affiliation des Conseils australiens.

Que le par. 3 des conditions d'affiliation du Conseil australien au Conseil international des Femmes soit modifié en ce sens que les Conseils des Etats australiens nomment la Présidente australienne parmi les dix déléguées élues par eux (au lieu de l'élection de la Présidente par les déléguées).

XXXVI. Votes de remerciements.

Qu'un vote de remerciements soient adressé au Conseil National des Femmes Italiennes.

BESCHLÜSSE ANGENOMMEN IN DER GENERALVERSAMMLUNG

IN ROM

5. bis 14. Mai 1914.

I. Bericht der Schriftführerin.

Der Bericht der Schriftführerin wird mit Anerkennung für die ausgezeichnete Arbeit angenommen.

II. Bericht der Schatzmeisterin.

Der Bericht der Schatzmeisterin wird mit dem Ausdruck herzlichen Dankes für die große Arbeit angenommen.

III. Fünfjährige Berichte der Nationalbunde und der Ehren-Vizepräsidentinnen.

Die fünfjährigen Berichte der angeschlossenen Nationalbunde und der Ehren-Vizepräsidentinnen werden angenommen.

IV. Berichte der Ständigen Kommissionen.

Die Berichte der neun Kommissionen werden angenommen.

V. Gesuch um Aufnahme seitens des Bundes Portugiesischer Frauenvereine.

Der Anschluß des Bundes Portugiesischer Frauenvereine wird unter der Bedingung beschlossen, daß seine Satzungen eingesandt werden und den Satzungen des I.F.B. entsprechen.

VI. Wahlmodus für die Vorsitzenden der Ständigen Kommissionen.

In Art. VI § 3 der Statuten sind die Worte: »durch öffentliche Wahl« auszulassen. Die für die Wahl des engeren Vorstandes geltenden Regeln sollen auch auf die Wahl der Kommissionsvorsitzenden Anwendung finden.

VII. Unterstützende Mitglieder.

Hinter Art. IV § 4 der Satzungen ist einzuschließen:

»Jede Persönlichkeit, die von dem Nationalbund ihres Landes — sofern ein solcher besteht — genehmigt ist, kann durch Zahlung eines Jahresbeitrages unterstützendes Mitglied des I.F.B. werden. Unterstützende Mitglieder, die 20 M. jährlich oder mehr zahlen, haben Anrecht auf kostenfreie Zusendung aller vom I.F.B. herausgegebenen und verbreiteten, regelmäßig erscheinenden Schriften und auf eine Eintrittskarte zu den Versammlungen des Bundes.«

VIII. Zuschlag zu den Jahresbeiträgen seitens der Nationalbunde.

Der I.F.B. spricht, in Erkenntnis der zwingenden Notwendigkeit höherer Einnahmen für die Arbeit des Bundes, mit aller Entschiedenheit die Meinung aus, daß von allen Nationalbunden neben dem gleichförmigen Beitrag eine jährliche Beisteuer geleistet werden sollte. Während er den Nationalbunden diese Tatsache mit allem Nachdruck nahelegt, empfiehlt er, es jedem einzelnen Bund zu überlassen, wie solche Beisteuer von ihm aufgebracht werden kann.

IX. Geschäftsordnung für die Ständigen Kommissionen.

Der Entwurf einer Geschäftsordnung für die Ständigen Kommissionen wird in der vom Vorstand vorgelegten Form angenommen.

X. Anträge, die vom Vorstand abgelehnt werden.

»Der Vorstand soll der Generalversammlung eine Liste der Anträge vorlegen, die er als weniger wichtig nicht in die Tagesordnung aufnimmt.«

XI. Gelegenheit zur Darstellung der Arbeitsgebiete des I.F.B. bei den Generalversammlungen.

»Es möge auf jeder Generalversammlung in öffentlicher Versammlung Gelegenheit zur Darstellung jedes Arbeitsgebietes gegeben werden, das als Propagandagebiet vom I.F.B. aufgenommen ist.«

Bemerkung: Der Antrag wurde dahin ausgelegt, daß damit nicht gemeint sei, es müsse für die Darlegung der Arbeit jeder Kommission eine besondere Versammlung einberufen werden.

XII. Änderung im Namen einer Kommission.

Es möge im Namen der Kommission für »Gesetze betreffend die rechtliche Stellung der Frau« die Worte: »Gesetze betreffend« ausgelassen werden.

XIII. Kommission für Frauenberufsfragen.

Es soll eine ständige Kommission für Frauenberufsfragen im I.F.B. gegründet werden.

XIV. Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus.

In der Erkenntnis der außerordentlichen Schäden, die durch den Alkoholismus sowohl für die einzelne Häuslichkeit wie auch für das Volkswohl entstehen, erklärt der I.F.B. seine Sympathie mit der Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus und fordert alle Nationalbunde auf, ihren Einfluß soweit wie möglich zum Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus zu verwenden. Er fordert ferner die Kommission für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege auf, dem Studium des Alkoholismus besondere Aufmerksamkeit zuzuwenden.

XV. Internationale Vermittlungsverhandlungen.

Der I.F.B. befürwortet auf das wärmste den Ausbau und die wirkliche Anwendung der durch die beiden Haager Konferenzen begründeten Rechtsinstitutionen zur friedlichen Erledigung internationaler Streitigkeiten; insbesondere erklärt er seine Sympathie mit dem Abschluß von Verträgen, durch welche die Regierungen sich verpflichten, bei Streitfällen jeder Art in Vermittlungsverhandlungen einzutreten.

XVI. Schutz von Frauen in Kriegszeiten.

Indem der I.F.B. energisch gegen die abstoßenden Gewalttaten, denen Frauen in Kriegszeiten trotz der entgegenstehenden völkerrechtlichen Bestimmungen ausgesetzt gewesen sind, protestiert, beschließt er, sich an die nächste Konferenz im Haag mit der Bitte zu wenden, sie möge erwägen, wie ein wirksamer internationaler Schutz geschaffen werden kann, der Gewalttätigkeiten an Frauen verhindert, wie sie bisher alle Kriege begleitet haben.

XVII. Gesuch um Gewährung des Nobel-Friedenspreises für den Stead-Gedächtnisfonds.

»Der I.F.B. möge sich an die Kommission für den Nobelpreis des norwegischen Storting mit der Bitte wenden, es möge der Nobel-Friedenspreis in diesem Jahr dem Stead-Gedächtnisfonds gewährt werden, der für die Errichtung von Heimen für arbeitende Frauen in verschiedenen Teilen der Welt bestimmt ist.«

XVIII. Die rechtliche Stellung der Frau in bezug auf ihre Person und ihr Eigentum.

Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den Nationalbunden dringend, dahin zu wirken, daß das Gesetz die Stellung der verheirateten Frau im bürgerlichen Recht sicherstellen möge, sowohl hinsichtlich ihrer Person wie auch ihres Eigentums.

XIX. Gleichheit der Elternrechte.

Der I.F.B. spricht den Wunsch aus, daß das Gesetz in allen Ländern Vater und Mutter gleichen Anteil an der elterlichen Gewalt geben möge und daß das Gesetz weiter anordne, bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten soll auf Antrag eines Elternteiles eine entsprechende staatliche Behörde entscheiden.

XX. Jugendgerichte.

Der I.F.B. ersucht die Nationalbunde in allen Ländern, auf die Einführung von Jugendgerichten oder ähnlichen Behörden hinzuwirken, sowie auch darauf, daß Frauen als Rechtsbeistand und Schöffen bei diesen Gerichten zugelassen werden.

XXI. Alimentationspflicht für Frauen und Kinder.

Der I.F.B. betont die Wichtigkeit einer gesetzlichen Regelung der Alimentationspflicht für alle eheverlassenen Frauen, Mütter und eheliche wie uneheliche Kinder. Er ersucht die Nationalbunde, in ihren Ländern für den Abschluß von internationalen Verträgen zu wirken, die die gesetzlichen Rechte der Frauen und Kinder schützen, insbesondere die der verlassenen Ehefrauen und Kinder.

XXII. Schutz für verlassene Frauen und Kinder.

Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den angeschlossenen Nationalbunden, für einen besseren Schutz der verlassenen Frauen, Mütter und der ehelichen und unehelichen Kinder zu wirken.

XXIII. Kommunales und politisches Frauenstimmrecht.

In Anbetracht der sich rasch vollziehenden Veränderungen der Aufgaben, die heute an die Regierungen gestellt werden, und mit Rücksicht darauf, daß diese Aufgaben die Moral, das Bildungswesen und das Wirtschaftsleben des Volkes beeinflussen, wird es von immer größerer Bedeutung, daß die Frauen sich der Größe ihrer Verantwortung im nationalen Leben bewußt werden. Der I.F.B. spricht deshalb von neuem seine feste Überzeugung aus, daß das politische und kommunale Stimmrecht den Frauen in allen Ländern gegeben werden sollte, in denen Repräsentativvertretungen existieren.

XXIV. Bestimmungen betreffend Stellenvermittlung.

»Es möge dahin gewirkt werden, daß internationale Verträge herbeigeführt werden, die den Stellenvermittlungen bestimmte gleichmäßige Bedingungen in bezug auf die Stellenvermittlung an Minderjährige auferlegen.« Als ein Beispiel, was in dieser Richtung nützlich sein kann, empfiehlt der Bund, daß die Regeln, die von der Kommission für gleiche Moral empfohlen werden, dem interparlamentarischen Komitee übersandt werden.

XXV. Beaufsichtigung junger Mädchen auf Auswandererschiffen.

»Der I.F.B. möge dahin wirken, daß die für die Auswanderer konzessionierten Dampferlinien Frauen mit der Beaufsichtigung und dem Schutz der reisenden minderjährigen Personen beauftragen. Die Frauen sollten so lange, bis die Regierungen ihre Anstellung bewirken, wenn möglich von sozial arbeitenden Vereinen empfohlen sein. Gleiche Vorkehrungen sollten für die transkontinentalen Züge getroffen werden.«

XXVI. Kampf gegen die öffentlichen Häuser.

»Der I.F.B. ersucht seine Mitglieder, in allen Ländern dahinzuwirken, daß die öffentlichen Häuser auf das Nachdrücklichste bekämpft werden, da er die feste Überzeugung vertritt, daß diese eine der Hauptursachen des Mädchenhandels bilden.«

XXVII. Unterweisung der Mädchen in Gesetzeskunde.

»Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den angeschlossenen Nationalbunden, zu beraten, welche Maßnahmen in ihren Ländern getroffen werden können, um in den Fortbildungsschulen und in den höheren Klassen aller Schulen, die von Mädchen besucht werden, eine systematische Belehrung über die hauptsächlichsten gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, die Frauen und Kinder betreffen, sowie über die Bürgerrechte, die Verantwortungen und Pflichten der Frauen einzuführen.«

XXVIII. Auskunftstellen und Unterrichtskurse für Auswanderer.

»Es sollten in allen Ländern mit starker Auswanderung Auskunftstellen für Auswandererangelegenheiten und eventuell besondere Kurse für die Auswanderer eingerichtet werden, die beabsichtigen, in andere Länder zu gehen, damit sie einige Kenntnisse über das Land besitzen, das sie aufnehmen soll.«

XXIX. Ersuchen betreffend Konferenz der Auswanderungsbehörden.

Auf den Vorschlag des Departements für Einwanderer der V. St. von Nord-Amerika fordert der I.F.B. die Nationalbunde auf, ihre Regierungen zu bitten, eine internationale Konferenz der Behörden für die Auswanderungsfrage zu veranlassen.

XXX. Kommission zur Fürsorge für deportierte Auswanderinnen.

Auf Vorschlag des Arbeitsdepartements der V. St. von Nord-Amerika empfiehlt der I.F.B. jedem Nationalbund, eine Kommission zu bilden, die sich direkt mit der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten in der Frage der Fürsorge und des Schutzes für deportierte Frauen in Verbindung zu setzen hat; insbesondere ist dabei die Fürsorge für die Mädchen in Betracht zu ziehen, die in ihrem Vaterland nicht wieder aufgenommen werden können.

XXXI. Internationaler Vogelschutz.

Die Nationalbunde mögen tun, was in ihren Kräften steht, um den Schutz aller harmlosen Vögel in den verschiedenen Ländern zu sichern, und um eine Gesetzgebung zu sichern, die die Zerstörung von schönen Vögeln für die Zwecke der Kleidung und des Schmuckes verhindern.

XXXII. Ort der nächsten Generalversammlung.

Die Einladung, die nächste Generalversammlung in Christiania abzuhalten, wird mit herzlichem Dank angenommen.

XXXIII. Andere Einladungen.

Alle anderen Einladungen werden dem engeren Vorstand zur Beschlußfassung überwiesen.

XXXIV. Neue Gönner und fünfjährige unterstützende Mitglieder.

Die von der Schatzmeisterin vorgeschlagenen Gönner und unterstützenden Mitglieder werden angenommen.

Gönner auf Lebenszeit: Fröken Harriet Wedel-Yarlsberg (Norwegen).

Unterstützende Mitglieder: Prof. Wylie, Miss Marion May, Miss Clarissa Williams, Mrs. Williard Ashton, Prof. Thurlburg (Ver. St.); Frau Henry Budge, Frau Emily Abarbanell, Frau Dr. Tropelowitz, Frä. Anita Schneider, Frau Sarah Flemming, Frau Augusta Thomae, Frau Hedwig Heidmann, Frau Henni Lehmann (Deutschland); Fröken Ellen von Platen (Schweden); Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. D. McCowan, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. J. Cargill, Miss Tolmie, Miss Clara Blackie (Groß-Britannien und Irland); Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Vickery, Mrs. Edward Bage, Mrs. Merifield (Australien), Mme. Alphen Salvador, Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Paul de Schlumberger (Frankreich); Frä. Hermine Egli (Italien); Fru Cecilie Lothe, Fru Anna Sjölie, Fru Jeremiassen, Fru Johanne Jacobsen, Fru Eleonore Cappelen, Fru Erika Matthiesen (Norwegen); Fru Edla Freudenthal (Finnland); Dr. Anna Chabanoff (Rußland).

Bemerkung: Es werden an dieser Stelle nur die neu aufgenommenen unterstützenden Mitglieder aufgeführt, nicht die Mitglieder, die ihre Mitgliedschaft für die nächste Geschäftsperiode verlängert haben.

XXXV. Änderung der Bestimmungen über den Anschluß der australischen Bunde.

§ 3 der Anschlußbedingungen der australischen Bunde wird dahin geändert, daß die australischen Bunde aus der Mitte der von ihnen gewählten 10 Delegierten selbst die Präsidentin für Australien wählen (anstatt, daß die Wahl wie bisher von den Delegierten vorgenommen wird).

XXXVI. Übermittlung des Dankes an den italienischen Bund.

Der Dank des I.F.B. soll dem Bund italienischer Frauenvereine ausgesprochen werden.

QUINQUENNIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1909—1914 SUBMITTED BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Fräulein Dr. Phil. Alice Salomon.

The Quinquennial Period 1909—14 has been one of steady growth for the International Council of Women, as far as this can be judged from outward events. The number of affiliated National Councils has grown from 18 to 21. The newly-formed National Councils of Servia and Finland applied to the Executive Committee in 1911 for affiliation, while a preliminary application was received from the National Council of South Africa at the Meeting in 1913, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Lady Molteno, who had served as I. C. W. Hon. Vice-President there since 1909. Affiliation was granted provisionally and came into effect at the end of the year, when the Officers of the South African Council had been elected. A new part of the world was further united with the International Council by the formation of a Council of West Australia, affiliated to the International Council through the federated Councils of the Australian Commonwealth. The area which has been brought into contact with the International Council has been further increased, as new relations have been entered into with some other countries. Mme. Bratiano was appointed as Hon. Vice-President for Roumania, and after the same position had been vacant for some time in Russia, Mme. Chabanoff kindly undertook the office. Official correspondents were won in the persons of Dr. Yamei Kin, Imperial Pei-Yang, for China and Mme. Tsuda for Japan. On the other hand the Council of South Australia, having suspended work, has dropped out of the federation of Australian Councils, and the connection with New Zealand was also severed, as Mrs. Sheppard, who had been Hon. Vice-President there, left the country on account of bad health and a suitable successor could not be found at the time.

Geographical
Extension

Inner Growth

Apart from the geographical extension, the individual Councils affiliated with the International Council have grown considerably in the numbers of their federated Societies and have extended their work to new fields of activity. This is reported fully by the National Councils themselves and therefore nothing is said in this connection about the progress which has been made regarding the work and position of women in the different countries. The National Council reports belong to a complete statement of the work and achievements of the I. C. W., for it is mainly through the medium of the National Councils that the International can attain results. A survey of the development of the International Council would be quite incomplete if the facts given by the different Councils were not also taken into consideration.

**Activity of the
I. C. W.**

This increase of strength and efficiency among the National Councils has been accompanied by a notable development of the International spirit in almost all the National Councils and by a more active life of the International Council itself. This was caused on the one hand by the greater number of Standing Committees, which was raised at the Toronto Quinquennial Meeting from six to nine by the formation of new Standing Committees on Public Health, Education, and Emigration and Immigration in addition to those already existing on Peace and Arbitration, Laws concerning the legal Position of Women, Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women, Finance and Press. Some of the Councils were not enthusiastic about the increase of the number of Committees, as they found it a tax to appoint so many expert workers for International work, but the majority have now arranged to co-operate with the new Committees.

**New Character
of meetings**

On the other hand, the activity of the International Council was specially furthered by a new feature which has been given to the Meetings of the Executive Committee held within the Quinquennial Period. According to a suggestion made by Mrs. Edwin Gray at the Executive after the close of the last Quinquennial Sessions, Meetings of the nine Standing Committees were held in connection with both Meetings of the Executive during the period. This increased the number of delegates from the National Councils who were brought into personal contact with each other and with the International Executive, and the

gatherings of the Executive have in this way assumed a very different character to those held in former years. The attendance on both occasions was very good. The members present from the National Councils numbered about 120 each time. Public Evening Meetings were arranged in connection with these gatherings, and the local arrangements as well as the preparations of the Central Office were more of the nature of those necessitated on former occasions by a Quinquennial Meeting. Such a number of foreign representatives having assembled, it was found impracticable to let them only take part in the Meeting of their Committee. It was therefore decided to invite all the members of Standing Committees to the Executive Meetings and to permit them to take part in the discussions as far as the work of their own Committee was concerned.

These frequent Meetings of Standing Committees also give further opportunities to the members for easily bringing forward suggestions for the work of their respective Committees and enable their plans of work to be more fully considered by the Executive. The resolutions brought forward by the Standing Committees, therefore, occupy a considerable part of the proceedings of each Executive, and proposals for new work recommended to the Councils as well as to the International Council have been very numerous. The resolutions of Standing Committees submitted for the Agenda of the Quinquennial Meeting could also be better prepared by the Committees and thoroughly discussed by the Executive.

Work of the
Standing Com-
mittees

The greater importance given in this way to the work of the Standing Committees, has led several Councils to the conviction that adequate methods of work for these Committees have not yet been found. Especially the difficulty of how the Councils can be kept constantly informed about the work of their members on the Standing Committees and of defining the responsibilities of the members towards their own National Councils has yet to be solved. It has therefore been proposed that complete Standing Orders for the work of the Committees should be drawn up, and this problem will have to be settled by the Quinquennial Meeting in Rome.

It is not necessary here to give a full report of the proceedings of the Executive and the Sub-Executive during the last quinquennial period, as a detailed Memorandum of each

Report of
Meetings

Meeting has been given in each successive Annual Report. Only a very short historical sketch of the outstanding events during the period will therefore be given in addition to a review of the work of the Central Office. Resolutions adopted, resulting in action, will be found under different headings grouped according to their subject or in the reports of Standing Committees.

The period began with the Meeting of the Executive Committee which was held at Toronto at the close of the last Quinquennial Sessions on June 26th, 1909, at which the best way of carrying out the resolutions and decisions of the Council Meeting was discussed.

According to the Constitution and Standing Orders, two Meetings of the Sub-Executive and two of the Executive Committee were held in the four following years.

The first Sub-Executive Meeting was held at Innsbruck, from July 9th to 12th, 1910.

The first Executive Committee Meeting at Stockholm from Sept. 6th to 12th, 1911.

The second Sub-Executive Committee Meeting at Dublin, on June 4th and 5th, 1912.

The second Executive Committee Meeting at the Hague, from May 20th to 27th, 1913.

Another Executive Committee Meeting will be held in Rome preceding the Quinquennial Sessions.

**Sub-Executive
at Innsbruck**

The Innsbruck Sub-Executive Meeting was specially devoted to the discussion of plans of work and methods to be adopted by the Standing Committees, besides considering the Annual Reports of the Officers, the National Councils and the Standing Committees and plans for propaganda work. Preliminary arrangements were made for the Meeting of the Executive Committee at Stockholm, which took place the following year. A number of questions which had arisen out of the results of the Quinquennial Sessions, or which had been brought forward by Councils afterwards, were also discussed and settled. Careful preparation had been made for the reception of the International Officers by Frau Hainisch and other members of the Austrian Council as well as by the inhabitants of the city of Innsbruck. A public Meeting was presided over by Frau

Hainisch, at which the Mayor formally welcomed the Council and all the International Officers gave addresses, which were received with great enthusiasm.

The second year of the quinquennial period brought in the autumn the Meeting of the Executive and Standing Committees at Stockholm, which was combined with visits from the International delegates to the National Council of Denmark in Copenhagen and to the National Council of Norway in Christiania. Both these Councils had very hospitably invited the International Executive to pay them a visit on the way to and from the Stockholm Meeting, and these invitations were accepted by a great number of delegates and resulted in very cordial relations being established among the members of the two Councils and their foreign guests. Public Meetings were arranged in both cities at which the work of the International Council was described, and the opportunities given for social intercourse by the kind and hospitable reception and arrangements of both Councils, greatly served to make all the foreign delegates know each other and to give them an impression of the excellent work done in the Scandinavian countries.

The same is true as regards the regular Meeting which was held at Stockholm. The Meeting itself was the first of those described in the opening remarks of this report as preceded by Meetings of the Standing Committees. At this Meeting — apart from the routine work — the Executive decided upon the subjects for investigation and work of the Standing Committees for the next year. Mme. Avril gave an interesting account of the Congress held at Madrid by the International Society against the White Slave Traffic, on which occasion she had officially represented the I. C. W. An animated discussion followed, in which the work that is being done amongst the Governments for the combating of this evil and other aspects of the problem were discussed. The Executive further decided that the President of the International Council should be authorised to sign in the name of the Executive the world peace petition circulated by Miss Eckstein, and that the petition should be sent to the National Councils with the request that they should endeavour to obtain signatures to it. In following up a resolution from the Toronto Meeting, it was also resolved to request the Councils to send a short special

Visits to Danish
and Norwegian
Councils

Executive meet-
ing at Stock-
holm

report on what is being done for the protection of birds in the various countries, and the information sent in was subsequently published in the Annual Report. Three Public Evening Meetings were also arranged to interest the Swedish public in the work and aims of the International Council. The first evening was given to a Welcome Meeting held in the beautifully decorated hall of the Grand Hotel and speeches about the work of the I. C. W. were made by the President, the Countess of Aberdeen, Fru Upmark, President of the Swedish Council, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, First Vice-President of the I. C. W., and the Presidents of the National Councils represented or their proxies. The national anthems of the respective countries were played between the different speeches. The second evening Meeting dealt with the subject "How to guide our Boys and Girls on leaving School", while the last Public Meeting was devoted to the subject of "Professional Careers for Women, the Training and the Economic Conditions". The most cordial hospitality was extended to the foreign visitors and the honour was specially appreciated which was bestowed on them by their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden and the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden, who graciously invited all the members of the Executive and Standing Committees to a Garden Party at the Royal Palace.

Meeting for
Australian
members

During the summer of 1911 a special Meeting was arranged by the International Council in London. The coronation year of King George having brought to England a vast number of visitors from distant countries, the President of the I. C. W. thought it would be advisable to hold a Meeting at which ladies from Australia, Canada, and elsewhere could meet and exchange experiences and consider how the Councils in those countries could be developed. Unfortunately the Countess of Aberdeen was prevented from being present and the First Vice-President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, kindly took the chair in her place. A good many Australian ladies attended and addresses were given by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, and Lady Drummond of Montreal, Canada.

Sub-Executive
at Dublin

The next Meeting of the Sub-Executive took place in 1912, by the kind invitation of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen at the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin. Apart

from the ordinary administrative work and the consideration of reports, preparations for the Meeting of the Executive Committee at the Hague were made and preliminary arrangements for the Quinquennial Sessions in Rome begun.

The Meetings of the Executive Committee and Standing Committees at the Hague in 1913 dealt with most important business, as it was its duty to decide which resolutions were to be brought forward on the Agenda of the Quinquennial Sessions in Rome. Under these circumstances three days were allotted to the Meetings of the Standing Committees and four days to the Meeting of the Executive. The preparation of the agenda and the arrangements for the Quinquennial Meeting, together with the usual business, was the work transacted. An International song, the words of which had been written by Fru Upmark and the music composed by a Swedish woman, was brought forward and adopted as the International Song of the Council, while the Swedish Council was asked to provide the music to all the National Councils. In connection with the Executive Meeting four Public Evening Meetings were held. The first took the character of a Welcome Meeting, and in the crowded and beautifully decorated hall, Mevrouw Van Biema Hymans, President of the Netherlands Council, greeted the International Council and the President, together with the Presidents of the National Councils, responded. The Second Public Meeting was devoted to the Subject of Peace and Arbitration, when Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Convener of the Standing Committee on Peace and Arbitration, was in the Chair. At the Third Public Meeting the subject discussed was "Problems of the Women's Movement", while the Fourth Public Meeting was, by special request of the Netherlands Council, given to the discussion of the question of "Compulsory Social Service for Women", when both the advantages and the disadvantages of such compulsory service were discussed. On Sunday, May 25th, a special service was held, at which the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw preached. It is not possible to say enough about the kindness and hospitality with which the Netherlands Council and the people of Holland received the International Council. Preparations had been made in a most careful and extensive manner, and everything possible done to make the stay of the foreign delegates full of pleasure and profit.

Executive at
the Hague

**International
Congress in
Paris**

Immediately after the Hague Meeting an International Congress of Women was held in Paris from June 2nd to 10th, by invitation of the National Council of Women of France, in which many members of the Executive of the International Council and other delegates of the Councils took part. As it had not proved possible to hold the Quinquennial Meetings of 1914 in Paris, which the French Council had desired, this Congress had been summoned by the National Council of Women of France in order to show the progress which the women of their country have made during the first twelve years of the National Council's existence. The attention and sympathy of the French people in general and also of their President and Government, and the warm affection shown to the delegates of many lands cannot have failed to strengthen the bonds and to deepen the understanding and the feeling of fellowship between the women of France and the other International Council workers. This visit of a great body of Council workers, as well as those paid by nearly the whole Executive to Copenhagen and Christiania, demonstrate the increase of interrelationship which has grown up in the International Council and the desire of the members to learn and see for themselves the work that is being done in other countries.

**Events within
the sphere of
the I. C. W.**

Amongst the notable events within the sphere of the International Council during the last period, some other Congresses and Conferences must be mentioned, which, though not prompted by the I. C. W. and of a more or less national character, helped to emphasise the importance of the Council work beyond the limits of the land in which they were held. First of all must be mentioned that the first Women's Congress in South America was organised by the Argentine Council and held in Buenos Aires, in 1910. The International Council had decided to send delegates or representatives to this event, but unfortunately no one from the inner circle of Council workers was free to go at that time. But the International Council was represented by Sir John and Lady Benn, old friends and fellow-workers of the Countess of Aberdeen, whose life-long work for humanity made them peculiarly suitable representatives. They took part in the proceedings and afterwards gave a most impressive report of the success of the Congress, which was included in the Annual Report for 1909/10.

**Congress in
Argentina**

A Congress of equal importance was held in Sydney, New South Wales, in July, 1912, when members of all the Australian Councils, living so widely separated from each other, met for the first time and expressed that union of the women of the Australian Commonwealth which during the last period has been shown in the International Council by their affiliation as a unit.

**Conference of
Councils of the
Australian
Commonwealth**

A new and apparently very effective method for the propaganda of the Women's Movement has been tried during the period by the women of Germany and of the Netherlands, who arranged respectively in the years 1912 and 1913 Exhibitions of women's work and activities. The German Exhibition held in Berlin from February to March, 1912, under the title of "Woman in the Home and as Wage-Earner", was originated by the German Lyceum Club, but the Council workers took a very active part in its organisation and some of the departments were entirely in their hands. The Exhibition, which was opened in the presence of the Empress, who was its Patroness, gave in all its manifold departments and sections such a complete and excellent picture of women's activities that it was a most suitable means of converting the numerous persons who still undervalue the work and capacities of women. The National Council undertook to arrange a Congress during the first week of the Exhibition, which gave it the intellectual key-note. The public manifested a deep interest in the Congress as well as in the Exhibition. The hall which had been first secured held 3000 people, but the demand for tickets was so enormous that all the seats in the hall were sold out three weeks before the opening of the Congress, and arrangements had to be made to repeat all the sessions in a second series of over-flow Meetings, which were also attended regularly by more than 2000 people. Though the Exhibition, as well as the Congress, were limited to the exposition of German women's work and ideals, all the National Councils were invited to send representatives, who were received as the guests of the German Council. Frau Hainisch, as Vice-President, represented the International Council of Women and prominent members of the Austrian, United States, Finnish, Swedish, British, Hungarian, Swiss and Netherlands Councils took part in the Congress.

**Exhibition and
Congress in
Berlin**

**Exhibition at
Amsterdam**

The Exhibition in the Netherlands, which was also strongly supported by Council workers, was entitled "Woman in 1813 and 1913", and demonstrated by very excellent pictures and exhibits the progress which has been attained, and the difference in the sphere of women's work, in the last century. While only a few delegates from other countries were able to see the Berlin Exhibition, all the Council members assembled at the Hague had an excellent opportunity of seeing the Amsterdam Exhibition by the kind invitation of the Board of the Exhibition, when they were conducted round by Dr. Mia Boissevain and the other promoters.

**Development of
Information
Service**

One of the achievements of an International character during the last five years has been the development of the Information Service, which has been created by the Information Bureaux of the National Councils. New information Bureaux have been opened in the U. S. A. and in Argentina, while others were developed and made more efficient, so that in most of the countries which are represented in the International Council all questions concerning women's work and interests can be answered in a reliable way to all who wish to get information. This is a achievement which has been striven for ever since the idea of the foundation of Information Bureaux was brought forward at the International Council Meeting in London in 1899, when the Women's Institute kindly offered its services until the Councils should be in a position to provide information themselves. The creation of Information Bureaux by the various Councils has now made the services of the Women's Institute superfluous, but it must here again be put on record how the help of the Women's Institute has been appreciated by the I. C. W. and its members, and how the work was valued during the years when the I. C. W. only possessed a small number of Councils, which were not so well organised as they are today, and therefore were not so capable of supplying each other with information.

**Petitions to
Official Bodies**

During the period the Officers took action in several cases by instruction of the Executive Committee. In accordance with the resolution passed at the Council Meeting at Toronto a petition was sent to the Executive of the World's Postal Union, asking them to further the general introduction of penny postage on letters between countries within the limits of the

**Petition to the
World's Postal
Union**

Union, and also that they should help to introduce forms for "answer prepaid" costing one penny. In the reply received from the Director of the International Bureau of the World's Postal Union, he explained that the petition could not be dealt with at the next conference of the World's Postal Union unless brought forward by the *Government* of one of the countries affiliated to the Union. The National Councils were therefore asked to apply to the Governments of their respective countries and ask them to petition the World's Postal Union in accordance with the Council resolution. Some of the Councils acted very promptly upon this suggestion, and petitions were sent by the National Councils of the United States, Denmark and Holland, while the question was also taken up by the Councils in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, Austria and Greece.

The Governments of the different countries were also approached by the Sub-Executive when the book "Position of Women in the Laws of the Nations", (see p. 63) was published and circulated. In carrying out a resolution of the last Council Meeting, a letter to the Governments signed by the Board of Officers was handed over to the Councils, with the request to present it to the Governments of their countries together with the above-mentioned book. As far as could be ascertained, the Councils of Canada, Germany, Denmark, Australia, France, Argentina, Norway and Italy responded to the suggestion, while the Councils of the United States, Sweden, Tasmania, Bulgaria and Servia wrote that they intended to do so.

Letters were written by the President at the request of the Executive to ladies of influence in Italy, Greece, Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria enclosing a memorandum drawn up by Fräulein Pappenheim. It contained an eloquent plea that the personal influence of these ladies might be exerted to secure the suppression of the White Slave Traffic in their respective countries, where it is feared that this terrible trade has secured a considerable footing. By the direction of the Executive the President also wrote to His Majesty the King of Spain, congratulating him and his Government on having secured the abolition of the state regulation of vice in Spain, and a gracious acknowledgement was received in response. Copies of the book

Presentation of
Volume on
Laws to
Governments

Other Petitions
and Presentations

"Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it may be affected by the Care and Isolation of Advanced Cases" (details of the publication of which will be found later in this report) were also sent by the President at the desire of the Executive to Their Majesties, the Queen and the Queen-Mother of Holland, who had shown such kind interest in the proceedings of the Meeting at the Hague.

Changes in the
Personnel of
the I. C. W.

A considerable number of changes in the personnel in the International Council have occurred, in some cases through the election of new Presidents of National Councils, in others by the lamentable deaths of most honoured and beloved members of the Executive Committee. The Canadian Council and the United States Council lost their Presidents through the death of Lady Edgar in 1910 and Mrs. Lillian Hollister in 1911. In March, 1912, S. E. Mme. Anna de Philosophoff, Hon. Vice-President for Russia, passed away at the age of 75. The National Council of France were bereaved of their beloved President, Mlle. Sarah Monod, in December, 1912. Immediately after the Hague Meeting in the summer of 1913 the National Councils of Women of Belgium and Servia lost their Presidents and founders, Mlle. Marie Popelin and Mme. Milovuk. Quite an unexpected blow was the death of Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast, who had served the International Council for more than a quinquennial period as Convener of the Committee on the Legal Position of Women. On December 24th, 1913, the death occurred of Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, of Finland, who, since its very foundation, had been connected with the International Council, and who had only recently seen her labours for the formation of a National Council in her own country crowned with success. Expressions of deep sympathy with the bereaved National Councils and with the relatives and friends of these pioneers, who will so deeply be missed, not only in the work and activities of their own country but in the International Council, were sent in each case by the Officers of the International Council and expressed by the Executive when in Session. The many messages of sympathy and the deep expression of love and gratitude for those who are departed, which reached the Officers of the International Council, have been a wonderful tribute to the fact that its members are not only bound together by ties of mutual work, but also by mutual understanding, appreciation and affection.

Amongst the work of the International Council which was carried on between Meetings, the publication of Council literature must be mentioned in a prominent place, as it was done on a much larger scale than in former times, and as it is the best means of constantly providing the National Councils with material from headquarters. The publications issued were:

Publications

1. Annual Report of the Council 1909/10.
2. " " " " " 1910/11.
3. " " " " " 1911/12.
4. " " " " " 1912/13.
5. " " " " " 1913/14.
6. List of Resolutions adopted at the Council Meeting in Toronto (English, French, German editions) (1909).
7. President's Memorandum of the Council Sessions (English, French and German editions) (1909).
8. Transactions of the Council Meeting at Toronto (1910).
9. Transactions of the Council Meeting of 1904 in Berlin (2 vols) (1910).
10. Preliminary Programme and Agenda for the Executive Meeting at Stockholm. (English, French and German editions) (1911).
11. Final Programme and Agenda for the Executive Meeting at Stockholm (English, French and German editions) (1911).
12. Memorandum of the Stockholm Meeting (1911).
13. Programme for the Executive Meeting at the Hague (English, French and German editions) (1913).
14. Memorandum of the Hague Meeting (1913).
15. Preliminary Programme and Agenda for the Quinquennial Meeting at Rome (English, French and German editions) (1913).
16. Final Programme and Agenda for the Quinquennial Meeting at Rome (English, French and German editions) (1914).
17. Catechism. Revised edition. (English, French and German editions) (1910).
18. Revised edition of the Constitution and Standing Orders (French edition) (1910).

19. Revised edition of the Constitution and Standing Orders (English and German editions) (1911).
20. Why should we support the International Council of Women? (English, French and German editions) (1911).
21. Letter for Propaganda purposes (English, French and German editions). (1913).
22. Handbook on National Systems of Education (1911).
23. Handbook on Women's Position in the Laws of the Nations (1912).
24. Handbook on Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it may be affected by the Care and Isolation of Advanced Cases (1913).

Some explanation must be given about the very great number of publications, and details as to the reception they met with from the Councils.

The Annual Report being a regular institution since 1904, it is only necessary to mention that it was brought out during this period partly in English, partly in French and in German, i. e., the reports of National Councils and Standing Committees were published in the language in which they were sent in. From 1905—1907 the reports were entirely given in English and the report for 1908 contained all the reports in the language in which they were originally written and those written in French and German were accompanied by an English translation. This proved impossible as soon as the edition of the report was in the hands of a German Corresponding Secretary, as this practice in her hands would not have been fair to the International idea. The publication of the full report in all three languages being impossible, for pecuniary reasons, the Sub-Executive adopted the above-mentioned alternative with the additional provision that the reports of the President and Corresponding Secretary should be printed in the three official languages, as they contain communications and suggestions upon which the Councils are expected to act and which therefore must be understood by all. Twenty-five copies of the Report were sent annually free of charge — as in former years — to each affiliated Council, while other copies were sold at one shilling per copy. The efforts to rouse the interest of the Councils in the sale of the book were not quite without success, though a much larger number of

copies ought still to be distributed through the National Councils, as the means of making the work of the International Council and of the National Councils known to each other. The number of copies disposed of in each year was: —

In 1909/10	680	copies	distributed	free	226	sold
„ 1910/11	797	„	„	„	278	„
„ 1911/12	741	„	„	„	318	„
„ 1912/13	830	„	„	„	308	„

The production of the Annual Report is a very heavy burden on the finances of the I.C.W., the more so as its size has increased annually. The first report edited by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon was 80 pages in length, while the last Report edited by the present Corresponding Secretary contained 200 pages.

The President's Memorandum and the Resolutions passed at the Toronto Meeting were published in the three languages and sent out to the Councils and all Patrons and Contributors, in order that they might receive information regarding the main decisions of the Quinquennial Council as soon as possible after the close of its sessions.

A new edition of the Catechism was published as it had to be brought up to date and to include the results of the Toronto Meeting, the old form being incomplete. The new French and German editions of the Constitution and Standing Orders became necessary as they were found to contain some errors, and a new English edition was published a little later, the old one being exhausted.

Two small leaflets were brought out to meet the wishes of the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Executive. The one which was prepared by the President under the title of "Why should we support the International Council of Women" is intended to be used in the propaganda work of members of the Finance Committee. The "letter for propaganda purposes", only recently published, is also a brief statement of the ideals and accomplishments of the I.C.W. Having likewise in view the securing of subscribers, it is intended to be sent to persons whom the National Councils desire to interest in the I.C.W., especially to those who frequently travel in other countries and who are anxious to come into touch with the leading movements and interests in the public life of

other nationalities. It therefore contains a list of the names and home addresses of officers of the National Councils.

Very little need be said about the editions in three languages of the preliminary and final Programme for the Stockholm and Hague Executive Meetings, and for the Quinquennial Sessions in Rome. In former times, when there were no Meetings of Standing Committees combined with the Executive, it was not necessary to have these Programmes printed, as only a very limited number were required, but under the new conditions, a printed edition was unavoidable, as the Programme had also to be sent to all the Members of Standing Committees. The preliminary editions of the Programmes of both the Executive Meetings were sent to the Councils, so that they received them 4 months before the Meetings, while the preliminary Programme for the Quinquennial Sessions was, in accordance with the Standing Orders, sent out 10 months before the Rome Meeting, and the Final Agenda so that it was received by Council members and Patrons 3 months before the Council Sessions.

After both Meetings of the Executive a Memorandum was prepared, which, besides being printed in the Annual Report, was sent out in a special edition to Presidents and Secretaries of National Councils and to all who took part in the Meetings, in order to enable them to give accurate reports to the Councils which had delegated them and to which they were responsible.

Among the larger publications which were brought out besides the Annual Reports, was the volume of "Transactions of the Quinquennial Meeting at Toronto", edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, which was ready in the summer of 1910. An edition of 1500 copies was prepared and 5 copies were sent free of charge to each National Council, according to the instructions of the Council Meeting, while the rest of the edition was on sale.

The "Transactions of the Third Quinquennial Period, 1899/1904" in two volumes, which had unfortunately been delayed by ill-health and personal troubles which had befallen the editor, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, were also brought out in that year and the volumes were sent by her to the Councils.

Two other publications, though not officially produced by the I.C.W., must, however, be mentioned in this connection, the one being the "Report of the International Congress of

Women in Toronto, 1909" edited by the Canadian Council, while the other, "Our Lady of the Sunshine and her International Visitors of 1909", was a little book edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, containing the impressions of prominent Council members of the Council visit in Canada. Both these publications of course involved no financial responsibility for the International Council.

Three larger publications have been brought out during the quinquennial period as the result of investigations and study carried on by some of the Standing Committees.

The first was the pamphlet "National Systems of Education", prepared by the Education Committee and compiled by the Convener, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, giving a very complete survey of the leading features in the organisation of education in each country. This was sent out by the Education Committee itself and also distributed through the Central Office.

The second publication perhaps met with the greatest interest of all the publications ever brought out by the International Council. This was the book "Women's Position in the Laws of the Nations" which appeared in 1912. The idea of publishing this volume was decided on by the Council at Toronto after discussion of a project laid before them at the suggestion of Lady Aberconway (Lady McLaren). Though her original plan was not taken up, it was resolved to collect reports upon the laws bearing unequally on men and women through the instrumentality of the Standing Committee on Laws concerning the Legal Position of Women. These reports were published and the volume was intended to be used in support of the demand for Woman Suffrage on the ground that the laws which deal with the relations of women in the Home, the Family, the Municipality and the State are very often unjust and in almost every country laws exist which bear unequally on men and women. But it was thought that it would certainly be useful in drawing the attention of women themselves to the need for betterment of many laws, and that the knowledge of the better legal conditions for women which exist in other countries would help to strengthen their energy in demanding better laws and rights.

The arrangements for the publication were entrusted to a Sub-Committee composed of the General Officers and Mme.

d'Abbadie d'Arrast. Estimates were taken from printers and publishers in various countries in order to have the book published in the best and cheapest way and as a result of this the book was brought out by a German firm, without any actual cost to the I. C. W. and at a very low price for all copies distributed through the National Councils. The sale of a certain number of copies had to be guaranteed. Sums of money, generously given by Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast and the National Council of Women of Germany to the publication of this book, could therefore be spent on the acquisition of copies which were sent out free of charge to the Presidents and Secretaries of National Councils, members of the Committees on Laws and Press, etc. The sale of the book was indeed very gratifying, as besides 165 copies distributed free of charge, 1532 copies were sold within the first year, while the demand for the volume, though only of course to a small extent, still continues. More than half the total number of volumes disposed of were sold in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

The Committee on Public Health brought out a book on the "Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the Care and Isolation of Advanced Cases", and, though the Committee itself undertook the financial responsibility, this did not involve any actual burden, as again the Braunsche Verlag brought out the book on similar conditions, and the number guaranteed to him for sale was reached after a short time, through a great demand in England and Ireland. A copy of the book was sent free of charge to Presidents and Secretaries, Members of the Public Health and Press Committees and to a very great number of magazines and papers in the different countries.

Another publication which was prepared through the I. C. W., though its production was left to the National Councils, was the leaflet "Facts every Emigrant should know. How to avoid sickness and how to enjoy health", which is intended to be distributed to emigrants before their departure for new countries. The preparation of such a leaflet was decided on at the suggestion of the Committee on Emigration and Immigration, and Dr. Hermann Biggs, General Medical Officer of the Department of Health of New York City, kindly prepared it for the International Council at the request of the Countess of Aberdeen. As

it was considered that such a leaflet could only be useful if published in the language of each country, and if national peculiarities were considered, the manuscript only was handed over to the different Councils for their own action.

With the purpose of securing a fuller and more complete knowledge of certain facts which are of importance for the International Council and its work, several investigations were undertaken by the Corresponding Secretary, the results of which, though not brought out as special leaflets, have been published in the Annual Reports and, in one case, as a pamphlet for circulation within the International Council only. The one is the table of statistics giving the membership of the National Councils and a collection of maps showing in what parts of the different countries branches and affiliated Societies exist. The table of statistics contains a survey of the number of National and Local Societies federated in each Council and the number of individuals represented by them. It was published in the Annual Report 1912/13, while the maps have been, and will in future be exhibited at Meetings of the Council. With the help of the Councils an attempt was also made to draw up a complete list of women's papers and magazines (published in the Annual Report for 1912/13).

The chief and most difficult of these investigations resulted in the production of a list of International Societies. The question in which cases delegates to International Congresses should be sent by the International Council and from which International Societies fraternal delegates should be invited to attend the Quinquennial Meetings of the I. C. W. has constantly been discussed at its Meetings almost since the International Council exists. The Corresponding Secretary was therefore instructed at the Meeting of the Sub-Executive at Innsbruck to compile as complete a list of International Societies dealing with women's work and activities as could be produced, and to give explanatory notes in regard to the objects, the organisation and branches of each Society. This list was to provide a basis for a final settlement of the question of delegations. The amount of work which arose from this resolution was much more considerable than could be anticipated, as all the Information centres existing in various parts of the world could not even provide anything like a list of names of the existing Societies. Only through

correspondence with all these centres and numbers of experts in all branches of women's work and social activities could an approximately complete list of all the Societies in question be drawn up. It was then necessary to procure accurate information about the aims, constitution, organisation, membership etc. of these societies and as it proved impossible to get a questionnaire answered precisely and completely, this could only be done by the study of hundreds of constitutions, reports, explanatory pamphlets, transactions, etc., which on request were kindly provided by the Societies in question. A list of these International Societies was then printed for the use of the Executive Committee, which dealt with the question at Stockholm and the Hague, and though it was at last decided that no invitations should be issued to other international societies or such accepted by the International Council, the work invested in the compilation was certainly not useless, as it has given an insight into Internationalism as far as women are concerned, which did not exist anywhere, and might be valuable for the direction or limitation of I. C. W. activities.

Correspondence

The relations between the Central Office and the members of the International Council were kept up by correspondence, which has increased steadily year by year from the beginning to the end of the period. Besides the individual letters, the Corresponding Secretary sent out a number of circular letters for the purpose of making certain intimations to the National Councils, Conveners or Members of Standing Committees. These circular letters were always written in the three official languages, in which the individual correspondence was also conducted. This was done with the object of emphasising the international character of I. C. W. work, but the Corresponding Secretary is well aware that, though good in intention, this was never good in reality and she had always to ask the leniency of the Councils, feeling herself very strongly how handicapped she is when she cannot express her ideas and views in her mother tongue.

A very considerable number of circular letters were also sent to the Officers, as it has been made a strict rule that all questions of importance arising between the Meetings of the Executive should only be settled by the vote of the Officers unless in the case of sudden emergency. The number of letters sent out in the different years was as follows:

	1909/10	1910/11	1911/12	1912/13	1913/14
Letters despatched	805	1334	1566	2187	2600
„ received	385	723	995	1254	1320
Circular letters to Officers	4	10	8	8	8
Circular letters to Councils	4	5	4	8	6
Circular letters to Conveners	5	3	2	5	4
Circular letters to Members of Standing Committees		1		1	1

Patrons and
Contributors

Several new Life-Patrons and many Quinquennial Contributors joined the International Council within the last period. The names of the Life-Patrons are: Frau Anna Meyer-Liepmann, Frau Susanne Blumenthal-Plaut (Germany), Lady Taylor, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Moodie (Canada), Fröken Fanny Schelderup, Fröken Marie Schelderup (Norway), Miss Magna Sunnerdahl (Sweden), Fräulein Margit Krajner (Hungary). A list of the Quinquennial Contributors will be found in part IV of this volume.

Delegations

On several occasions the International Council entered into relations with other International bodies. Besides the Meeting in Argentina and the Congress in Berlin already mentioned and belonging to the sphere of the International Council itself, the I. C. W. was, with the approval of the Officers, represented by a fraternal delegate at the World's Congress of the Young Women's Christian Association, held in Berlin in May, 1910, when Fräulein Elisabeth Consbruch from Cassel, a member of the German National Council, expressed the greetings and pointed out the inner relationship between the I. C. W. and the Y. W. C. A.

In August, 1910, the President represented the International Council at the International School Hygiene Congress, held in Paris. At the Congrès Mondial des Associations internationales, held in Brussels also in May, 1910, Mejuffrouw Baelde kindly represented the I. C. W., and, though it had been decided not to affiliate officially with this organisation, an exchange of literature etc. has been arranged. Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix represented the International Council at the International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic held in Madrid in the autumn of 1910, when a very distinct advance was made in the direction of the attitude taken by the International Council on this question. The Congress of this Association held

in London in 1913 was also attended by a number of members of the I. C. W.

At the request of the late Mademoiselle Popelin, a little exhibit of International Council literature was sent to the World's Exhibition which was held in Ghent during the summer of 1913.

**Personal Inter-
course**

Very animated intercourse took place between the different Councils, some of whom sent mutual delegations to their Meetings and also between the Officers of the International Council and the National Councils. The President visited — besides the countries in which International Council Meetings were held (Austria, Sweden, Norway, Holland) — Switzerland, Belgium, France, Canada and the United States, and in all these countries an opportunity was given to her of meeting some of the leading workers of the National Councils. The Corresponding Secretary was very glad to become acquainted with a large number of members of the various National Councils when she attended a Council Meeting in Vienna, special Conferences in France, and Hungary, Committee Meetings in Great Britain, and Holland, and on the occasion of a visit to Switzerland.

While these visits only extended to countries where Councils already existed, propaganda work was done by the Treasurer in Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Turkey, in addition to visits which she paid to England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria and Germany.

Conclusion

The period which has passed since last the International Council met and over which this report extends, has been a time of constant development of the Council. It was a time of progress in the realisation of the Council ideals, a time of closer companionship and fuller understanding between the women workers of all nations, a time during which the sense of responsibility of women for the public welfare has increased in all lands and during which the social value of women's work has received recognition and has found expression in the changed position of women in the community.

In giving a report of the development of an organisation which one has served wholeheartedly, it is customary to refrain from judging its value on account of the personal connection with the work. If, in submitting her report, the Corresponding

Secretary departs from this habit and speaks of the progress attained along all lines, she does it from the conviction that the services which she was able to render to the International Council, could, from their very nature, in no way influence the growth of the I. C. W. though giving her opportunities for observing and realising more fully than anyone else could do, the development of both the International and National Councils. The outward as well as the inner growth and development of the International Council of Women were only the result of living forces in the women all over the world working together for the same end.

RAPPORT QUINQUENNALE SUR LA PÉRIODE 1909—1914 SOUMIS PAR LA SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRALE

Dr. Phil. Alice Salomon.

A en juger d'après les événements extérieurs, la période d'affaires de 1909—1914 a été marquée par un développement continu du Conseil international des Femmes. Le nombre des Conseils Nationaux affiliés a monté de 18 à 21. Les Conseils nouvellement fondés par les femmes serbes et finlandaises demandèrent leur affiliation au Conseil International lors de sa réunion de son Comité exécutif en 1911, tandis que grâce aux efforts incessants de Lady Molteno, vice-présidente honoraire du C. I. F. depuis 1909, une demande provisoire analogue de la part du Conseil des Femmes de l'Afrique du Sud était soumise à la séance du Comité exécutif de 1913. L'affiliation acceptée à titre provisoire entra en rigueur à la fin de l'année, après que le Conseil de l'Afrique du Sud eût nommé son Comité exécutif. Un autre domaine fut acquis par la fondation d'un Conseil des Femmes de l'Australie occidentale qui, lui, se trouve affilié au C. I. F. par le Conseil du Commonwealth australien. En outre la sphère d'influence du C. I. F. s'est élargie encore davantage par suite des relations nouées avec quelques autres pays. M^{me} Bratiano fut nommée vice-présidente honoraire pour la Roumanie. M^{me} Schabanoff accepta le même poste pour la Russie, où la place s'était trouvée vacante pendant quelque temps. Des correspondantes officielles ont été gagnées en la personne de D^r Yamai Kin, Imperial Peïyang, pour la Chine et de M^{me} Tsuda pour le Japon. Par contre le Conseil de l'Australie méridionale, qui n'avait plus été actif depuis quelque temps s'est séparé de l'Union des Conseils australiens; les relations, avec la Nouvelle-Zélande ont été de même dissoutes, Mrs. Sheppard qui en avait été la vice-présidente honoraire, ayant quitté le pays pour cause de santé et n'ayant pas trouvé de successeur approprié.

La croissance intérieure des Conseils nationaux affiliés au Conseil International marcha de pair avec l'extension extérieure, car le nombre des Sociétés qu'ils représentent augmenta et leur travail s'étendit à des domaines nouveaux. Des communications détaillées à ce sujet sont contenues dans les rapports des Conseils nationaux, en sorte qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de s'arrêter ici aux progrès accomplis quant au travail et à la position des femmes dans les divers pays. Les rapports des Conseils nationaux sont une partie indispensable de tout compte-rendu complet du travail et des conquêtes du C. I. F. parceque les Conseils constituent les organes indispensables au moyen desquels le C. I. F. peut arriver aux résultats désirés. Un aperçu sur le développement du Conseil International serait donc tout à fait incomplet si les faits contenus dans les rapports des Conseils Nationaux n'étaient pas pris en considération.

**Accroissement
Intérieur**

Cet accroissement de force des Conseils nationaux a marché de pair chez tous avec une augmentation visible de l'intérêt pour les choses internationales et aussi avec une activité croissante du Conseil international lui même. Celle-ci a eu pour cause tout d'abord l'augmentation du nombre de ses Commissions qui, à Toronto, a été porté de 6 à 9 (par la formation de Commissions pour l'Hygiène, l'Education, l'Immigration et l'Emigration outre celles existant déjà pour la Paix, la Position légale des femmes, le Suffrage, l'unité de la Morale, les Finances et la Presse). Quelques-uns des Conseils nationaux n'avaient au début pas fait un accueil enthousiaste à l'accroissement du nombre des Commissions, considérant que le devoir de présenter tant de collaboratrices capables pour le travail international constituait pour eux une grosse charge; mais la plupart des Conseils ont petit à petit trouvé moyen de prendre part au travail des nouvelles Commissions.

**Activité du
C. I. F.**

L'activité du C. I. F. fut stimulée en outre par une innovation qui caractérisa les Séances du Comité exécutif de cette période quinquennale. Conformément à l'initiative prise auprès du Comité après la clôture de la dernière Assemblée Générale par Mrs. Edwin Gray, des réunions des neuf Commissions permanentes furent rattachées aux séances du Comité exécutif pendant la dite période. De cette manière le nombre des déléguées des Conseils nationaux communiquant entre elles et avec le Comité Inter-

**Caractère
nouveau des
réunions**

national, se trouva sensiblement augmenté et les réunions du Comité prirent de ce fait une toute autre importance. A ces deux occasions l'assistance était fort nombreuse. Le nombre des membres présents se montait chaque fois à près de 120. Puis quelques assemblées publiques du soir furent organisées à l'occasion de ces réunions, en sorte les préparatifs locaux ainsi que le travail du Secrétariat du C. I. F. furent sensiblement les mêmes que ceux qu'exigeait autrefois une assemblée générale. Du moment qu'un aussi grand nombre de représentantes des divers pays s'était réuni, il parût peu opportun de les limiter à la participation aux séances de leurs Commissions; c'est pourquoi il fut décidé d'admettre les membres des Commissions permanentes aux réunions spéciales du Comité et de les appeler à prendre part aux délibérations lorsque celles-ci toucheraient au travail de leurs Commissions respectives.

**Travail des
Commissions
permanentes**

Ces réunions fréquentes des Commissions eurent pour effet de rendre plus facile pour leurs membres de faire des propositions pour le travail de leurs Commissions et de faire discuter plus à fond leurs programmes par le Comité exécutif. Aussi les vœux émis par les Commissions formèrent-ils une partie intégrante des délibérations de chaque séance du Comité. Les propositions en résultant pour le travail des Conseils nationaux et aussi pour le Conseil International, ont été très nombreuses. De même les vœux émis par les Commissions permanentes pour l'Ordre du Jour de l'assemblée générale ont pu être mieux préparés par les Commissions permanentes et discutés par le Comité Exécutif.

L'importance plus grande donnée de cette manière au travail des Commissions, a éveillé dans différents Conseils nationaux la conviction que nous ne possédons pas encore des méthodes de travail suffisantes pour les Commissions. Il s'agit, avant tout, de résoudre le problème de savoir comment les Conseils nationaux peuvent être continuellement tenus au courant du travail de leurs membres dans les Commissions permanentes. Puis, il faut établir en principe dans quelle mesure les membres des Commissions demeurent responsables vis à vis de leurs Conseils respectifs. Cela a conduit à la proposition de rédiger un Règlement plus complet pour le travail des Commissions, tâche que l'assemblée générale de Rome aura à accomplir.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de donner ici un rapport détaillé des réunions du Comité exécutif et du bureau pendant la période quinquennale écoulée puisque chacune de ces réunions a fait l'objet d'un Memorandum exact ajouté au rapport annuel. Il suffit d'une courte esquisse historique sur les événements saillants de la période comme introduction au compte-rendu du travail du secrétariat. Nous n'examinerons donc pas ici les résolutions qui ont été prises, pas plus que les démarches qui en ont été la conséquence, ces différents points se trouvant mentionnés avec plus de détails dans d'autres parties du rapport, ou dans les rapports des Commissions.

Rapport sur
les réunions

La période quinquennale débuta par une réunion du Comité qui eut lieu après la clôture de l'assemblée générale à Toronto, le 26 Juin 1909. Elle eut à délibérer sur les résolutions de l'Assemblée Générale.

Conformément aux statuts et règlements il y eut pendant les 4 années suivantes deux séances du Comité exécutif et deux des membres du bureau.

La première séance du Bureau eut lieu à Innsbruck du 9—12 Juillet 1910.

La première séance du Comité exécutif eut lieu à Stockholm du 6—12 Septembre 1911.

La seconde séance du Bureau eut lieu à Dublin du 4—5 Juillet 1912.

La seconde séance du Comité exécutif eut lieu à la Haye du 20—27 Mai 1913.

Une dernière réunion du Comité exécutif précédera l'assemblée générale à Rome.

La Conférence d'Innsbruck s'occupa spécialement des devoirs et méthodes de travail des commissions. Puis, elle eut à examiner les rapports annuels des membres du bureau, des Conseils nationaux et des Commissions et à délibérer sur les propositions en vue d'étendre la propagande. Elle eut, en outre, à s'occuper des préparatifs pour la réunion du Comité exécutif à Stockholm, fixée à l'année suivante. Enfin elle eut à décider des questions résultant de l'assemblée générale ou ayant été mises sur le tapis par les Conseils nationaux.

Réunion du
bureau à
Innsbruck

M^{me} Hainisch et d'autres membres du Conseil autrichien, ainsi que les habitants de la ville d'Innsbruck, avaient préparé le plus aimable accueil aux membres du Comité, M^{me} Hainisch présida une assemblée publique dans laquelle le Maire exprima officiellement ses félicitations au Conseil et dans laquelle les membres du Comité tinrent des discours que la population accueillit avec le plus vif intérêt.

Visites aux
conseils danois
et norvégiens

La seconde année de la période quinquennale vit d'abord la réunion du Comité exécutif et des Commissions en automne à Stockholm; des visites des déléguées internationales au Conseil des femmes danoises à Copenhague et au Conseil des femmes norvégiennes à Christiania s'y rattachèrent. Ces deux Conseils avaient invité le Comité international de la façon la plus hospitalière à leur rendre visite soit en allant à Stockholm soit en en revenant, cette invitation que de nombreuses déléguées acceptèrent permit à des rapports cordiaux de s'établir entre les membres de ces Conseils et leurs hôtes de l'Etranger.

Des assemblées publiques furent convoquées dans les deux capitales avec le but de rendre compte du travail du Conseil international. De nombreuses visites intéressantes et des réceptions mondaines très aimablement préparées par les deux Conseils, servirent à rapprocher les déléguées des différents pays les unes des autres et à leur donner une idée de l'excellent travail fourni par les femmes des pays scandinaves.

Réunion du
Comité exécutif
à Stockholm

Les mêmes éloges s'appliquent à la séance proprement dite du Comité exécutif qui eut lieu à Stockholm. Elle était la première du caractère de celles décrites plus haut, c. à d. que des réunions des Commissions la précédèrent. Tout en s'acquittant de ses tâches habituelles le Comité prit des résolutions au sujet des questions à traiter par les commissions pendant l'année suivante. De plus, M^{me} Avril fit un rapport intéressant sur le Congrès de l'Association internationale pour combattre la traite des femmes lequel avait eu lieu à Madrid et dans lequel elle avait représenté officiellement le C. I. F. Dans la discussion animée qui suivit, la position prise par les gouvernements dans la lutte contre ce fléau ainsi que d'autres côtés du problème firent l'objet des débats. La présidente du Conseil internationale fut aussi chargée au cours de la séance de signer au nom du Comité du C. I. F. la pétition pour la Paix universelle due à Miss Eckstein, et il fut décidé d'envoyer la pétition aux

Conseils nationaux, en les priant de réunir le plus de signatures possibles. Faisant suite à une résolution de l'assemblée de Toronto, on invita les Conseils nationaux à envoyer un court rapport sur la Protection des oiseaux dans leur pays. La documentation réunie à cette occasion fut publiée plus tard dans le rapport annuel.

Trois assemblées publiques du soir eurent lieu afin d'intéresser le public suédois au travail et aux aspirations du C. I. F. La réception de bienvenue fut arrangée dans la belle salle du Grand Hôtel et la présidente du C. I. F., Lady Aberdeen, la présidente du Conseil suédois, Fru Upmark, et la première vice-présidente du C. I. F., Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, ainsi que les présidentes de tous les Conseils nationaux firent des allocutions sur le travail du C. I. F. Entre les discours, la musique jouait les hymnes nationaux de tous les pays représentés. La seconde soirée traita la question de l'organisation de Bureaux de consultation au sujet des professions, cela dans l'intérêt de la jeunesse sur le point de quitter l'école; la dernière s'occupa de l'éducation professionnelle et de la situation économique des femmes exerçant une profession.

Les déléguées étrangères furent reçues d'une manière extrêmement cordiale et hospitalière, et le Conseil international accepta avec une reconnaissance particulière l'honneur dont il fut l'objet de la part des souverains, ainsi que de la part du prince héritier et de la princesse son épouse par une invitation à prendre part à une fête organisée en son honneur dans le jardin du palais royal.

Pendant l'été de 1911 une assemblée extraordinaire fut arrangée par le Conseil international à Londres. En considération du fait que l'année du couronnement du roi Georges avait amené un grand nombre d'étrangers de tous les pays en Angleterre, la présidente trouva indiqué d'inviter les dames de l'Australie, du Canada et d'autres régions à une réunion, afin d'échanger les expériences faites en général et quant au développement des conseils de leurs pays en particulier. Malheureusement, Lady Aberdeen fut empêchée au dernier moment de prendre part à l'assemblée laquelle fut présidée à sa place par Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, la 1^{ère} vice-présidente. Un assez grand nombre de dames australiennes étaient présentes et des discours furent prononcés par Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon et Lady Drummond (Montreal, Canada).

Assemblée pour
les membres
australiens

Réunion du
bureau à
Dublin

La prochaine réunion du bureau eut lieu en Juin 1912 à Vice-Regal-Lodge à Dublin, ensuite de la gracieuse invitation de Leurs Excellences, le Comte et la Comtesse Aberdeen. A côté du programme d'affaires ordinaire et de la discussion des rapports, on commença les préparatifs pour la séance du Comité exécutif à la Haye et pour l'assemblée générale à Rome.

Réunion du Co-
mité exécutif
à la Haye

Les réunions du Comité et des Commissions à la Haye en 1913 se sont occupées des plus importantes questions et ont eu à décider quels seraient les vœux à l'Ordre du Jour de l'Assemblée générale. C'est pourquoi trois jours avaient été réservés pour les séances des Commissions permanentes et quatre pour celles du Comité. Les préparatifs pour l'Ordre du Jour et pour l'assemblée générale formèrent, avec les sujets courants annuels, le programme des séances. Puis, on proposa l'adoption d'un air international avec un texte de Fru Upmark composé par une Suédoise et ce chant fut accepté comme hymne du Conseil international. On pria le Conseil suédois de fournir la musique aux Conseils nationaux. — A ces séances se rattachèrent 4 réunions du soir dont la première fut consacrée de nouveau aux saluts de bienvenue. Devant un très-nombreux auditoire fort intéressé, Mevrouw van Biema Hymans, la présidente du Conseil néerlandais, souhaita le bienvenue aux déléguées internationales et Lady Aberdeen ainsi que les présidentes des Conseils nationaux répondirent. — La seconde réunion, qui traita de la question de la Paix, fut présidée par Mrs. May Wright Sewall, présidente honoraire du C. I. F., et présidente de la Commission pour la Paix. — La troisième réunion fut consacrée aux «Problèmes du féminisme», tandis que la 4^e réunion, sur le désir particulier du Conseil néerlandais, traita le problème de «l'année de service social obligatoire pour les femmes», dans laquelle furent exposés le pour et le contre d'un service forcé de ce genre. Le Dimanche 25 Mai il y eut un office religieux spécial et une prédication de Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. On ne saurait trop reconnaître l'aimable accueil et l'hospitalité soit du Conseil néerlandais soit de la population hollandaise. Les préparatifs avaient été faits avec autant de soin que de minutie et tout avait été fait pour rendre le séjour agréable et utile aux déléguées étrangères.

Congrès
international
à Paris

Comme suite immédiate des réunions de la Haye, eut lieu à Paris — du 2 au 10 Juin — un Congrès international de

femmes organisé par le Conseil des femmes françaises et auquel beaucoup de membres du Comité du C. I. F., et de déléguées d'autres Conseils nationaux prirent part. On avait convoqué ce congrès parce que le désir du Conseil français d'inviter à Paris l'assemblée générale de 1914 n'avait pu se réaliser et que les femmes françaises tenaient à montrer de cette façon-là à leurs collègues de l'étranger combien le mouvement féministe avait progressé dans leur pays depuis les 12 ans que durait leur affiliation au C. I. F. L'amabilité et l'intérêt témoignés par la nation française, par le Président de la République et le gouvernement, ainsi que le charmant accueil fait aux déléguées étrangères ne purent que consolider les relations mutuelles en rendant plus profonde l'entente et le sentiment de sympathie entre les membres français du C. I. F. et les membres d'autres pays. Cette visite d'un grand nombre de membres du Conseil, de même que les visites du Comité exécutif à Copenhague et à Christiania sont la meilleure preuve de la fréquence croissante des rapports internationaux créés par le Conseil et du désir de plus en plus vif de la part de ses membres de connaître le travail fait à l'étranger et d'en profiter.

Parmi les événements marquants de cette dernière période quinquennale, il faut faire mention de quelques autres Congrès et conférences qui, sans être dûs à l'initiative du Conseil international et tout en ayant conservé un caractère plus ou moins national ont contribué à faire connaître l'importance de notre travail au-delà des limites des pays où ils ont eu lieu.

Il faut signaler d'abord le premier Congrès féministe dans l'Amérique du Sud organisé par le Conseil des Femmes argentines à Buénos-Ayres en 1910. Le Conseil internationale avait résolu d'envoyer des déléguées à cette occasion. Malheureusement aucun des membres du Bureau ne se trouvait libre à ce moment-là, mais le Conseil fut être représenté par Sir John et Lady Benn, de vieux amis et collaborateurs de Lady Aberdeen que leur travail social qualifiait spécialement pour cette mission. Ils prirent part aux délibérations du Congrès et en firent après un rapport intéressant contenu dans le rapport annuel de 1909—10.

Un congrès d'une égale importance fut organisé en Juillet 1912 à Sydney (Nouvelle-Galle du Sud) où des membres de tous les Conseils australiens, vivant d'habitude à une énorme distance les uns des autres, se rencontrèrent pour la première

Évènements importants de la période quinquennale

Congrès de la république argentine

Conférence des Conseils du Commonwealth australien

fois, accentuant l'unité des femmes du Commonwealth australien témoignée durant cette dernière période quinquennale par leur affiliation commune au Conseil international.

Exposition et
congrès à
Berlin

Un mode de propagande nouveau et apparemment très efficace pour le mouvement féministe a été tenté en 1912 et en 1913 par les femmes de l'Allemagne et des Pays-Bas et cela par l'organisation d'Expositions du travail de la femme dans tous les domaines. L'exposition allemande eut lieu à Berlin en Février et Mars 1912 sous le titre: «La femme au foyer et dans le travail». Cette exposition était due à l'initiative du Lyceum-Club allemand, mais les membres du Conseil y prirent une large part et plusieurs sections étaient exclusivement organisées par elles. L'exposition qui fut inaugurée par sa protectrice, l'impératrice d'Allemagne, présenta dans ses différentes parties et sections un tableau si complet du travail féminin qu'elle se trouva être un excellent moyen de convaincre les nombreuses personnes qui tendent encore à déprécier le travail et les aptitudes de la femme. Le Conseil des femmes allemandes organisa pendant la première semaine de l'Exposition un Congrès destiné à traiter les problèmes d'ordre divers soulevés par l'Exposition. Le public témoigna le plus vif intérêt au Congrès et à l'Exposition. La salle louée pour le Congrès contenait 3000 personnes, mais la vente des billets pour le Congrès fut si grande que 3 semaines déjà avant l'ouverture il n'en restait plus et qu'il fallut arranger une seconde série d'assemblées parallèles qui réunirent également un auditoire fidèle de plus de 2000 personnes. Quoique congrès et exposition se fussent bornés à exhiber les travaux et à faire comprendre les aspirations des femmes allemandes, on avait invité les autres Conseils nationaux à envoyer des représentantes qui furent accueillies comme hôtes du Conseil allemand. M^{me} Hainisch représenta le C. I. F. en sa qualité de vice-présidente et des membres notables des Conseils d'Autriche, des Etats-Unis, de Finlande, de Suède, de la grande Bretagne, de Hongrie, de Suisse et des Pays-Bas prirent part au Congrès.

Exposition à
la Haye

L'Exposition en Hollande qui, elle aussi, fut fortement appuyée par les membres du Conseil, avait pour titre «La femme en 1813 et en 1913». D'excellents tableaux et autres objets illustrèrent les progrès faits dans les différents domaines du travail féminin pendant le siècle écoulé. Tandis que peu de

déléguées étrangères avaient pu visiter l'Exposition de Berlin, le grand nombre de celles que la séance du Comité exécutif avait réunies à la Haye eurent la meilleure occasion de visiter l'exposition d'Amsterdam, à laquelle la direction de l'exposition les avait conviées et où elles furent conduites par Dr. Mia Boissevain et d'autres organisatrices de l'exposition.

L'une des acquisitions de caractère international de ces cinq années consiste dans le développement du service d'information par le moyen des bureaux de renseignement créés par les Conseils nationaux. De nouveaux bureaux de renseignement ont été fondés dans les États-Unis et la République Argentine, tandis que les autres se sont développés. En conséquence on peut obtenir de presque tous les pays représentés dans le C. I. F. des informations consciencieuses sur le travail et les intérêts des femmes. C'est à l'assemblée générale de Londres en 1899 que la proposition avait été faite au C. I. F. de créer de semblables bureaux et que le «Women's institute» mit alors ses services à la disposition du Conseil jusqu'à ce que les conseils nationaux fussent en état de donner eux-mêmes des informations et depuis lors ce but n'a jamais été perdu de vue. L'organisation des bureaux dans les autres pays a par la suite rendu superflue les services du «Women's institute», mais nous saisissons cette occasion de renouveler ici à cette utile institution l'expression de toute la reconnaissance du C. I. F. auquel elle a rendu de précieux services aussi longtemps que le nombre des Conseils était peu considérable et que ceux-ci n'étaient encore assez organisés pour se charger eux-mêmes de bureaux de renseignements.

A plusieurs reprises pendant cette dernière période, le Comité exécutif s'est adressé à des corps constitués officiels ou à des associations. En exécution d'une résolution de l'assemblée générale de Toronto, une pétition fut envoyée à la direction de l'Union postale universelle priant celle-ci d'introduire un port uniforme d'un penny pour les lettres circulants entre les pays qui s'y sont rattachés ainsi qu'un formulaire pour réponse payée du montant d'un penny. La réponse du directeur du bureau international de l'Union postale universelle fut que la pétition ne pourrait être discutée lors de la prochaine conférence de l'U. P. U. que si un gouvernement de l'un des pays adhérents la soumettait. Là-dessus, on pria les conseils nationaux de

**Développement
du service
d'information**

**Pétitions aux
autorités et aux
corps consti-
tués officiels**

s'adresser aux gouvernements de leurs pays afin de les décider à prendre vis à vis de l'U. P. U. l'initiative de la démarche suggérée. Quelques-uns des conseils nationaux répondirent immédiatement à cette suggestion et des pétitions furent envoyées par les conseils des Etats-Unis, du Danemark et de Hollande, tandis que la question est en suspens dans les conseils du Canada, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Autriche, de la Grèce et de la Nouvelle-Galle du Sud.

**Envoi du livre
«La position
des femmes
dans les lois
des nations» aux
gouvernements**

Donnant suite également à une résolution de la dernière assemblée générale, le Comité exécutif s'adressa aux gouvernements des différents pays lors de la publication du livre: «La position des femmes dans les lois des nations» (v. p. 86). Une lettre signée par le Bureau fut envoyée aux Conseils nationaux avec prière de la faire parvenir à leurs gouvernements respectifs en y joignant le dit livre.

D'après les constatations qui ont pu être faites, les Conseils du Canada, de l'Allemagne, du Danemark, de l'Australie, de la France, de la République Argentine, de la Norvège et de l'Italie ont donné suite à cette initiative, tandis que ceux des Etats-Unis, de Suède, de Tasmanie, de Bulgarie et de Serbie ont fait espérer des démarches analogues.

**D'autres péti-
tions et lettres
officielles**

Suivant le désir du Comité Exécutif, sa présidente s'adressa à des femmes de position influente en Italie, en Grèce, en Roumanie, en Serbie et en Bulgarie, auxquelles elle envoya un rapport rédigé par Fräulein Pappenheim en les priant d'user de leur influence personnelle en faveur de la lutte contre la traite des femmes que l'on dit avoir pris des proportions lamentables dans ces pays. Par suite d'une résolution du Comité, la présidente adressa aussi une lettre au roi d'Espagne pour lui exprimer ainsi qu'à son gouvernement ses félicitations et celles du Conseil à l'occasion de la suppression de la réglementation de la prostitution en Espagne et elle reçut à cette démarche une réponse aimable. De plus, plusieurs exemplaires du livre: „Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases”, à la publication duquel on reviendra ci-dessous, furent envoyés sur le désir du Comité à la reine régnante et à la reine-mère des Pays-Bas, qui avaient témoigné un si gracieux intérêt pour les débats du Conseil à la Haye.

**Changements
dans le comité**

Un grand nombre de changements dans le Comité du Conseil international restent à signaler; dans quelques cas par

suite de l'élection de présidentes nouvelles des conseils nationaux, dans d'autres, malheureusement assez nombreux, par la mort de membres vénérés du Comité. Le Conseil canadien et celui des Etats-Unis ont perdu tous deux leurs présidentes par la mort: Lady Edgar est décédée en 1910, Mrs. Lillian Hollister en 1911. La présidente-Honoraire de Russie, S. E. M^{me} Anna de Philosophoff mourut en Mars 1912 à l'âge de 75 ans. Le Conseil des femmes françaises perdit sa vénérée présidente, M^{elle} Sarah Monod, en Décembre 1912. Immédiatement après la réunion à la Haye dans l'été de 1913, les Conseils de Belgique et de Serbie ont eu à pleurer la perte de leurs présidentes, M^{elle} Marie Popelin et M^{me} Milovuk. Un coup très inattendu frappa le Conseil international par le décès de M^{me} d'Abbadie d'Arrast qui lui avait rendu pendant cinq années les plus précieux services en sa qualité de présidente de la commission pour la situation légale des femmes. Et enfin, nous perdîmes le 24 Décembre 1913 la baronne Alexandra Gripenberg de Finlande, qui, depuis la fondation du Conseil, lui avait été étroitement attachée et dont les efforts tendant à la fondation d'un Conseil national dans son propre pays n'avaient été couronnés de succès que très récemment.

A l'occasion de ces deuils, le Conseil international envoya des lettres de condoléances cordiales aux Conseils nationaux frappés, ainsi qu'aux parents et amis de celles, dont la disparition a créé des vides sensibles non seulement dans leurs propres conseils, mais aussi dans le travail du Conseil international. Le deuil général fut exprimé aussi lors des séances de Comité du C. I. F. Les nombreux témoignages d'une douloureuse sympathie, inspirés par la gratitude autant que par les sentiments du cœur et arrivant de tous les côtés, sont bien une preuve du fait que les membres du Conseil international ne sont pas liés seulement par l'intérêt d'un travail commun, mais aussi par une entente, une appréciation mutuelle et par des sentiments d'affection.

Parmi les travaux du Conseil international accomplis dans l'intervalle des réunions, il faut mentionner en premier lieu les publications du Conseil, d'une part parce qu'on les multiplia bien plus qu'au paravant, d'autre part parce qu'elles sont le moyen le plus efficace de fournir régulièrement aux conseils nationaux de la part du Comité les documentations nécessaires.

Ces publications furent les suivantes:

Publications

1. Rapport annuel du Conseil 1909/10.
2. » » » » 1910/11.
3. » » » » 1911/12.
4. » » » » 1912/13.
5. » » » » 1913/14.
6. Résumé des résolutions de l'assemblée générale à Toronto (éditions anglaise, française et allemande 1909).
7. Memorandum de la présidente sur l'assemblée générale (éditions anglaise, française et allemande 1909).
8. Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale à Toronto (1910).
9. Compte rendu de l'assemblée générale à Berlin (deux volumes, 1910).
10. Ordre du jour provisoire de la Conférence du Comité exécutif à Stockholm (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1911).
11. Ordre du jour définitif de la Conférence du Comité exécutif à Stockholm (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1911).
12. Memorandum sur la Conférence de Stockholm (anglais 1911).
13. Ordre du jour pour la séance du Comité à la Haye (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1913).
14. Memorandum sur la séance de la Haye (anglais 1913).
15. Programme provisoire de l'assemblée générale à Rome (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1913).
16. Programme définitif de l'assemblée générale à Rome (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1914).
17. Catéchisme du C. I. F.; revu et corrigé (éditions anglaise, française et allemande 1910).
18. Nouvelle édition des statuts et règlements (édition française 1910).
19. La même, éditions anglaise et allemande 1911.
20. «Pourquoi faut-il que nous prêtres notre appui au Conseil international?» (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1911).
21. Lettre de propagande (éditions anglaise, française, allemande 1913).
22. Systèmes nationaux d'éducation (anglais 1911).
23. La position des femmes dans les lois des nations (1912).

24. Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases (anglais 1913).

La nomenclature de ces publications demande quelques explications tout au sujet de leur nombre qu'au sujet de l'accueil qu'ils ont trouvé auprès des conseils nationaux.

Les rapports annuels étant une institution régulière du C. I. F. depuis 1904, il suffit de mentionner ici qu'ils furent imprimés pendant cette période quinquennale, à raison d'un tiers chaque, en anglais, en français et en allemand; c. à d. que les rapports des Conseils et des Commissions furent publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils ont été rédigés. Autrefois, de 1905—1907 les rapports avaient paru exclusivement en anglais, et le rapport pour 1908 rendait chaque chapitre dans sa langue originale, les parties françaises et allemandes furent en plus traduites en anglais. On ne put conserver cette habitude, une fois que la publication des rapports eut été remise entre les mains d'une secrétaire-correspondante allemande; l'esprit international s'en serait trouvé lésé. Cependant la publication du rapport entier dans les 3 langues n'ayant pas été possible pour des raisons pécuniaires, le Comité exécutif eut recours au compromis mentionné plus haut, en ajoutant que les rapports de la présidente et de la secrétaire-correspondante paraîtraient dans les 3 langues. Ceci semblait nécessaire parce que les rapports contiennent généralement des communications et des propositions entraînant pour les Conseils nationaux des mesures à prendre et par conséquent, doivent être comprises par tous. Comme les années précédentes, chaque conseil national reçut gratuitement 25 exemplaires du rapport annuel. Les exemplaires supplémentaires furent vendus à raison de fr. 1.25 pièce. La tentative d'intéresser les conseils à la vente du rapport annuel n'est pas restée tout à fait infructueuse quoiqu'un bien plus grand nombre encore dussent être vendus par eux. C'est là le moyen de faire connaître le travail du conseil international ainsi que celui des conseils nationaux.

Le nombre des rapports vendus a atteint pendant les différentes années:

	gratuits	payés
1909/10:	680 ex.	226 ex.
1910/11:	797 »	278 »
1911/12:	741 »	318 »
1912/13:	830 »	283 »

Le rapport annuel représente une grosse dépense pour la caisse du Conseil international et cela d'autant plus qu'il augmente chaque année de volume. Le I^{er} rapport, rédigé par Mrs. Gordon, comptait 80 pages, le dernier rapport de la secrétaire actuelle en a eu 200.

Le mémorandum de la présidente et le résumé des résolutions de l'assemblée générale à Toronto furent publiés en 3 langues et envoyés à tous les conseils ainsi qu'à tous les patrons et souscripteurs du C. I. F., afin de les mettre au courant aussitôt après l'assemblée générale des résolutions les plus importantes.

Une nouvelle édition du Catéchisme du C. I. F. devint nécessaire parce qu'il devait être complété et mis au point à la suite des résolutions de l'assemblée générale de Toronto. La nouvelle édition française et allemande des statuts et règlements s'imposa parce qu'on avait constaté dans l'ancienne des fautes de traduction; une nouvelle édition anglaise fut publiée un peu plus tard, la précédente étant épuisée.

Deux feuilles volantes furent publiées avec l'assentiment du Comité sur la demande de la Commission des finances. La première, rédigée par la présidente du Conseil et ayant pour titre: «pourquoi devons nous soutenir le Conseil International?» est appelée à servir de propagande à la commission des finances. Quant à la «lettre de propagande» n'ayant paru que récemment, elle contient également un court aperçu des aspirations et des résultats du C. I. F. Elle est rédigée aussi dans le but de gagner de nouveaux membres et est destinée aux personnes que les conseils nationaux espèrent pouvoir intéresser au C. I. F. spécialement à celles qui font de fréquents voyages à l'Étranger, et qui désirent entrer en contact avec le mouvement social dans les autres nations. C'est pour cette raison qu'une liste des noms et adresses de personnalités notables appartenant aux conseils nationaux a été ajoutée à cette feuille.

Un mot encore touchant l'impression de l'ordre du jour provisoire et définitif des séances du comité exécutif à Stockholm et à la Haye, ainsi que pour l'assemblée générale à Rome, chacun en 3 langues. Précédemment lorsque les séances du comité exécutif n'étant pas jointes à des séances de commissions, l'impression de l'ordre du jour était inutile parce qu'il n'en fallait qu'un petit nombre d'exemplaires. Actuellement il n'y avait plus moyen de s'en passer, chacun des membres des

commissions permanentes ayant droit à un exemplaire. L'ordre du jour provisoire pour les deux séances du comité exécutif parvint aux conseils nationaux 4 mois avant les séances. L'ordre du jour provisoire pour l'assemblée générale fut expédié, conformément aux règlements, dix mois avant. L'ordre du jour définitif fut communiqué aux membres des conseils et aux Patrons 3 mois avant la date de l'assemblée générale.

Après les deux séances du comité exécutif, on publia un mémorandum lequel parut non seulement dans le rapport annuel, mais fit l'objet d'une édition spéciale et fut envoyé aux présidentes et aux secrétaires des conseils ainsi qu'à tous ceux de leurs membres ayant assistés aux séances. On désirait leur faciliter ainsi la tâche de rendre un compte aux Conseils qui les avaient déléguées du résultat des délibérations.

Parmi les publications plus volumineuses qui durent être faites, figure en première ligne le volume: "Transactions of the Quinquennial meeting at Toronto", rédigé par Lady Aberdeen, lequel parut dans l'été de 1910. L'édition fut tirée à 1500 exemplaires dont cinq furent envoyés à chaque conseil national, conformément à une résolution de l'assemblée générale; le reste fut mis en vente. Les deux volumes: "Transactions of the third Quinquennial Period 1899—1904" parurent la même année; leur publication avait malheureusement été retardée par suite de la maladie et d'autres circonstances difficiles de Mrs. May Wright Sewall qui s'était chargée de l'éditer. Mrs. Sewall envoya le livre directement aux conseils nationaux.

Deux autres publications quoique n'émanant pas officiellement du C. I. F., doivent être néanmoins mentionnées ici. L'une est le "Report of the International Congress of Women in Toronto 1909" édité par le conseil canadien; l'autre "Our Lady of the Sunshine and her international visitors of 1909" a été publié par Lady Aberdeen et contient les impressions des membres du Conseil sur leur visite au Canada. Il va sans dire que le Conseil international n'a pas encouru d'engagements pécuniaires du fait de ces deux publications.

Trois publications plus considérables furent faites durant cette période et cela comme résultats d'enquêtes entreprises par les commissions et de questionnaires envoyés par elles.

La première est la brochure "National systems of education" rédigée par la présidente de la Commission de l'Education, Mrs.

Ogilvie Gordon d'après les documents fournis par ses collaboratrices. Cette publication donne un aperçu complet de l'organisation particulière de l'Instruction publique dans tous les pays. Cette brochure a été mise en vente soit par la commission soit par le secrétariat du C. I. F.

La seconde publication est peut-être celle des publications du C. I. F. qui ait éveillé le plus grand intérêt jusqu'ici. Il s'agit de: «La position des femmes dans les lois des Nations» qui parut en 1912. Le projet de publier un livre de ce genre fut conçu à l'assemblée générale de Toronto au cours de la discussion d'une proposition émanant de Lady Aberconway. Il est vrai qu'on n'accepta pas cette proposition telle quelle, mais on résolut de demander aux différents pays, par l'entremise de la Commission des Lois, des rapports sur les lois dans lesquelles les femmes sont placées *sur un pied d'infériorité vis à vis de l'homme* et de faire un recueil de ces lois. Ce livre était destiné à appuyer la demande du suffrage de la part des femmes en démontrant par des faits que les lois qui régissent la position de la femme dans le mariage, dans la famille, dans la Commune et dans l'État, sont souvent injustes et que — dans presque tous les pays — il existe des lois portant préjudice aux femmes. On désirait aussi, par cette publication attirer l'attention des femmes elles mêmes sur les nombreuses lois qui devraient être modifiés et on espérait les stimuler ainsi, par la connaissance de ce qui se fait dans d'autres pays à réclamer pour elles mêmes les améliorations nécessaires.

La publication du livre fut confiée à une commission se composant des membres du bureau et de M^{me} d'Abbadie d'Arrast. On demanda à des imprimeurs et éditeurs de différents pays d'envoyer un devis de frais, afin que le livre put être publié dans les conditions les plus avantageuses. Finalement, il fut confié à un éditeur allemand qui pris les frais à sa charge et mit le volume à la disposition des conseils nationaux à un prix fort modique. Le conseil international dut garantir la vente d'un certain nombre d'exemplaires. De la sorte, la somme que M^{me} d'Abbadie d'Arrast et le Conseil des femmes allemandes avaient eu l'obligeance de mettre à disposition pour cette publication put servir à payer les exemplaires envoyés gratuitement aux présidentes et secrétaires des conseils, ainsi qu'aux membres des commissions des Lois et de la Presse. La vente

du livre marcha très-bien. Outre les 165 exemplaires donnés gratuitement, 1532 furent vendus la première année et la demande ne s'arrêta pas là, au moins dans une certaine mesure. Plus de la moitié des exemplaires vendus se placèrent en Allemagne, en Grande-Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis.

Le livre: "Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases" fut publié par la Commission de l'Hygiène. Quoique la commission prit elle même la responsabilité pécuniaire de cette publication, elle n'eut pas à la supporter, l'éditeur Braun ayant offert de nouveau des Conditions analogues aux précédentes. Le nombre d'exemplaires dont la vente dut lui être garantie, fut vendu en peu de temps, grâce aux nombreuses demandes d'Angleterre et d'Irlande. Les présidentes et secrétaires, les membres des Commissions de l'Hygiène et de la Presse reçurent de nouveau chacune un exemplaire gratuit, un grand nombre fut envoyé également aux rédactions de journaux et de revues, afin que ceux-ci en publiassent des comptes-rendus.

Une feuille volante préparée par le C. I. F. et destinée à être remise aux émigrants prêts à s'embarquer pour leur nouvelle patrie, porte ce titre: «Faits que tout émigrant devrait connaître». La rédaction de cette petite feuille avait été décidée sur l'initiative de la Commission pour l'Emigration et l'Immigration et à la prière de Lady Aberdeen, le Dr. Hermann Biggs, médecin en chef du département sanitaire à New York, en avait rédigé le projet. Une feuille de ce genre n'étant utile que si elle est publiée dans la langue de chaque pays, et si elle tient compte des conditions nationales on s'est borné à envoyer ce projet aux différents conseils nationaux en leur laissant le soin de la rédaction définitive en cas de publication.

Afin de se renseigner plus exactement sur un certain nombre de points importants au point de vue du travail du C. I. F. la secrétaire-correspondante a fait un certain nombre d'enquêtes. Les résultats de ces enquêtes figurent dans les rapports annuels. Dans un cas seulement ils furent communiqués sous forme de brochure aux membres du Conseil exclusivement. Il s'est agi tout d'abord d'établir une statistique des membres des différents conseils nationaux, puis d'une série de cartes géographiques démontrant dans quelles parties des divers pays se trouvent des sociétés affiliées aux Conseils nationaux. La

Enquêtes

statistique donne un aperçu du nombre des associations nationales et locales affiliées à chaque conseil et le nombre des femmes qu'il représente ainsi. Cette statistique figura dans le rapport annuel 1912 — 13, tandis que les cartes géographiques figurèrent ces dernières années aux réunions du Comité exécutif. Avec l'aide des Conseils nationaux, on essaya aussi d'établir une liste complète des journaux et revues féministes de tous les pays. (Cette liste a été publiée dans le rapport annuel 1912—13.)

**Liste de sociétés
internationales**

Une des enquêtes les plus importantes et les plus difficiles a été nécessitée en vue d'établir une liste des sociétés internationales. Depuis la fondation du Conseil pour ainsi dire, on a débattu à toutes les séances la question de savoir, dans quelle mesure il y a lieu d'envoyer des déléguées à d'autres Congrès internationaux; puis, quelles sociétés internationales doivent être invitées à se faire représenter aux assemblées générales du C. I. F. C'est pourquoi l'on chargea la secrétaire — lors de la réunion du Bureau à Innsbruck — de préparer une liste aussi complète que possible de toutes les sociétés internationales se rapprochant en quelque manière par leur but et leurs aspirations de celles du C. I. F.; et d'ajouter à cette liste quelques explications sur le but, l'organisation et l'importance de chacune de ces sociétés. Cet aperçu devait servir de base à une résolution définitive quant à la question des délégations. Le travail nécessité par cette résolution se trouva être beaucoup plus considérable que cela n'avait été prévu, étant donné qu'aucun des bureaux de renseignement existant dans le monde ne possédait même une nomenclature des sociétés en question. Il fallut donc pour établir une liste à peu près complète correspondre avec tous ces centres d'information et avec un grand nombre de personnalités compétentes dans les divers domaines du travail féministe et du travail social. Il fallut enfin s'entourer de renseignements exacts quant au but, aux statuts, aux règlements de ces différentes œuvres et associations, et l'envoi d'un questionnaire n'ayant donné aucun résultat utilisable, il fallut étudier des centaines de statuts, de rapports, d'imprimés de toutes sortes etc., mis à notre disposition par les sociétés. On fit imprimer ensuite une liste de toutes les sociétés internationales à l'usage de la réunion du comité exécutif et on la discuta à Stockholm et à la Haye. Le résultat fut la résolution de ne plus envoyer d'invitations à d'autres sociétés internationales à se faire représenter à nos

assemblées et de ne pas accepter nous-mêmes d'invitations semblables. En dépit de cette résolution, nous n'hésitons pas à déclarer que le grand travail exigé par l'établissement de cette liste n'a pas été infructueux. Nous lui devons une compréhension plus grande des œuvres internationales auxquelles la femme collabore ou se trouve intéressée que nous n'aurions pas pu acquérir autrement et qui nous sera précieuse pour la délimitation des tâches du C. I. F.

Les relations épistolaires entre le secrétariat et les membres du C. I. F. ont évidemment augmenté chaque année. En dehors des lettres aux personnes particulières, la secrétaire eut à expédier tous les ans un assez grand nombre de circulaires, notamment dans les cas où il s'agit de faire certaines communications aux conseils nationaux, aux présidentes et aux membres des commissions permanentes. Ces circulaires furent toujours rédigées dans les 3 langues officielles, de même que la correspondance particulière. Ceci avait pour but d'accentuer le caractère international du travail. Cependant tout en ayant tenté cet essai dans les meilleures intentions, la secrétaire a dû se rendre compte qu'elle n'avait pas atteint entièrement son but. Elle a toujours dû réclamer à nouveau l'indulgence des conseils et sent trop bien combien elle est entravée dans ses efforts, lorsqu'elle ne peut exprimer ses idées dans sa propre langue.

Un nombre considérable de circulaires furent adressées aussi aux membres du bureau par suite de l'obligation de prendre des décisions sur nombre de questions importantes, surgissant entre les réunions, et de réclamer des membres du bureau de voter par écrit. Les lettres expédiées chaque année ont atteint le chiffre de:

	1909/10	1910/11	1911/12	1912/13	1913/14
lettres expédiées . . .	805	1334	1566	2187	2600
lettres reçues . . .	385	723	995	1254	1320
circulaires aux membres du bureau	4	10	8	8	8
circulaires aux conseils nationaux	4	5	4	8	6
circulaires aux présiden- tes des commissions	5	3	2	5	4
circulaires aux membres des commissions . .	—	1	—	1	1

Correspon-
dance

**Patrons à vie et
souscripteurs**

Pendant cette période quinquennale plusieurs nouveaux patrons à vie et beaucoup de souscripteurs adhèrent au C. I. F. Les patrons à vie sont: Frau Anna Meyer-Liepmann, Frau Susanne Blumenthal-Plaut (Allemagne), Lady Taylor, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Moodie (Canada), Fröken Fanny Schelderup, Fröken Marie Schelderup (Norvège), Fröken Magna Sunnerdahl (Suède), Fräulein Margit Krajner (Hongrie). Une liste des souscripteurs se trouve dans la dernière partie de ce volume.

Délégations

A différentes reprises le Conseil international se mit en rapport avec d'autres associations internationales. Abstraction faite du Congrès tenu à la République Argentine et de celui de Berlin déjà mentionnés, le C. I. F. se fit représenter au Congrès international de l'association chrétienne de jeunes filles qui eut lieu à Berlin, en Mai 1910. Fräulein Elisabeth Connsbruch de Cassel, membre du Conseil allemand, apporta les salutations du C. I. F. et fit ressortir les rapports existant entre ses travaux et ceux du Congrès. Au mois d'Août 1910 la présidente représenta le Conseil au Congrès d'Hygiène scolaire à Paris. Au Congrès universel des Sociétés internationales, à Bruxelles en Mai 1910, ce fut Mejjfrouw Baelde qui fut chargée de représenter le C. I. F. et quoiqu'on eut renoncé à une adhésion officielle du C. I. F. à cette organisation, on se mit d'accord néanmoins pour un échange de publications. M^{me} Avril de Ste. Croix représenta le Conseil international au Congrès international de l'association contre la traite des blanches qui eut lieu à Madrid en automne 1910 et l'on y eut la satisfaction de constater que ce Congrès s'est beaucoup rapproché du point de vue auquel se place le C. I. F. Des membres du C. I. F. prirent aussi part au Congrès de cette association tenu à Londres en 1913. Enfin suivant le désir de M^{lle} Popelin, on organisa une petite collection des publications du Conseil en vue de l'Exposition internationale à Gand dans l'été de 1913.

**Relations per-
sonnelles**

Les relations entre les différents Conseils nationaux, de même qu'entre ceux-ci et les membres du Bureau furent très fréquentes. A plusieurs reprises des déléguées furent envoyées aux réunions d'autres conseils. La présidente du C. I. F. rendit visite à la Suisse, à la Belgique, à la France, au Canada et aux Etats-Unis, sans compter les pays où avaient lieu les séances: notamment l'Autriche, la Suède, la Norvège et la Hollande. Dans tous ces pays, elle eut l'occasion de rencontrer quelques-

unes des personnalités marquantes de ces conseils. La secrétaire fit la connaissance d'un nombre assez considérable de membres des différents conseils lorsqu'elle prit part à l'assemblée générale du Conseil autrichien à Vienne et assista à des réunions organisées par les conseils de Hongrie, de Grande-Bretagne et de Hollande, puis aussi à l'occasion d'une visite en Suisse.

Tandis que ces visites se bornaient aux pays possédant déjà des conseils nationaux, la trésorière entreprit un voyage de propagande en Serbie, Roumanie, au Montenegro et en Turquie outre les visites qu'elle fit à l'Angleterre, à la France, à l'Italie, à la Suisse, à la Grèce, à la Bulgarie, à la Hongrie, à l'Autriche et en Allemagne.

La période quinquennale écoulée dont traite ce rapport a donc été une époque de développement progressif et continu. Elle l'a été en tant que réalisation de l'esprit du Conseil, en tant que rapprochement et entente plus profonde entre les femmes de toutes les nations; c'est une époque qui a vu s'accroître chez les femmes le sentiment de la solidarité et le sens de la responsabilité, en même temps qu'une appréciation toujours plus grande de la valeur de leur travail. Ce fut une époque enfin qui accentua de plus en plus le changement de position de la femme dans la communauté.

Il est d'usage de s'abstenir de tout jugement personnel sur le développement et la valeur d'une œuvre qu'on sert de tout son cœur, lorsqu'il s'agit d'en faire le rapport, cela en raison de la part personnelle prise au travail accompli. Si la secrétaire se permet de s'écarter de cet usage au moment de présenter son rapport, en constatant comme elle le fait le progrès sur toute la ligne, c'est dans la conviction que ses propres efforts au service du Conseil international n'étaient pas de nature à influencer sur le développement du Conseil. Elle a seulement pu mieux qu'une autre peut-être observer de près l'évolution du C. I. F. et celui des divers Conseils nationaux.

Le développement extérieur et intérieur du Conseil international a été le résultat positif des énergies des femmes qui, sur toute la surface du globe, sont animées d'une même ardeur et guidées dans leur travail par les mêmes aspirations et le même idéal.

Fin

BERICHT ÜBER DIE FÜNFJÄHRIGE GESCHÄFTSPERIODE 1909—1914. ERSTAT- TET VON DER SCHRIFTFÜHRERIN

Fräulein Dr. phil. Alice Salomon.

Soweit auf Grund äußerer Ereignisse geurteilt werden kann, ist die Geschäftsperiode von 1909—14 eine Zeit stetigen Wachstums für den Internationalen Frauenbund gewesen. Die Zahl der angeschlossenen Nationalbunde ist von 18 auf 21 gestiegen. Die neugegründeten Bunde serbischer und finnischer Frauenvereine beantragten ihre Aufnahme in den Internationalen Bund bei seiner Vorstandssitzung 1911, während ein vorläufiges Aufnahmegesuch vom Bund südafrikanischer Frauenvereine der Vorstandssitzung 1913 vorlag, dank der unermüdlichen Versuche Lady Moltenos, die seit dem Jahre 1909 dem I. F. B. als Ehren-Vizepräsidentin gedient hatte. Die provisorisch beschlossene Aufnahme trat Ende des Jahres in Kraft, nachdem der südafrikanische Bund seinen engeren Vorstand gewählt hatte. Ein neues Gebiet wurde weiter durch die Gründung eines Bundes westaustralischer Frauenvereine, der durch den Bund des australischen Commonwealth dem I. F. B. angeschlossen ist, in sein Bereich gezogen. Die Gebiete, die mit dem Internationalen Bund in Berührung gebracht wurden, haben sich noch darüber hinaus erweitert, indem neue Beziehungen mit einigen anderen Ländern angeknüpft wurden. Madame Bratiano wurde zur Ehren-Vizepräsidentin für Rumänien ernannt. Madame Schabanoff übernahm das gleiche Amt für Rußland, nachdem dort der Platz einige Zeit hindurch verwaist gewesen war. Offizielle Korrespondentinnen sind in der Person von Dr. Yamai Kin, Imperial Pei-Yang, für China, und in der von Madame Tsuda für Japan gewonnen worden. Dagegen ist der südaustralische Bund, der schon seit einiger Zeit nicht mehr aktiv war, aus dem Verband der australischen Bunde ausgeschieden, und auch die Beziehung zu Neuseeland ist gelöst worden, da Mrs. Sheppard,

Geographische
Ausdehnung

die dort Ehren-Vizepräsidentin war, das Land krankheitshalber verließ, und da eine geeignete Nachfolgerin zurzeit nicht gefunden wurde.

Parallel mit der räumlichen Ausdehnung ging auch ein Wachstum der dem Internationalen Bund angeschlossenen Nationalbunde, da die Zahl der in ihnen zusammengeschlossenen Vereine zunahm und da sie ihre Arbeit auf neue Gebiete ausdehnten. Ausführliche Nachrichten darüber sind in den Berichten der Nationalbunde enthalten, und es braucht deshalb in diesem Zusammenhange nicht auf die Fortschritte eingegangen zu werden, die in bezug auf die Arbeit wie auf die Stellung der Frauen der verschiedenen Länder gemacht worden sind. Die Berichte der Nationalbunde gehören zu einer vollständigen Darstellung der Arbeit und der Errungenschaften des I.F.B. Denn sie sind die Organe, durch die fast ausschließlich Resultate im Internationalen Bund erzielt werden können. Ein Überblick über die Entwicklung des Internationalen Bundes würde daher ganz unvollständig sein, wenn die in den Berichten der Nationalbunde gegebenen Tatsachen nicht mit in Betracht gezogen würden.

Inneres Wachstum

Diese Zunahme der Kraft und Stärke der Nationalbunde ging bei ihnen allen Hand in Hand mit einem sichtlichen Wachstum der internationalen Interessen, aber auch mit einer zunehmenden Aktivität des Internationalen Bundes selbst. Diese wurde einmal veranlaßt durch die größere Zahl der Kommissionen des I.F.B., die bei der Generalversammlung in Toronto von 6 auf 9 vermehrt wurden (durch die Bildung von Kommissionen für Hygiene, Erziehungswesen, Ein- und Auswanderung — neben den bereits bestehenden für Frieden, rechtliche Stellung der Frau, Stimmrecht, Sittlichkeitsfrage, Finanzen und Presse). Obgleich einige der Nationalbunde zuerst die Vermehrung der Kommissionen nicht sehr enthusiastisch aufnahmen und die Aufgabe, so viele sachkundige Mitarbeiter für die internationale Arbeit stellen zu sollen, als erhebliche Belastung empfanden, haben die meisten Bunde es nach und nach möglich gemacht, in den Kommissionen mitzuarbeiten.

Tätigkeit des I.F.B.

Die Tätigkeit des Internationalen Bundes wurde aber weiterhin auch besonders durch eine Neueinrichtung gefördert, die während dieser Geschäftsperiode den Charakter der Vor-

Neuer Charakter der Versammlungen

standssitzungen bestimmte. Einer Anregung entsprechend, die Mrs. Edwin Gray nach Schluß der letzten Generalversammlung im Vorstand gab, wurden in Verbindung mit den Sitzungen des Vorstandes während dieser Periode Sitzungen der neun ständigen Kommissionen abgehalten. Auf diese Weise wurde die Zahl der Delegierten der Nationalbunde, die mit einander und mit dem internationalen Vorstand Fühlung gewannen, sehr vermehrt und die Zusammenkünfte des Vorstandes haben dadurch einen ganz neuen Charakter erhalten. Die Beteiligung war bei diesen beiden Gelegenheiten sehr stark. Die Zahl der teilnehmenden Mitglieder betrug jedesmal etwa 120. In Verbindung mit diesen Sitzungen wurden auch einige öffentliche Abendversammlungen veranstaltet, und die lokalen Vorbereitungen sowohl wie die Arbeit der Geschäftsstelle des I.F.B. näherten sich denen, die bei früheren Gelegenheiten für eine Generalversammlung notwendig waren. Nachdem eine so große Zahl von Vertreterinnen der verschiedenen Länder zusammengekommen war, erschien es untunlich, sie nur an den Sitzungen ihrer Kommissionen teilnehmen zu lassen. Es wurde daher beschlossen, die Mitglieder der ständigen Kommissionen zu den Vorstandssitzungen zuzulassen, und sie zu den Verhandlungen, soweit diese die Arbeit der betreffenden Kommissionen betrafen, zuzuziehen.

**Arbeit
der ständigen
Kommissionen**

Diese häufigeren Sitzungen der Kommissionen führten auch dazu, daß jedes Mitglied mehr als bisher Vorschläge für die Arbeit seiner Kommission machen konnte, und daß ihre Arbeitspläne eingehender im Vorstand erörtert werden konnten. Die Anträge, die die Kommissionen einbrachten bildeten denn auch einen wesentlichen Bestandteil der Verhandlungen jeder Vorstandssitzung. Die Vorschläge, die sich daraus für die Arbeit der Nationalbunde und des internationalen Bundes ergaben, waren sehr zahlreich. Die Anträge der ständigen Kommissionen für die Tagesordnung der Generalversammlungen konnten ebenfalls gründlicher von ihnen vorbereitet und im Vorstand eingehender diskutiert werden.

Das größere Gewicht, das auf diese Weise der Arbeit der Kommissionen gegeben wurde, hat in verschiedenen Nationalbunden die Überzeugung hervorgerufen, daß ausreichende Arbeitsmethoden für die Kommissionen bisher noch nicht gefun-

den worden sind. Vor allem ist das Problem zu lösen, wie die Nationalbunde über die Arbeit ihrer Mitglieder in den ständigen Kommissionen dauernd auf dem Laufenden gehalten werden können. Auch muß festgelegt werden, inwieweit die Mitarbeiterinnen der Kommissionen den Nationalbunden verantwortlich bleiben. Es ist daher vorgeschlagen worden, eine vollständigere Geschäftsordnung für die Arbeit der Kommissionen aufzustellen, und diese Aufgabe wird von der Generalversammlung in Rom erledigt werden müssen.

Es ist hier nicht nötig, einen ausführlichen Bericht über die Sitzungen des Gesamtvorstandes und des engeren Vorstandes, während der abgelaufenen Geschäftsperiode zu geben, da nach jeder einzelnen Sitzung ein ausführliches Memorandum dem betreffenden Jahresbericht beigelegt wurde. Nur eine kurze historische Skizze über die äußeren Ereignisse der Geschäftsperiode wird deshalb der Übersicht über die Arbeit der Geschäftsstelle vorangestellt. Alle Beschlüsse können dabei unberücksichtigt bleiben; da die dadurch veranlaßten Schritte in diesem Bericht, der besseren Übersicht halber, nach der Materie geordnet — zum Teil auch in den Berichten der Kommissionen — geschildert sind.

**Bericht über
die Sitzungen**

Die Geschäftsperiode begann mit einer Vorstandssitzung, die nach Schluß der letzten Generalversammlung am 26. Juni 1909 in Toronto abgehalten wurde. Es wurde dabei über die Ausführung der Beschlüsse der Generalversammlung beraten.

Den Satzungen und der Geschäftsordnung entsprechend, fanden während der folgenden vier Jahre zwei Sitzungen des engeren Vorstandes und zwei des Gesamtvorstandes statt.

Die erste Sitzung des engeren Vorstandes tagte in Innsbruck vom 9.—12. Juli 1910.

Die erste Gesamtvorstandssitzung tagte in Stockholm vom 6.—12. September 1911.

Die zweite Sitzung des engeren Vorstandes tagte in Dublin am 4. und 5. Juni 1912.

Die zweite Gesamtvorstandssitzung tagte im Haag vom 20. bis 27. Mai 1913.

Eine letzte Sitzung des Gesamtvorstandes wird in Rom unmittelbar vor der Generalversammlung stattfinden.

Sitzung des
engeren Vor-
standes in
Innsbruck

Die Innsbrucker Sitzung beschäftigte sich besonders mit den Aufgaben und den Arbeitsmethoden der Kommissionen. Sie hatte weiterhin die Jahresberichte der Vorstandsmitglieder, der Nationalbunde und der Kommissionen zu prüfen, und befaßte sich mit Vorschlägen für die Ausbreitung der Propaganda. Es wurden außerdem vorläufige Vorbereitungen für die Sitzung des Gesamtvorstandes in Stockholm getroffen, die im Jahr darauf stattfand. Schließlich wurden verschiedene Fragen erledigt, die sich aus der Generalversammlung ergeben hatten oder durch Nationalbunde vorgebracht worden waren. Frau Hainisch und andere Mitglieder des österreichischen Bundes, sowie die Bewohnerschaft der Stadt Innsbruck hatten freundliche Vorbereitungen für die Aufnahme der Vorstandsmitglieder getroffen. Auch wurde eine öffentliche Versammlung durch Frau Hainisch einberufen und geleitet, in der der Bürgermeister den Bund offiziell begrüßte und in der die Vorstandsmitglieder Ansprachen hielten, die von der Bevölkerung mit größtem Interesse aufgenommen wurden.

Besuche beim
dänischen und
norwegischen
Bund

Das zweite Jahr der Geschäftsperiode brachte im Herbst die Sitzung des Vorstandes und der Kommissionen in Stockholm, die mit Besuchen der internationalen Delegierten beim Bund dänischer Frauenvereine in Kopenhagen und beim Bund norwegischer Frauenvereine in Christiania verbunden wurde. Diese beiden Bunde hatten in gastfreier Weise den internationalen Vorstand eingeladen, auf dem Wege nach und von Stockholm ihnen einen Besuch abzustatten, und die Einladungen waren von zahlreichen Delegierten angenommen worden, woraus herzliche Beziehungen zwischen den Mitgliedern dieser beiden Bunde und ihren fremden Gästen entstanden. Öffentliche Versammlungen wurden in beiden Städten einberufen, in denen die Arbeit des internationalen Bundes dargestellt wurde. Vielfache Besichtigungen und gesellige Veranstaltungen die von beiden Bunden in der liebenswürdigsten Weise vorbereitet waren, dienten dazu, die Delegierten der verschiedenen Länder einander näher zu bringen und ihnen einen Eindruck von der ausgezeichneten Arbeit zu geben, die von den Frauen der skandinavischen Länder geleistet wird.

Vorstands-
sitzung in
Stockholm

Das Gleiche gilt für die eigentliche Sitzung des Vorstandes, die in Stockholm abgehalten wurde. Die Sitzung selbst war die erste der Art, die in der Einleitung geschildert wurde; d. h.

daß Sitzungen der Kommissionen ihr vorangingen. Neben der Erledigung des regelmäßigen Aufgabenkreises faßte der Vorstand Beschlüsse über die von den Kommissionen während des nächsten Jahres zu bearbeitenden Fragen. Ferner gab Madame Avril einen interessanten Bericht über den Kongreß der internationalen Gesellschaft zur Bekämpfung des Mädchenhandels, der in Madrid stattgefunden und bei dem sie den I.F.B. offiziell vertreten hatte. In einer darauf folgenden lebhaften Diskussion wurde die Stellungnahme der Regierungen zu dem Kampf gegen dieses Übel sowie andere Seiten des Problems erörtert. Die Vorsitzende des Bundes wurde weiterhin in der Vorstandssitzung beauftragt, die von Miß Eckstein ausgehende Weltfriedenspetition im Namen des Vorstandes zu unterzeichnen, und es wurde beschlossen, die Petition den Nationalbunden mit der Bitte zu übersenden, Unterschriften dafür zu gewinnen. In Ausführung eines Beschlusses der Versammlung in Toronto wurden die Nationalbunde aufgefordert, einen kurzen Bericht über den Vogelschutz in ihren Ländern einzusenden. Die daraufhin eingegangenen Mitteilungen wurden später im Jahresbericht veröffentlicht. Drei öffentliche Abendversammlungen fanden statt, um das schwedische Publikum für die Arbeit und die Ziele des internationalen Bundes zu interessieren. Die erste Willkommensversammlung wurde in dem schön dekorierten Saal des Grand Hotel abgehalten, wobei die Vorsitzende, Lady Aberdeen, die Vorsitzende des schwedischen Bundes, Frau Upmark und die erste stellvertretende Vorsitzende des I. F. B., Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, sowie die Vorsitzenden aller Nationalbunde Ansprachen über die Arbeit des I.F.B. hielten. Zwischen den Vorträgen wurden die Nationalhymnen der verschiedenen Länder gespielt. Die zweite Abendversammlung behandelte die Frage der Berufsberatung der die Schule verlassenden Jugend, während die letzte sich mit der Ausbildung und der ökonomischen Lage der berufstätigen Frauen beschäftigte. Eine außerordentlich herzliche Gastfreundschaft wurde den fremden Delegierten entgegengebracht, und es war eine besonders dankbar aufgenommene Ehrung des internationalen Bundes, daß der König und die Königin sowie der Kronprinz und die Kronprinzessin von Schweden die Mitglieder des Vorstandes und der Kommissionen zu einem Fest im Garten des Königlichen Schlosses eingeladen hatten.

Versammlung
für australische
Mitglieder

Während des Sommers 1911 wurde eine besondere Versammlung vom Internationalen Bund in London veranstaltet. Angesichts der Tatsache, daß das Krönungsjahr König Geörgs eine große Zahl von Besuchern aus entfernten Ländern nach England gebracht hatte, hielt die Vorsitzende es für wünschenswert, Damen aus Australien, Canada und andern Ländern zu einer Sitzung einzuladen, bei der sie ihre Erfahrungen austauschen und sich über die Entwicklung der Bunde ihrer Länder beraten konnten. Leider wurde Lady Aberdeen im letzten Augenblick verhindert, an der Versammlung teilzunehmen, und Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, die erste stellvertretende Vorsitzende, leitete an ihrer Stelle die Versammlung. Eine größere Zahl australischer Damen nahmen daran teil und Ansprachen wurden von Mrs. Gordon und von Lady Drummond (Montreal, Canada) gehalten.

Sitzung des
engeren Vor-
standes in
Dublin

Die nächste Sitzung des engeren Vorstandes fand auf Grund einer freundlichen Einladung ihrer Exzellenzen des Grafen und der Gräfin Aberdeen im Juni 1912 im Vice-Regal-Lodge in Dublin statt. Neben dem gewöhnlichen Geschäftskreis und der Durchberatung aller Berichte wurden die Vorbereitungen für die Vorstandssitzung im Haag und für die Generalversammlung in Rom in Angriff genommen.

Vorstands-
sitzung im Haag

Die Sitzungen des Vorstandes und der Kommissionen im Haag im Jahre 1913 hatten wichtige Fragen zu erledigen, da sie die Aufgabe hatten, zu entscheiden, welche Anträge in die Tagesordnung der Generalversammlung aufgenommen werden sollten. Aus diesem Grunde waren drei Tage für die Sitzungen der ständigen Kommissionen und vier für die des Vorstandes festgelegt worden. Die Vorbereitungen für die Tagesordnung und für die Generalversammlung bildeten zusammen mit der Erledigung der alljährlichen Aufgaben den Geschäftskreis der Sitzungen. Auch wurde ein internationales Lied, dessen Text von Frau Upmark verfaßt, und das von einer schwedischen Dame komponiert war, vorgelegt und als internationales Bundeslied angenommen. Der schwedische Bund wurde gebeten, die Nationalbunde mit der Musik zu versorgen. In Verbindung mit den Sitzungen fanden vier öffentliche Abendversammlungen statt, von denen die erste wiederum eine Willkommensversammlung war. Vor einer großen, außerordentlich interessierten Zuhörerschaft begrüßte Mevrouw van Biema Hymans, die Vor-

sitzende des niederländischen Bundes, die internationalen Delegierten, worauf Lord Aberdeen und die Vorsitzenden der Nationalbunde antworteten. Die zweite öffentliche Versammlung, die sich mit der Friedensfrage beschäftigte, wurde von Mrs. May Wright Sewall, der Vorsitzenden der Friedenskommission, geleitet. In der dritten Versammlung wurde das Thema: „Probleme der Frauenbewegung“ erörtert, während die vierte Versammlung auf den besonderen Wunsch des niederländischen Bundes das Problem eines „sozialen Dienstzwanges für Frauen“ behandelte, und sowohl die Vorteile als die Bedenken gegen einen solchen Zwangsdienst zum Ausdruck brachte. Am Sonntag den 25. Mai wurde ein besonderer Gottesdienst abgehalten, bei dem Reverend Anna Howard Shaw predigte. Das freundliche Entgegenkommen und die Gastfreundschaft des niederländischen Bundes wie der holländischen Bevölkerung kann gar nicht dankbar genug anerkannt werden. Die Vorbereitungen waren in sorgfältigster und aufmerksamster Weise getroffen und alles Erdenkliche war getan worden, um den fremden Delegierten den Aufenthalt angenehm und nützlich zu gestalten.

Unmittelbar nach den Sitzungen im Haag fand in Paris vom 2.—10. Juni ein internationaler Frauenkongreß statt, der von dem Bund französischer Frauenvereine veranstaltet war und an dem viele Mitglieder des Vorstandes des I. F. B. sowie Delegierte der andern Nationalbunde teilnahmen. Dieser Kongreß war einberufen worden, weil der Wunsch des französischen Bundes, die Generalversammlung des Jahres 1914 in Paris abzuhalten, nicht verwirklicht werden konnte. Die französischen Frauen wollten deshalb auf diese Weise ihren Gesinnungsgenossinnen zeigen, wie sich die Bewegung in ihrem Lande während der zwölf Jahre, seit sie dem internationalen Bunde angeschlossen sind, entwickelt hat. Das Entgegenkommen und das Interesse des französischen Volkes, des Präsidenten der Republik und der Regierung, sowie der herzliche Willkomm, der den Delegierten der anderen Länder entgegengebracht wurde, mußte mit Notwendigkeit die gegenseitigen Beziehungen festigen und das Verständnis und das Gefühl der Kameradschaft zwischen den französischen und den andern Mitarbeiterinnen des I.F.B. vertiefen. Dieser Besuch einer großen Zahl von Bundesmitgliedern sowohl wie auch die Besuche des Vorstandes in Kopenhagen und Christiania sind der beste Beweis für das

Internationaler
Kongreß in
Paris

Wachstum der Beziehungen, die der internationale Bund geschaffen hat und für den sich mehr und mehr entwickelnden Wunsch der Mitglieder, die Arbeit, die in andern Ländern geschieht, zu sehen und von ihr zu lernen.

Ereignisse
innerhalb des
I.F.B.

Unter den erwähnenswerten Ereignissen der abgelaufenen Geschäftsperiode müssen einige andere Kongresse und Konferenzen genannt werden, die zwar nicht von dem I.F.B. veranlaßt waren und mehr oder weniger einen nationalen Charakter trugen, aber trotzdem die Bedeutung der Bundesarbeit über die Grenzen des Landes hinaus, in dem die Veranstaltungen stattfanden, zu nachhaltigem Ausdruck brachten.

Kongreß in
Argentinien

Es ist dabei zunächst auf den ersten in Südamerika abgehaltenen Frauenkongreß, der vom Bund argentinischer Frauenvereine organisiert war und in Buenos Ayres im Jahre 1910 stattfand, hinzuweisen. Der internationale Bund hatte beschlossen, Vertreter zu diesem Ereignis zu entsenden. Leider war niemand aus dem engsten Arbeitskreise zu der Zeit frei, aber der Bund wurde durch Sir John und Lady Benn, alte Freunde und Arbeitsgenossen Lady Aberdeens, vertreten, die durch ihre gemeinnützige Tätigkeit als besonders geeignete Vertreter angesehen werden konnten. Sie nahmen an den Verhandlungen des Kongresses teil und erstatteten danach einen interessanten Bericht über den Erfolg des Kongresses, der im Jahresbericht 1909/10 enthalten ist.

Konferenz der
Bunde des
australischen
Commonwealth

Ein Kongreß von ähnlicher Bedeutung wurde im Juli 1912 in Sydney (Neu-Südwest) veranstaltet, bei dem Mitglieder aller australischen Bunde, die so weit entfernt von einander leben, zum ersten Male zusammenkamen und die Einheit der Frauen des australischen Commonwealth zum Ausdruck brachten, die sie im internationalen Bund durch ihren gemeinsamen Anschluß während der letzten Geschäftsperiode gezeigt haben.

Ausstellung
und Kongreß in
Berlin

Eine neue und anscheinend sehr erfolgreiche Methode der Propaganda für die Frauenbewegung ist von den Frauen Deutschlands und der Niederlande versucht worden, die in den Jahren 1912 bzw. 1913 Ausstellungen der Frauenarbeit und Frauenbestrebungen organisierten. Die deutsche Ausstellung fand in Berlin im Februar und März 1912 unter dem Titel statt: „Die Frau in Haus und Beruf“. Sie war durch den Deutschen Lyceumklub veranlaßt, aber die Bundesmitglieder nahmen an der Organisation lebhaften Anteil, und einige Abtei-

lungen lagen ausschließlich in ihren Händen. Die Ausstellung, die in Gegenwart ihrer Protektorin, der deutschen Kaiserin eröffnet wurde, gab in ihren verschiedenen Abteilungen und Sektionen ein so vollständiges Bild der Frauenarbeit, daß sie sich als vorzügliches Mittel erwies, um die zahlreichen Personen zu beeinflussen, die die Arbeit und die Fähigkeiten der Frau noch unterschätzen. Der Bund deutscher Frauenvereine unternahm es, während der ersten Woche der Ausstellung einen Kongreß einzuberufen, der die geistigen Probleme der Ausstellung interpretierte. Das Publikum zeigte sowohl für den Kongreß wie für die Ausstellung ein lebhaftes Interesse. Der Saal, der für den Kongreß gemietet war, faßte 3000 Personen; aber die Nachfrage nach Kongreßkarten war so enorm, daß schon drei Wochen vor der Eröffnung die Plätze ausverkauft waren und eine zweite Serie von Parallelversammlungen veranstaltet werden mußte, der gleichfalls regelmäßig mehr als 2000 Personen beiwohnten. Obgleich die Ausstellung wie der Kongreß sich darauf beschränkten, die Arbeit und die Ziele der deutschen Frauen darzustellen, waren die andern Nationalbunde aufgefordert worden, Vertreter dazu zu entsenden, die als Gäste des deutschen Bundes aufgenommen wurden. Frau Hainisch vertrat dabei den internationalen Bund in ihrer Eigenschaft als stellvertretende Vorsitzende, und führende Mitglieder der Bunde von Österreich, den Vereinigten Staaten, Finnland, Schweden, Großbritannien, Ungarn, der Schweiz und der Niederlande nahmen an dem Kongreß teil.

Die Ausstellung in Holland, die gleichfalls in erheblicher Weise durch Bundesmitglieder unterstützt wurde, hatte den Titel: „Die Frau 1813 und 1913“. Es wurde durch vorzügliche Bilder und Ausstellungsgegenstände der Fortschritt illustriert, der auf den verschiedenen Gebieten der Frauenarbeit während des letzten Jahrhunderts gemacht worden ist. Während nur wenige Delegierte aus andern Ländern die Berliner Ausstellung sehen konnten, hatten alle Bundesmitglieder, die im Haag zu der Vorstandssitzung zusammengekommen waren, eine gute Gelegenheit, die Amsterdamer Ausstellung zu besichtigen, zu der sie von der Leitung der Ausstellung eingeladen und bei der sie von Dr. Mia Boissevain und anderen Veranstalterinnen der Ausstellung geführt wurden.

Ausstellung in
Amsterdam

**Entwicklung
des Informationsdienstes**

Eine der Errungenschaften der letzten fünf Jahre, die internationalen Charakter trägt, ist die Entwicklung des Informationsdienstes, der durch die Auskunftstellen der Nationalbunde geschaffen worden ist. Neue Auskunftstellen sind in den Vereinigten Staaten und in Argentinien ins Leben gerufen worden, während die andern bestehenden weiter entwickelt und ausgebaut wurden. Es können daher in fast allen Ländern, die im I.F.B. vertreten sind, Fragen betreffend die Arbeit und die Interessen der Frauen in zuverlässiger Weise beantwortet werden. Es ist das ein Ziel, das erstrebt worden ist, seit zuerst bei der Generalversammlung in London im Jahre 1899 der Vorschlag zur Errichtung solcher Auskunftstellen im I. F. B. vorgebracht wurde und seit damals das „Women's Institute“ seine Dienste zur Verfügung stellte, bis die Nationalbunde in der Lage sein würden, selbst Informationen zu geben. Die Schaffung dieser Auskunftstellen in den verschiedenen Bunden hat nun die Hilfsbereitschaft des Women's Institute überflüssig gemacht. Aber es muß hier noch einmal dem Dank für die Hilfe dieses Instituts Ausdruck gegeben werden, das dem I. F. B. wertvolle Dienste leistete, so lange er nur eine kleine Zahl von Bunden umfaßte, die noch nicht so gut organisiert waren, um selbst diesen Auskunftsdienst übernehmen zu können.

**Petitionen an
offizielle Körperschaften**

Verschiedene Male während der Geschäftsperiode hat der engere Vorstand sich an offizielle Behörden oder Körperschaften gewendet. In Ausführung eines Beschlusses der Generalversammlung in Toronto wurde eine Petition an den Vorstand des Weltpostvereins geschickt, in der dieser gebeten wurde, die allgemeine Einführung eines Penny-Portos für Briefe zwischen Ländern seines Geltungsbereichs und die eines Formulars für bezahlte Rückantwort im Betrage von einem Penny zu fördern. Die Antwort, die von dem Direktor des internationalen Bureaus des Weltpostvereins eintraf, führte aus, daß die Petition bei der nächsten Konferenz des Weltpostvereins nicht verhandelt werden könnte, sofern sie nicht von der Regierung eines der zu ihrem Bereich gehörigen Länder vorgebracht würde. Die Nationalbunde wurden daraufhin gebeten, sich an die Regierungen ihrer Länder zu wenden, um sie zu einem solchen Vorgehen dem Weltpostverein gegenüber zu veranlassen. Einige der Nationalbunde reagierten auf diesen Vorschlag sofort, und es wur-

den von dem Bund der Vereinigten Staaten, dem von Dänemark und Holland solche Eingaben gemacht, während die Frage gleichfalls von den Bunden in Canada, Großbritannien, Österreich, Griechenland und Neu-Südwaies aufgenommen wurde.

Gleichfalls in Ausführung eines Beschlusses der letzten Generalversammlung trat der engere Vorstand an die Regierungen der verschiedenen Länder heran, als das Buch: „Die Stellung der Frau im Recht der Kulturstaaten“ (vergl. S. 109) erschien. Ein vom Vorstand unterzeichnetes Schreiben wurde den Nationalbunden mit der Bitte, es ihren Regierungen mit dem oben erwähnten Buch zu überreichen, zugesendet. Soweit festgestellt werden konnte, haben die Bunde von Canada, Deutschland, Dänemark, Australien, Frankreich, Argentinien, Norwegen und Italien dieser Anregung Folge geleistet, während die Bunde der Vereinigten Staaten, von Schweden, Tasmanien, Bulgarien und Serbien solche Schritte in Aussicht stellten.

**Überreichung
des Buches über
die Rechts-
stellung an die
Regierungen**

Auf Wunsch des Gesamtvorstandes wandte die Vorsitzende sich an Frauen in einflußreicher Stellung in Italien, Griechenland, Rumänien, Serbien und Bulgarien, denen sie einen von Fräulein Pappenheim verfaßten Bericht schickte, um ihren persönlichen Einfluß für den Kampf zur Unterdrückung des Mädchenhandels zu erbitten, der in diesen Ländern eine beklagenswerte Ausbreitung gewonnen haben soll. Auf Grund eines Vorstandsbeschlusses richtete die Vorsitzende auch ein Schreiben an den König von Spanien, um ihm und seiner Regierung die Glückwünsche des Bundes anlässlich der Aufhebung der Reglementierung der Resolution in Spanien auszusprechen, worauf eine freundliche Antwort eintraf. Weiterhin wurden einige Exemplare des Buches: „Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases“, über dessen Veröffentlichung an späterer Stelle berichtet wird, auf Wunsch des Vorstandes der Königin und der Königin-Mutter der Niederlande zugesendet, die ein so freundliches Interesse an den Verhandlungen des Bundes im Haag gezeigt hatten.

**Weitere Peti-
tionen und offi-
zielle Schreiben**

Eine große Zahl von Veränderungen ist im Vorstande des internationalen Bundes zu verzeichnen; in einigen Fällen durch die Wahl von neuen Vorsitzenden in den Nationalbunden, in einer sehr bedauerlichen Anzahl durch den Tod von verehrten

**Veränderungen
im Vorstande**

Mitgliedern des Vorstandes. Der canadische Bund und der Bund der Vereinigten Staaten haben beide ihre Vorsitzende durch den Tod von Lady Edgar im Jahre 1910 bzw. von Mrs. Lillian Hollister im Jahre 1911 verloren. Die Ehrenpräsidentin von Rußland, Ihre Exzellenz Madame Anna de Philosophoff, starb im März 1912 im Alter von 75 Jahren. Der Bund französischer Frauenvereine verlor seine verehrte Vorsitzende, Mademoiselle Sarah Monod im Dezember 1912. Unmittelbar nach der Sitzung im Haag im Sommer 1913 hatten die Frauenbunde von Belgien und Serbien den Verlust ihrer Vorsitzenden und Gründerinnen, Mademoiselle Marie Popelin bzw. Madame Milovuk zu beklagen. Ein ganz unerwarteter Schlag traf den internationalen Bund durch den Tod von Madame d'Abbadie d'Arrast, die ihm während voller fünf Jahre als Vorsitzende der Rechtskommission wertvolle Dienste geleistet hatte. Schließlich starb am 24. Dezember 1913 Baronin Alexandra Gripenberg in Finnland, die seit der Gründung des I. F. B. ihm aufs engste durch ihre Arbeit verbunden war und deren Bemühungen um die Gründung eines Nationalbundes in ihrem eigenen Lande erst kürzlich von Erfolg gekrönt wurden. Anlässlich dieser Trauerfälle sandte der Vorstand des internationalen Bundes herzliche Kondolenzschreiben an die betroffenen Nationalbunde sowie an die Angehörigen und Freunde der Verstorbenen, die nicht nur bei der Arbeit ihres eigenen Bundes, sondern ebenso sehr im internationalen Bunde schmerzhaft Lücken hinterlassen haben. Der gemeinsamen Trauer wurde auch bei Gelegenheit der Vorstandssitzungen des I. F. B. Ausdruck gegeben. Die zahlreichen Botschaften der Anteilnahme und der Ausdruck der Anhänglichkeit und Dankbarkeit an die Dahingeschiedenen, die den Mitgliedern des engeren Vorstandes von so vielen Seiten zuzingen, können als überzeugender Ausdruck der Tatsache angesehen werden, daß die Mitglieder des internationalen Bundes nicht nur durch Beziehungen der Arbeit, sondern auch durch gegenseitiges Verständnis, gegenseitige Würdigung und Zuneigung miteinander verbunden sind.

Ver-
öffentlichungen

Von den Arbeiten des internationalen Bundes, die zwischen den Sitzungen ausgeführt wurden, muß vor allem die Veröffentlichung von Bundesschriften erwähnt werden; einmal weil sie in viel stärkerem Umfange als in früheren Jahren gepflegt wurde, dann auch, weil es das wirksamste Mittel ist, um die

Nationalbunde regelmäßig mit Material von seiten des Vorstandes zu versorgen.

Es wurden folgende Schriften veröffentlicht:

1. Jahresbericht des Bundes 1909/10.
2. Jahresbericht des Bundes 1910/11.
3. Jahresbericht des Bundes 1911/12.
4. Jahresbericht des Bundes 1912/13.
5. Jahresbericht des Bundes 1913/14.
6. Zusammenstellung der Beschlüsse der Generalversammlung in Toronto (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1909).
7. Memorandum der Vorsitzenden über die Generalversammlung (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1909).
8. Verhandlungsbericht über die Generalversammlung in Toronto (1910).
9. Verhandlungsbericht über die Generalversammlung 1904 in Berlin. (Zwei Bände. 1910.)
10. Vorläufige Tagesordnung der Vorstandssitzung in Stockholm (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1911).
11. Definitive Tagesordnung der Vorstandssitzung in Stockholm (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1911).
12. Memorandum über die Stockholmer Sitzung (englisch. 1911).
13. Tagesordnung für die Vorstandssitzung im Haag (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1913).
14. Memorandum über die Sitzung im Haag (Englisch. 1913).
15. Vorläufige Tagesordnung für die Generalversammlung in Rom (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1913).
16. Definitive Tagesordnung für die Generalversammlung in Rom (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1914).
17. Katechismus des I. F. B. Neubearbeitung. (Englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1910).
18. Neue Ausgabe der Satzungen und Geschäftsordnung (französische Ausgabe. 1910).

19. Das Gleiche, englische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1911.
20. „Warum sollen wir den internationalen Bund unterstützen?“ (Englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1911).
21. Brief für Propagandazwecke (englische, französische und deutsche Ausgaben. 1913).
22. Nationale Erziehungssysteme. (Englisch. 1911.)
23. Die Stellung der Frau im Recht der Kulturstaaten. (1912).
24. Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases. Englisch. (1913).

Einige Erklärungen müssen der Aufzählung dieser Schriften hinzugefügt werden, sowohl über die große Zahl von Veröffentlichungen, wie auch über die Aufnahme, die sie bei den Nationalbunden fanden.

Da die Jahresberichte schon seit 1904 eine regelmäßige Einrichtung des I. F. B. darstellen, ist es hier nur notwendig zu erwähnen, daß sie während dieser Geschäftsperiode zu je einem Drittel in englischer, französischer und deutscher Sprache gedruckt wurden; d. h. die Berichte der Nationalbunde und der Kommissionen wurden in der Sprache veröffentlicht, in der sie erstattet wurden. Von 1905—1907 waren die Berichte ausschließlich in englischer Sprache erschienen; der Jahresbericht für 1908 enthielt jeden einzelnen Abschnitt in der Sprache, in der er eingesandt wurde, und die französischen und deutschen Teile wurden außerdem in einer englischen Übersetzung gegeben. Diese Gepflogenheit konnte nicht beibehalten werden, sobald die Veröffentlichung des Jahresberichts in der Hand einer deutschen Schriftführerin lag. Würde es doch in diesem Fall gegen die internationale Idee verstoßen haben. Da aber die Veröffentlichung des ganzen Berichts in allen drei Sprachen aus finanziellen Gründen unmöglich war, entschloß sich der engere Vorstand zu dem oben geschilderten Ausweg mit der Ergänzung, daß die Berichte der Vorsitzenden und der Schriftführerin in allen drei Sprachen erscheinen sollten. Es war das notwendig, da sie Mitteilungen und Vorschläge zu enthalten pflegen, auf Grund deren ein Vorgehen der Nationalbunde erwartet wird und die deshalb von allen verstanden werden müs-

sen. Wie in früheren Jahren so wurden 25 Exemplare der Jahresberichte jedem Nationalbund unentgeltlich zur Verfügung gestellt. Weitere Exemplare wurden zu 1.— M. pro Stück verkauft. Der Versuch, die Nationalbunde für den Vertrieb des Jahresberichts zu interessieren, war nicht ganz erfolglos, trotzdem noch eine viel größere Anzahl der Berichte von ihnen abgesetzt werden sollte. Ist das doch das beste Mittel, um sowohl die Arbeit des internationalen Bundes wie die der Nationalbunde bekannt zu machen.

Die Zahl der abgesetzten Berichte betrug in den verschiedenen Jahren:

	unentgeltlich verteilt:	verkauft:
1909—10:	680 Ex.	226 Ex.
1910—11:	797 Ex.	278 Ex.
1911—12:	741 Ex.	318 Ex.
1912—13:	830 Ex.	308 Ex.

Die Herstellung des Jahresberichts ist für die Kasse des internationalen Bundes eine große Belastung, um so mehr als der Umfang des Berichts von Jahr zu Jahr zunimmt. Der erste von Mrs. Gordon veröffentlichte Bericht umfaßte 80 Seiten, der letzte Bericht der gegenwärtigen Schriftführerin 200 Seiten.

Das Memorandum der Vorsitzenden und die Zusammenstellung der Beschlüsse der Generalversammlung in Toronto wurde in drei Sprachen veröffentlicht und den Nationalbunden wie allen Gönnern und unterstützenden Mitgliedern zugesandt, damit sie sich unmittelbar nach der Generalversammlung über die wichtigsten Entscheidungen informieren konnten.

Eine neue Ausgabe des Katechismus des I. F. B. wurde nötig, weil er ohne die Ergebnisse der Generalversammlung in Toronto unvollständig und unkorrekt war. Die neue französische und deutsche Ausgabe der Satzungen und Geschäftsordnung wurde veranlaßt, weil es sich herausstellte, daß die alten Übersetzungen einige Fehler enthielten; und eine neue englische Ausgabe wurde etwas später veröffentlicht, weil die alte Auflage verbraucht war.

Zwei kleine Flugblätter wurden auf Wunsch der Finanzkommission und mit Genehmigung des Vorstandes veröffentlicht. Das erste, das von der Vorsitzenden des Bundes verfaßt worden ist und den Titel „Warum sollen wir den internationalen

Bund unterstützen?“ trägt, soll für die Propagandaarbeit der Finanzkommission verwendet werden. Der „Brief zu Propagandazwecken“, der erst kürzlich herauskam, enthält ebenfalls eine kurze Darlegung der Ziele und Ergebnisse des I. F. B. Er ist auch im Hinblick auf die Gewinnung unterstützender Mitglieder verfaßt und soll Personen zugesandt werden, die die Nationalbunde für den I. F. B. zu interessieren hoffen, besonders solchen, die viel in fremden Ländern reisen und den Wunsch haben, mit wichtigen sozialen Bewegungen und Interessen der anderen Nationen in Berührung zu kommen. Es ist dem Flugblatt deshalb eine Liste der Namen und Adressen leitender Persönlichkeiten der Nationalbunde beigelegt.

Über die Ausgabe der vorläufigen und definitiven Tagesordnung für die Vorstandssitzungen in Stockholm und im Haag, sowie für die Generalversammlung in Rom, jede in drei Sprachen, braucht nur ein Wort gesagt zu werden. In früherer Zeit, als mit den Sitzungen des Vorstandes keine Sitzungen der Kommissionen verbunden waren, brauchte die Tagesordnung nicht gedruckt zu werden, da nur relativ wenige Exemplare notwendig waren. Unter den veränderten Verhältnissen war die Drucklegung nicht zu vermeiden, da die Tagesordnung auch allen Mitgliedern der ständigen Kommissionen geschickt werden mußte. Die vorläufige Tagesordnung beider Vorstandssitzungen ging den Nationalbunden vier Monate vor den Sitzungen zu. Die vorläufige Tagesordnung für die Generalversammlung wurde, entsprechend der Geschäftsordnung, zehn Monate vor dieser versendet. Die definitive Tagesordnung ging den Nationalbunden sowie den unterstützenden Mitgliedern drei Monate vor dieser zu.

Nach beiden Vorstandssitzungen wurde ein Memorandum hergestellt, das außer der Veröffentlichung im Jahresbericht in einer besonderen Ausgabe erschien und den Vorsitzenden und Schriftführerinnen der Nationalbunde, sowie allen Teilnehmerinnen zugeht. Auf diese Weise sollte es ihnen erleichtert werden, den Bunden, die sie delegiert hatten und denen sie Rechenschaft schuldeten, zuverlässige und genaue Berichte zu erstatten.

Unter den umfangreicheren Veröffentlichungen, die außer den Jahresberichten herausgegeben wurden, muß der Band: „Transactions of the Quinquennial Meeting at Toronto“ genannt

werden, der von Lady Aberdeen redigiert wurde und im Sommer 1910 erschien. Die Auflage betrug 1500 Exemplare, von denen je fünf, einem Beschluß der Generalversammlung entsprechend, jedem Nationalbund zuzugingen, während der Rest der Auflage verkäuflich war. Zwei Bände "Transactions of the third Quinquennial-Period 1899—1904" erschienen im gleichen Jahre, nachdem die Veröffentlichung leider durch Krankheit und persönliche Schwierigkeiten der Herausgeberin, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, verzögert worden war. Das Buch wurde direkt von ihr an die Nationalbunde versandt.

Zwei weitere Veröffentlichungen, die zwar nicht offiziell vom I. F. B. herausgegeben wurden, müssen trotzdem in diesem Zusammenhang erwähnt werden. Das eine ist der "Report of the International Congress of Women in Toronto 1909", der vom kanadischen Bund verlegt wurde, das andere "Our Lady of the Sunshine and her International Visitors of 1909" ist ein von Lady Aberdeen herausgegebenes Büchlein, das Eindrücke führender Bundesmitglieder über ihren Besuch in Canada enthält. Selbstverständlich hat der internationale Bund für diese beiden Veröffentlichungen kein finanzielles Risiko getragen.

Drei größere Veröffentlichungen wurden während der Geschäftsperiode als Ergebnis von Untersuchungen und Umfragen herausgebracht, die von den Kommissionen unternommen waren.

Die erste ist die Broschüre "National Systems of Education", die von der Erziehungskommission bearbeitet und von ihrer Vorsitzenden, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon zusammengestellt wurde. Sie gibt eine vollständige Übersicht über die Eigenart der Organisation des Unterrichtswesens in allen Ländern. Die Broschüre wurde von der Kommission selbst und auch durch die Geschäftsstelle des I. F. B. vertrieben.

Die zweite Veröffentlichung fand vielleicht das größte Interesse, das bisher einer Schrift des Internationalen Bundes entgegengebracht wurde. Es ist dies das Buch: „Die Stellung der Frau im Recht der Kulturstaaten“, das im Jahre 1912 erschien. Der Plan, ein solches Buch herauszugeben, wurde bei der Generalversammlung in Toronto nach der Diskussion eines Vorschlages gefaßt, der auf Anregung von Lady Aberconway gemacht wurde. Zwar wurde ihr ursprünglicher Vorschlag nicht angenommen, aber es wurde beschlossen, Berichte über die

Gesetze die die Frau dem Manne gegenüber benachteiligen, durch die Rechtskommission verfassen zu lassen und sie gesammelt in einem Band herauszugeben. Das Buch sollte die Forderung nach dem Frauenstimmrecht auf Grund der Tatsache unterstützen, daß die Gesetze, die die Stellung der Frau im Haus, in der Familie, der Gemeinde und dem Staat regeln, oft ungerecht sind, und daß fast in allen Ländern Gesetze bestehen, die die Frau benachteiligen. Aber es war dabei auch der Gedanke maßgebend, daß ein solches Buch die Aufmerksamkeit der Frauen selbst auf die Gesetze lenken würde, die der Verbesserung bedürfen; daß das Streben der Frauen zur Erlangung besserer Rechte durch die Kenntnis fortgeschrittenerer Verhältnisse unterstützt wird.

Die Veröffentlichung des Buches wurde einer besonderen Kommission, die sich aus dem engeren Vorstand und Madame d'Abbadie d'Arrast zusammensetzte, übergeben. Kostenschläge wurden von Druckern und Verlegern in verschiedenen Ländern eingeholt, damit das Buch so gut und billig wie möglich veröffentlicht werden könnte. Es wurde dann von einem deutschen Verleger ohne eigentliche Kosten für den I. F. B. hergestellt und den Nationalbunden zu einem sehr niedrigen Preise zur Verfügung gestellt. Der Bund hatte nur für den Absatz einer bestimmten Anzahl von Exemplaren Garantie zu leisten. Ein Betrag, den Madame d'Abbadie und der Bund deutscher Frauenvereine freundlichst für die Veröffentlichung zur Verfügung gestellt hatten, konnte daher zur Bezahlung der Exemplare, die unentgeltlich an die Vorsitzenden und Schriftführerinnen der Nationalbunde, sowie an die Mitglieder der Rechts- und Pressekommission gegeben wurden, verwendet werden. Der Verkauf des Buches war sehr erfreulich. Neben 165 unentgeltlich versandten Exemplaren wurden 1532 im ersten Jahre verkauft, und die Nachfrage hielt auch späterhin, wenn auch nur in geringerem Maße, an. Mehr als die Hälfte der verkauften Exemplare wurde in Deutschland, Großbritannien und den Vereinigten Staaten abgesetzt.

Das Buch: "Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the care and isolation of advanced cases", wurde von der Hygienekommission veröffentlicht. Obgleich die Kommission selbst die finanzielle Verantwortung dafür übernahm, wurde sie tatsächlich nicht belastet, da der Braunsche Verlag

wiederum das Buch zu ähnlichen Bedingungen übernahm. Die Anzahl von Exemplaren, deren Verkauf ihm garantiert werden mußte, war nach kurzer Zeit erreicht und zwar durch eine starke Nachfrage aus England und Irland. Ein Exemplar des Buches wurde wiederum den Vorsitzenden und Schriftführerinnen, den Mitgliedern der Hygiene- und der Pressekommission, sowie einer großen Anzahl von Zeitungen und Zeitschriften in allen Ländern (als Besprechungsexemplare) übersendet.

Eine weitere Veröffentlichung, die durch den I. F. B. vorbereitet wurde, obgleich ihre Drucklegung den Nationalbunden überlassen bleibt, ist das Flugblatt: „Tatsachen, die jeder Auswanderer wissen sollte“. Das Flugblatt soll an Auswanderer vor ihrer Ausreise in die neue Heimat verteilt werden. Die Ausarbeitung eines solchen Flugblattes war auf Anregung der Kommission für Aus- und Einwanderung beschlossen worden, und auf Lady Aberdeens Bitte hat Dr. Hermann Biggs, General Medical Officer of the Department of Health in New York, den Entwurf für den internationalen Bund gemacht. Da ein solches Flugblatt nur verwendbar ist, wenn es in der Sprache eines jeden Landes veröffentlicht wird und wenn nationale Eigentümlichkeiten dabei berücksichtigt werden, ist den Nationalbunden nur der Entwurf zugegangen, während die eventl. Veröffentlichung von ihnen vorgenommen werden soll.

Um eine genauere Kenntnis von Tatsachen zu erhalten, die für den internationalen Bund und seine Arbeit wichtig sind, machte die Schriftführerin verschiedene Untersuchungen und Enqueten. Die Ergebnisse wurden zwar nicht gesondert veröffentlicht, sondern in die Jahresberichte aufgenommen resp. in einem Fall als Broschüre gedruckt, aber nur innerhalb des internationalen Bundes selbst zur Verfügung gestellt. Es handelt sich dabei erstens um eine Statistik der Mitgliedschaft der Nationalbunde und um eine Sammlung von Landkarten, die anzeigen, in welchen Teilen der verschiedenen Länder Zweigvereine der Nationalbunde bestehen. Die Statistik enthält eine Übersicht über die Zahl der nationalen und lokalen Vereinigungen, die jedem Bund angeschlossen sind und die Zahl der Personen, die ihm dadurch angehören. Sie wurde im Jahresbericht 1912/13 veröffentlicht, während die Landkarten in den letzten Jahren bei den Sitzungen des Bundes ausgestellt wurden. Mit Hilfe der Nationalbunde wurde auch der Versuch gemacht, eine

Enqueten

vollständige Liste der Frauenzeitungen und Zeitschriften in allen Ländern herzustellen (im Jahresbericht 1912/13 veröffentlicht).

Liste inter-
nationaler
Vereinigungen

Die wichtigste und schwierigste dieser Umfragen war für die Herstellung einer Liste internationaler Vereine nötig. Fast seit dem Bestehen des internationalen Bundes ist bei allen seinen Sitzungen die Frage diskutiert worden, in welchem Umfange Delegierte zu andern internationalen Kongressen geschickt werden sollten, und weiter, welche internationalen Vereine aufgefördert werden sollten, sich bei den Generalversammlungen des I. F. B. vertreten zu lassen. Die Schriftführerin wurde deshalb in der Sitzung des engeren Vorstandes in Innsbruck beauftragt, eine möglichst vollständige Liste aller internationalen Vereine, deren Aufgaben sich mit denen des I. F. B. irgendwie berühren, aufzustellen und Erklärungen über die Zwecke, die Organisation und die Ausdehnung jedes Vereins hinzuzufügen. Diese Übersicht sollte als Grundlage für die endgültige Entscheidung über die Frage der Delegationen dienen. Die Arbeit, die durch diesen Beschluß verursacht wurde, war viel beträchtlicher, als vorausgesehen werden konnte, da alle bestehenden Informationsquellen in den verschiedensten Teilen der Welt kein Verzeichnis auch nur der Namen der in Frage kommenden Vereine besaßen. Eine annähernd vollständige Liste konnte daher nur durch Korrespondenz mit all diesen Informationszentren und mit einer großen Zahl von Sachverständigen für alle Gebiete der Frauenarbeit und der sozialen Bestrebungen hergestellt werden. Es war dann weiterhin nötig, genaue Auskünfte über die Zwecke, Verfassung, Mitgliedschaft aller dieser Vereine zu beschaffen, und da die Versendung eines Fragebogens keine brauchbaren Ergebnisse lieferte, mußten hunderte von Satzungen, Berichten, Vereinsschriften u. dergl., die auf Wunsch von den Vereinen freundlichst zur Verfügung gestellt wurden, durchgearbeitet werden. Eine Übersicht über die internationalen Vereine wurde dann für den Gebrauch der Vorstandssitzung gedruckt und es wurde darüber in Stockholm und im Haag verhandelt. Schließlich wurde entschieden, daß fernerhin keine Einladungen zur Entsendung von Delegierten an andere internationale Vereine mehr geschickt werden sollten, und daß ebenfalls Aufforderungen zu andern Kongressen vom I. F. B. nicht angenommen werden sollen. Trotz dieses Beschlusses kann man wohl sagen, daß die Arbeit für die Zu-

sammenstellung der Liste nicht vergeblich war. Denn sie hat einen Einblick in die internationalen Bestrebungen, soweit Frauen daran beteiligt oder dadurch betroffen sind, gegeben, wie er wohl an keiner andern Stelle vorhanden war und der für die Abgrenzung der Aufgaben des I. F. B. von Wert sein dürfte.

Der schriftliche Verkehr der Geschäftsstelle mit den Mitgliedern des I. F. B. wurde naturgemäß von Jahr zu Jahr ständig lebhafter. Die Schriftführerin versandte außer den Briefen an Einzelpersonen alljährlich eine größere Zahl von Anschreiben, und zwar in jedem Fall, in dem bestimmte Mitteilungen den Nationalbunden, den Vorsitzenden oder den Mitgliedern der ständigen Kommissionen zu machen waren. Diese Anschreiben wurden stets in den drei offiziellen Sprachen abgefaßt, in denen auch die individuelle Korrespondenz geführt wurde. Das geschah, um den internationalen Charakter der Arbeit zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Aber die Schriftführerin ist sich wohl bewußt, daß dieser Versuch, obgleich er auf den besten Absichten beruhte, in der Ausführung nicht gut sein konnte. Sie hat immer wieder die Nachsicht der Nationalbunde erbitten müssen und weiß selbst am besten, wie sehr sie in ihrer Leistungsfähigkeit beeinträchtigt ist, wenn sie ihre Ansichten nicht in ihrer eigenen Sprache ausdrücken kann.

Eine sehr erhebliche Zahl von Anschreiben wurde auch an die Mitglieder des engeren Vorstandes geschickt, da es zur Regel gemacht wurde, daß alle wichtigen Fragen, die zwischen den Sitzungen auftraten, außer in eiligen und dringenden Angelegenheiten durch schriftliche Abstimmung im engeren Vorstand entschieden werden sollten. Die in jedem Jahre versandten Briefe beliefen sich auf:

	1909/10	1910/11	1911/12	1912/13	1913/14
Abgesandte Briefe . . .	805	1334	1566	2187	2600
Eingegangene Briefe . .	385	723	995	1254	1320
Anschreiben an den eng. Vorstand	4	10	8	8	8
Anschreiben an die Nationalbunde	4	5	4	8	6
Anschreiben an die Kommissionsvorsitzenden .	5	3	2	5	4
Anschreiben an die Mitglieder d. Kommissionen	—	1	—	1	1

Lebenslängliche und unterstützende Mitglieder Mehrere neue lebenslängliche und viele unterstützende Mitglieder traten dem I. F. B. während der Geschäftsperiode bei. Die lebenslänglichen Mitglieder sind: Frau Anna Meyer-Liepmann, Frau Susanne Blumenthal-Plaut (Deutschland), Lady Taylor, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Moodie (Canada), Fröken Fanny Schelderup, Fröken Marie Schelderup (Norwegen), Fröken Magna Sunnerdahl (Schweden), Fräulein Margit Krajner (Ungarn). Ein Verzeichnis der unterstützenden Mitglieder ist in Teil IV dieses Bandes zu finden.

Delegationen Bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten trat der internationale Bund mit andern internationalen Körperschaften in Beziehung. Außer bei dem Kongreß in Argentinien und dem in Berlin, die als zu der eigentlichen Sphäre des internationalen Bundes gehörend, bereits erwähnt wurden, war der Bund auf Wunsch des engeren Vorstandes bei dem Weltkongreß der evangelischen Jungfrauenvereine, der im Mai 1910 in Berlin stattfand, vertreten. Fräulein Elisabeth Coensbruch aus Cassel, ein Mitglied des deutschen Bundes, überbrachte Grüße und wies auf die inneren Beziehungen zwischen dem I. F. B. und der Arbeit des Kongresses hin. Im August 1910 vertrat die Vorsitzende den Bund bei dem internationalen Kongreß für Schulgesundheitspflege in Paris. Bei dem Weltkongreß der internationalen Vereine, der in Brüssel im Mai 1910 stattfand, vertrat Mejjfrouw Baelde den I. F. B., und obgleich beschlossen wurde, daß der I. F. B. dieser Organisation nicht offiziell beitreten solle, wurde ein Austausch der Veröffentlichungen in die Wege geleitet. Madame Avril de Sainte Croix vertrat den internationalen Bund auf dem internationalen Kongreß zur Bekämpfung des Mädchenhandels, der im Herbst 1910 in Madrid stattfand, und auf dem erfreulicherweise festgestellt werden konnte, daß er sich der Stellungnahme des internationalen Bundes erheblich genähert hat. Auch nahmen mehrere Mitglieder des I. F. B. an dem Kongreß dieses Vereins in London (1913) teil. Auf Wunsch von Mademoiselle Popelin wurde schließlich eine kleine Ausstellung von Bundesschriften für die Weltausstellung in Gent während des Sommers 1913 zur Verfügung gestellt.

Persönliche Beziehungen Die Beziehungen zwischen den verschiedenen Nationalbunden, sowie auch zwischen ihnen und den Mitgliedern des engeren Vorstandes waren außerordentlich rege. Es wurden

verschiedentlich Delegationen eines Bundes zu den Versammlungen des andern entsendet. Die Vorsitzende des I. F. B. besuchte außer den Ländern, in denen Sitzungen abgehalten wurden (Österreich, Schweden, Norwegen, Holland), die Schweiz, Belgien, Frankreich, Canada und die Vereinigten Staaten. In allen diesen Ländern hatte sie Gelegenheit, einige der leitenden Persönlichkeiten der Nationalbunde zu sehen. Die Schriftführerin wurde mit einer größeren Zahl von Mitgliedern der verschiedenen Nationalbunde bekannt, als sie an der Generalversammlung des österreichischen Bundes in Wien teilnahm und Sitzungen des ungarischen, großbritannischen und holländischen Bundes mitmachen konnte, ferner bei Gelegenheit eines Besuches in der Schweiz.

Während diese Besuche sich auf Länder beschränkten, in denen bereits Nationalbunde bestehen, unternahm die Schatzmeisterin eine Propagandareise nach Serbien, Rumänien, Montenegro und der Türkei, neben Besuchen, die sie in England, Frankreich, Italien, der Schweiz, Griechenland, Bulgarien, Ungarn, Österreich und Deutschland machte.

Die abgelaufene Geschäftsperiode, über die hier berichtet worden ist, war eine Zeit stetiger und fortschreitender Entwicklung des Bundes. Sie war eine Zeit des Fortschrittes in der Verwirklichung der Bundesidee, eine Zeit engeren Zusammenschlusses und erweiterten Verständnisses zwischen den Frauen aller Nationen; eine Zeit, in der das Verantwortlichkeitsgefühl der Frauen für die allgemeine Wohlfahrt sich überall steigerte; in der Wert und Bedeutung der Frauenarbeit mehr und mehr anerkannt wurden und in der veränderten Stellung der Frau in der Gemeinschaft Ausdruck fanden.

Es ist eine allgemeine Sitte, bei der Berichterstattung über eine Organisation, der man mit ganzem Herzen dient, sich jedes persönlichen Urteils über die Entwicklung und den Wert der Organisation mit Rücksicht auf die persönliche Anteilnahme an der Arbeit zu enthalten. Wenn die Schriftführerin in dem Augenblick, in dem sie ihren Bericht vorlegt, von dieser Sitte abweicht und einen Fortschritt auf der ganzen Linie konstatiert, so tut sie es auf Grund der Überzeugung, daß die Dienste, die sie dem internationalen Bund leisten konnte, ihrer ganzen Natur nach das Wachstum des Bundes gar nicht beein-

Schluß

fließen konnten. Sie gaben ihr nur die Möglichkeit, stärker als vielleicht irgend ein anderer es konnte, die Entwicklung des internationalen Bundes wie der verschiedenen Nationalbunde zu beobachten und zu erkennen. Das äußere wie das innere Wachstum und die Entwicklung des internationalen Bundes waren ausschließlich das Ergebnis der lebendigen Kräfte der Frauen, die in allen Teilen der Welt gemeinsam für das gleiche Ziel arbeiteten und strebten.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1909—1914.

Submitted by Mrs. W. E. Sanford.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand \$1660 39 £341 7 4

Annual Fees:

Sweden 1910 to 1914	\$98 94	£20 6 7
Austria 1910 to 1914	100 00	20 11 0
Germany 1910 to 1914	100 00	20 11 0
Greece 1910 to 1914	96 77	19 17 8
Switzerland . . 1910 to 1914	99 04	20 7 0
Belgium 1910 to 1914	95 81	19 13 9
United States . 1910 to 1914	100 00	20 11 0
Italy 1910 to 1914	99 47	20 8 9
Netherlands . . 1910 to 1914	97 01	19 18 6
Argentina . . . 1910 to 1914	100 00	20 11 0
Canada 1910 to 1914	100 00	20 11 0
Gt. Britain &		
Ireland . . . 1910 to 1914	97 07	19 18 11
Norway . . . 1910 to 1914	96 05	19 14 9
Hungary . . . 1910 to 1914	100 22	20 11 10
Denmark . . . 1910 to 1914	96 91	19 18 3
France 1910 to 1914	97 66	20 1 4
New South		
Wales. . . . 1910 to 1914	52 63	10 16 3
Tasmania . . . 1910 to 1914	31 13	6 7 11
Victoria . . . 1910 to 1914	19 79	4 1 4
Queensland . . 1911 to 1914	19 60	4 0 6
Bulgaria . . . 1911 to 1914	78 40	16 2 2
Servia 1912 to 1914	58 94	12 2 2
Finland 1912 to 1914	58 47	12 0 3
Western Au-		
stralia 1912 to 1914	11 70	2 8 1
	1905 61	391 11 0

GRANTS IN AID.

Italy	38 77	7 19 4
New South Wales	24 35	5 0 0
Western Australia	21 90	4 10 0
Germany	92 80	19 1 8

Amounts carried forward . \$177 82 \$3566 00 £36 10 8 £732 18 4

Amounts brought forward	\$177 82	\$3566 00	£36 10	8£ 732 18 4
Queensland	43 83		9 0 0	
Netherlands	146 00		30 0 0	
Argentina	58 40		12 0 0	
Greece	47 88		9 16 9	
Austria	20 00		4 2 2	
Tasmania	5 84		1 4 0	
Canada	100 00		20 11 0	
Denmark	14 60		3 0 0	
Norway	24 33		5 0 0	
		638 70		131 4 7

PATRON'S FEES.

Mrs. Bovey	\$200 00		£41 1 11	
Fräulein Helene Lange	200 00		41 1 11	
Frau Anna Meyer-Liepmann	189 12		38 17 3	
Fru Oskar Ekman	200 00		41 1 11	
Fröken Magna Sunnerdahl	214 12		43 19 11	
Lady Taylor	200 00		41 1 11	
Mrs. Boomer	200 00		41 1 11	
Mrs. Fanny F. Moodie	200 00		41 1 11	
Frau Susanne Blumenthal-Plaudt	201 75		41 9 1	
Fräulein Margit von Krajner	200 00		41 1 11	
Fröken Marie Schelderup	194 67		40 0 0	
Fröken Fanny Schelderup	194 67		40 0 0	
		2394 33		491 9 7

QUINQUENNIAL PATRON'S FEES.

Frau Marianne Hainisch	25 00		5 2 9	
Countess Anna Ruuth	24 10		4 19 0	
Mrs. Veitch of Eliock	24 46		5 0 6	
Miss Marion B. Blackie	19 61		4 0 7	
Mrs. Symes Thompson	24 57		5 0 11	
Mrs. Wm. Smyth	24 33		5 0 0	
Miss Krajner	24 34		5 0 0	
Dr. Mary Murdoch	24 46		5 0 6	
Lady Mackenzie Davidson	25 00		5 2 9	
Miss Mabel Johnson	25 55		5 5 0	
Miss Marshall	24 33		5 0 0	
Mrs. Cadbury	24 33		5 0 0	
Mme. Anna de Philosophoff	23 84		4 18 0	
Mrs. Henry Maufe	24 33		5 0 0	
Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells	24 86		5 2 2	
Frk. Astrid Paludan-Müller	23 87		4 18 1	
Mrs. Edwin Gray, 4 instalments	19 48		4 0 1	
Miss Bertha Johnson	25 55		5 5 0	
Frau Johanna Arons	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Albert Hoesch	23 64		4 17 2	

Amounts carried forward \$479 29 \$6599 03 £98 9 8 £1355 12 6

Amounts carried forward	\$ 479 29	\$6599 03	£98 9	8 £1355 12 6
Frau Robert Hoesch	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Lili Hopf	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Agathe Liepmann	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Lise Lenel	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Marie Maas	23 64		4 17 2	
Fräulein von Mewissen	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Emilie Mosse	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Alma Salomonsohn	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Anna Wallich	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Elise Wentzel-Heckmann	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Anna Edinger	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Ottilie von Hanseemann	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Clara Goldberger	23 64		4 17 2	
Ihre Excellenz Frau Marie von Leyden	23 64		4 17 2	
Frau Erna Levy-Weigert	23 63		4 17 1	
Frau Helene Jaffé	23 63		4 17 1	
Frau Franziska Model	23 63		4 17 1	
Frau Fanny Steintal	23 63		4 17 1	
Fräulein Marie Pfungst	23 63		4 17 1	
Frau Lotte Abraham	23 63		4 17 1	
Frau Anna Zipernowsky	25 00		5 2 9	
Frau Eduard Arnhold	23 59		4 16 11	
Frau Gertrud Mosse	23 59		4 16 11	
Frau Julie Cahn	23 59		4 16 11	
Frau Hettie Schwabacher	23 59		4 16 11	
Mrs. Susa Young Gates	24 86		5 2 2	
Mrs. Forbes	19 71		4 1 0	
Mrs. Isabella E. Richardson	24 21		4 19 6	
Fräulein Ida Arendt	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Elisabeth Aschrott	23 48		4 16 6	
Ihre Excellenz Gräfin Harrach	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Lizzie Lachmann-Mosse	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Adelheid Lange	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Marie von Mendelssohn	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau James Simon	23 47		4 16 5	
Frau Lilli Sobernheim	23 47		4 16 5	
Frau Consul Staudt	23 47		4 16 5	
Frau Toni Ullstein	23 47		4 16 5	
Frau Marie Litten	23 47		4 16 5	
Mrs. Martindale	23 47		4 16 5	
Fru Antonie Rettig	26 77		5 10 0	
Fru Professor Lotty Bruzelius	26 77		5 10 0	
Fru Charlotte Hallin	26 77		5 10 0	
Countess Ebba von Eckermann	26 77		5 10 0	
Fru Emmy Samson	26 77		5 10 0	
Signora Charlotte Ribighini	25 00		5 2 9	

Amounts carried forward . . \$1580 72 \$6599 03 £324 15 10 £1355 12 6

Amounts brought forward	\$1580 72	\$6599 03	£324 15 10	£1355 12 6
Miss A. T. Hertz	24 33		5 0 0	
Countess Anne Lagerberg . . .	26 76		5 10 0	
Miss Rose	24 33		5 0 0	
Miss Agnes Riddell	25 00		5 2 9	
Signora Giulia Bernocco Fava Parvis	23 85		4 18 0	
Miss Olga Hertz	14 61		3 0 0	
Frau Marie von Kaufmann . .	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Anna Mankiewitz	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Traun	23 48		4 16 6	
Frau Elisabeth Holländer . . .	23 48		4 16 6	
Fru Lily Forchhammer	23 58		4 16 11	
Frau Nadine Hauschild	23 58		4 16 11	
Mrs. Elliott Nish	24 33		5 0 0	
Frau Johanna Levy	23 73		4 17 6	
Frau Carinna Nohel	25 00		5 2 9	
Frau Emilie Hainisch	25 00		5 2 9	
Herr Vexellerer Adolf Levin .	23 70		4 17 5	
Fru Ida Björklund	10 00		2 1 1	
Fru Hanna Nerdrun	15 00		3 1 8	
Frau Carl Melchior	25 00		5 2 9	
Fröken Henni Forchhammer .	25 00		5 2 9	
Frau Nanny Goldschmidt . . .	23 73		4 17 6	
Miss Ragnhild Sahlde	24 00		4 18 7	
Mlle. Schwartz-Schlumberger .	23 64		4 17 1	
		2128 81		437 8 3

DONATIONS.

Miss Olga Hertz	5 00		1 0 6
Mrs. Forbes	4 86		1 0 0
Augusta P. Xanthakes	4 86		1 0 0
Hon. Henrietta Franklin . . .	25 25		5 3 9
Mrs. Sanford	155 25	31 18 0	
Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast . . .	4 76	19 7	
Anonymous	7 41	1 10 5	
Miss Creighton	10 00	2 1 1	
Tasmania	21 34	4 7 8	
Mr. G. H., Special	119 20	24 9 10	
Victoria	89 27	18 6 10	
Frau Anna Meyer-Liepmann . .	47 28	9 14 3	
Frau Agathe Liepmann	47 28	9 14 3	
Mr. C. C., Berlin	165 48	33 19 0	
Frau Marianne Hainisch . . .	75 00	15 8 2	
Miss Marion B. Blackie	5 00	1 0 6	
Miss Olga Hertz	5 00	1 0 6	
Frau Elise Schlesinger	23 65	4 17 2	
Frau Z. M., Berlin	23 65	4 17 2	

Amounts carried forward . \$839 54 \$8727 84 £172 8 8 £1793 0 9

Amounts brought forward . . .	\$839 54	\$8727 84	£172 8	8	£1793 0 9
New South Wales	30 18		6 4	0	
Queensland	8 55		1 15	1	
Frau Ruth Kunheim	23 64		4 17	2	
Mme. Anna de Philosophoff	15 18		3 2	5	
Anonymous.	1 07			4 5	
Jongvrouw C. van Hogendorp	10 00		2 1	1	
Mrs. Allan Bright	15 33		3 3	0	
Germany, Special	243 33		50 0	0	
Frau Anna Mankiewitz	11 74		2 8	3	
Fru Susanne Blumenthal	4 74			19 6	
Frau Clara Potocky-Nelken	118 58		24 7	4	
Herr T. Model	23 72		4 17	8	
Frau T. Model	23 72		4 17	8	
Miss E. C. Harvey	14 61		3 0	0	
Miss E. M. Eaton	7 32		1 10	1	
Miss E. M. Zimmern	2 45			10 1	
Great Britain	29 20		6 0	0	
Miss Graham	2 44			10 0	
Miss Clephan	2 44			10 0	
Mrs. James Hopkins	2 43			10 0	
Finland	45 00		9 4	11	
Canada	100 00		20 11	0	
Denmark	10 50		2 3	2	
United States	100 00		20 11	0	
Mme. Chabanoff	14 60		3 0	0	
Mevrouw Does de Bye	4 87		1 0	0	
Miss Marian Lane	5 00		1 0	6	
Mevrouw S. Katz Greesink	5 00		1 0	6	
Fru Freudenthal	1 90			7 10	
Mrs. Bullock	3 90			16 0	
Mme. Marie de Wachtine	5 11		1 1	0	
Mrs. Geraldine Frisbee	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. G. H. Fowler	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Josie Nelson	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Tingley	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. F. J. Miller	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Inez G. Bender	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Pauline Steinem	5 00		1 0	6	
Miss Kitty Steele Barrett	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper	9 87		2 0	6	
Miss Gertrude Watson	5 00		1 0	6	
Mrs. Dexter Rumsey	5 00		1 0	6	
Miss C. Frida Katz	4 87		1 0	0	
Dr. E. Bower	5 00		1 0	6	
Miss Mary Williams	9 98		2 1	0	
Mrs. Hylton Dale	5 11		1 1	0	
Mrs. Lewis Campbell	4 80			19 9	

Amounts carried forward . \$1815 70 \$8727 84 £373 0 1 £1793 0 9

Amounts brought forward .	\$1815 70	\$8727 84	£373 0 1	£1793 0 9
Mrs. Percy Bigland	2 43		10 0	
Miss Louisa Marshall	48 67		10 0 0	
Dr. W. C. Clifford	4 87		1 0 0	
Miss Wilkinson	5 11		1 1 0	
Miss Eaton	1 22		5 0	
National Am. Women Suffrage Ass'n	5 00		1 0 6	
Miss Morgan	4 87		1 0 0	
Miss Stillwell	5 11		1 1 0	
York Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ire- land	5 49		1 2 7	
Nottingham Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	5 11		1 1 0	
Manchester Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	11 80		2 8 6	
Derbyshire Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	7 60		1 11 3	
East Dorset Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	13 52		2 15 7	
Berkhamsted Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	1 22		5 0	
Hull Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland.	4 87		1 0 0	
Southport Birkdale Branch of N. U. of W. W. of Great Britain and Ireland	7 30		1 10 0	
Twenty-one Ladies of the Ne- therlands	63 27		13 0 0	
Mrs. Rabone	5 11		1 1 0	
Miss H. Moro	1 82		7 6	
Mrs. G. Cadbury	10 22		2 2 0	
Mrs. L. A. Rose	5 11		1 1 0	
Lady Georgina H. Pollock . .	5 11		1 1 0	
Frau Blumenthal	4 73		19 5	
Miss Orred	2 43		10 0	
Mrs. Brownlee	4 87		1 0 0	
Mrs. Cargill	4 87		1 0 0	
Mrs. McCowan	4 87		1 0 0	
Miss C. Blackie	1 22		5 0	
Miss Tolmie	1 22		5 0	

Amounts carried forward . \$2064 76 \$8727 84 £424 3 5 £1793 0 9

Amounts carried forward	\$2064 76	\$8727 84	£424 3 5	£1793 0 9
Mrs. Farquhar	61		2 6	
Miss Younger	61		2 6	
Miss Mitchell	61		2 6	
Miss Anderson	61		2 6	
	<hr/>	\$2067 20	<hr/>	£424 13 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of Badges	\$ 238 09		£ 48 18 5	
Sale of Council publications, etc.	270 72		55 12 6	
Convener's allowance returned .	4 25		17 6	
Interest from Bank of Nova Scotia on deposits	59 59		12 4 10	
Account of money received by the Corresponding Secy. from May 15, 1913, to March 15, 1914:				
Sale of Badges M.	82			
Sale of Educational Reports M.	18			
Sale of Annual Reports M.	287			
Sale of Tuberculosis books M.	74			
	<hr/>	M. 461	<hr/>	108 98
			<hr/>	22 7 10
			<hr/>	681 63
			<hr/>	140 1 1
			<hr/>	\$11476 67
			<hr/>	£2357 15 3

Balance of Quinquennial Patrons' Fees of Mrs. Forbes, Miss Blackie and Miss Olga Hertz appear under Donations.

PAYMENTS.

Expenses President's Office	\$1827 95	£375 0 0
A. H. Howard, Toronto, engrossing resolution in English, German and French	30 00	6 13 3
The Rosemount Press, Aberdeen, for "Health of the Nations"	326 03	66 19 10
Walker & Co., Aberdeen, for Stationery	6 87	1 8 3
R. Raw & Co., Printing Quinquennial Reports	28 00	5 19 0
A. C. Turnbull, Stationery	1 75	7 2
Aylesworth, Wright & Moss, Auditing Quinquennial Report	15 00	3 1 8
Thomas Bengough & Co., Reporting proceedings, Quinquennial Meetings, etc.	284 04	58 7 3
Smith Premier, Berlin, for Typewriting Machine	116 26	24 17 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward	\$2635 90	£542 14 2

Amounts carried forward	\$2635 90	£542 14 2
Annual Allowance to Conveners of Standing Committees	347 75	72 8 0
T. Eaton & Co., for flags, shields, and streamers	121 00	25 7 3
Miss M. Kramers, for printing	12 17	2 10 0
Edmond Johnson, Ltd., for Badges	39 54	8 2 6
Glogowski & Co., for letter files	4 06	16 8
Oliver Schreibmaschinen-Büro for Duplicator	8 30	1 14 1
Duncan Lithographing Co., for Receipt Books	4 50	18 9
The Rosemount Press, Aberdeen, Printing	626 57	128 9 1
Per Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Expenses connected with two Council Meetings in Geneva and Toronto	840 99	171 14 0
W. Lockwood & Co., London Stationery	66 49	13 13 3
Miss D. G. Brackett, Salary to 31st March, 1914.	2394 54	490 0 0
Edmond Johnson, Ltd., for Badges	197 71	40 12 6
Constable & Co., for Printing Transactions	812 92	167 0 9
Typewriting work at Stockholm	20 08	4 2 6
Miss D. G. Brackett's travelling expenses to Sweden	79 33	16 6 0
Miss D. G. Brackett, travelling expenses to meeting of Sub. executive	68 13	14 0 0
The Rosemount Press, for Systems of Education, etc.	170 52	35 0 9
Expenses at Hague, flags, printing	28 00	5 12 0
Miss D. G. Brackett, travelling expenses to the Hague	84 00	16 17 0
B. H. Mayer, for 100 Monogram Brooches	107 24	22 0 8
Paul Kust, for Ribbon Badges	14 76	3 0 8
Constable & Co., balance of acct. for printing Quinquennial Report	116 78	23 19 11
Langenscheidtsche Buchdruckerei:		
Annual Reports, etc.	\$328 92	
German, French and English Catechisms	87 58	
1500 French Constitutions and postage	38 67	
Annual Reports, etc.	391 55	
Annual Reports, etc.	416 75	
Annual Reports, etc.	489 77	
Leaflets	38 90	
Programmes in English, French and German	208 20	
	2000 34	412 0 7
	\$10801 62	£2219 1 1
Balance on hand in bank	675 05	138 14 2
	\$11476 67	£2357 15 3

SOPHIE SANFORD,

Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

I beg to certify that I have examined the vouchers of the International Council of Women for the Quinquennial Period 1909 to 1914 and find same correct.

I have also checked the additions of the receipts and expenditures and find that there is a balance in the Bank of Nova Scotia of six hundred and seventy-five dollars and five cents (\$675.05).

C. S. SCOTT,

Fellow Chartered Accountant.

Dated at Hamilton, Canada, April 1st, 1914.

NOTES SUR LES ARRANGEMENTS PRIS PAR LE CONSEIL NATIONAL DES FEMMES ITALIENNES POUR LA RÉCEP- TION DU CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL.

Le Conseil italien a mis à la disposition du Conseil International des salles et des chambres pour le secrétariat durant les Réunions à l'Hôtel Quirinal. En outre, par son intermédiaire, la belle salle de l'Association Internationale des Artistes fut gracieusement mise à la disposition du Conseil International pour la Séance de Bienvenue et la Bibliothèque de l'Université pour les autres Assemblées du Soir.

Le Comité du Conseil avait formé des sous-Commissions qui devaient fonctionner soit pendant le Quinquennal, soit pendant le Congrès qui le suivait immédiatement. Il y avait :

1) Une Commission d'Honneur composée de toutes les ambassatrices des pays qui possèdent un Conseil national des Femmes, des femmes des Ministres, des Dames d'honneur de Son Altesse la Princesse Laetitia, Duchesse d'Aosta, et des Directeurs et Professeurs des différents instituts et académies,

2) une Commission des Réceptions et Fêtes,

3) une Commission des Logements et Informations,

4) une Commission pour les Visites artistiques sous la présidence de la Marquise Honorati,

5) une Commission pour les Visites aux Oeuvres d'Assistance sous la présidence de la Comtesse de Frankenstein,

6) une Commission de la Presse,

7) un Bureau de renseignements sous la direction de Mme. Betts-Melegari, aidée d'un nombre d'assistantes et de jeunes filles, qui fonctionnaient comme «pages» pendant les Réunions.

Réceptions et Fêtes.

Il est parlé dans le mémorandum de Lady Aberdeen des réceptions que Leurs Majestés la Reine d'Italie et la Reine-

Mère ont eu la gracieuse bonté de donner. Elles sont donc seulement mentionnées ici.

Le 4 Mai la Présidente, Comtesse Spalletti Rasponi, a donné une réception d'accueil chez elle pour tous les membres des Assemblées Quinquennales.

Le 9 Mai une visite aux splendides villas que possèdent à Frascati les premières familles de Rome fut organisée, le thé offert par le Conseil des Femmes italiennes et préparé par les soins de la Contessa de Asarla, fut servi à la villa du Duc Torlonia.

Un dîner d'adieu offert par le Conseil national des Femmes italiennes au Conseil international, c'est à dire aux membres du Comité, aux déléguées des 20 pays représentés, ainsi qu'à des déléguées et des hôtes italiens fut donné à l'Hôtel Continental le 14 Mai et fut suivi d'une réception générale des membres du Quinquennal. La grande actrice Elenore Duse était présente.

Le 15 Mai toutes les déléguées prirent part à une «Fragolata romana», offerte par le Conseil des Femmes italiennes, au jardin du lac de la Villa Borghese, dans l'intention d'y faire se rencontrer les membres du Quinquennal et les membres du Congrès nouvellement arrivés.

Les différentes ambassades ont eu la grande amabilité d'inviter les déléguées de leurs pays respectifs, et ont contribué ainsi à donner aux étrangères le sentiment d'être vraiment accueillies. Des réceptions d'un caractère intime eurent lieu également dans des maisons privées.

Quoique le Quinquennal eût terminé ses travaux et ses réunions, beaucoup de ses adhérentes étant présentes encore pour le Congrès, la réception au Capitole, par la ville de Rome, était destinée également soit aux membres du Quinquennal, soit à ceux du Congrès, car il n'aurait guère été possible de faire se succéder de si près deux réceptions de cette importance.

Programme des Visites artistiques.

Le programme comprenait: Le Palais Farnesina (conférence par le Professeur Hermanin); le Palatin (conférence par le Dr. Alphonse Bartoli); la Galerie des Carraches au Palais Farnèse (conférence par le Dr. Robert Papini); le Forum Romanum

(conférence par le Dr. Giulio Giglioli); la Galerie Borghèse (conférence par le Dr. Bertini Calosso); le Château St. Ange (conférence par le colonel Borgatti).

Programme des Visites aux Oeuvres sociales.

Le Programme comprenait: L'Instituto Romano «di Beni Stabili» (Signore Eduardo e Signora Marie Talomo); l'Ecole en plein air (Gianicolo, Montagnola), l'Ecole de puériculture (école pratique d'assistance pour l'enfance, via Nicola Fabbrizi, Gianicolo); la Policlinico Umberto I et l'école Regina Elena pour infirmières l'Asile Maternel (Via Arno 92); l'Ouvroir des Ciociare (Piazza Barberini 42); San Michele (Via S. Michele, Ripa Grande, reçoit des vieillards des deux sexes); l'Ouvroir pour les Aveugles des deux sexes (Via Aracoeli, n 60); la Société de Patronage pour les jeunes Ouvrières et le Foyer (Vicolo Orbitelli, 36); les Jardins ouvriers de S. Lorenzo (Via Tiburtina, vicolo dell Osteria); l'Ecole Montessori (Via Giusti, 16); le Dispensaire antituberculeux «Regina Elena» avec sanatorium de jour pour enfants tuberculeux (Via Alberico II); l'Oeuvre Regina Margerita (Via della Lungara, N. 226); l'Hôpital militaire du Celio; l'Asile et l'Ouvroir pour mineurs du juge Majetti (Piazza d'Italia, N. 8); la Maison ouvrière de Ste Catherine (Via Ezio 55); Hospice de l'Addolorata (S. Stefano Rotondo); les Maisons populaires du Celio.

Réductions de prix sur les chemins de fer et entrée gratuite aux Musées.

L'Administration des chemins de fer de l'Etat a fait une concession spéciale, non pas tant dans la réduction du prix du billet que dans sa durée de validité étendue à deux mois. Les administrations des musées et galeries de l'Etat à Rome et dans les autres villes principales de l'Italie ont accordé l'entrée gratuite durant les deux grandes réunions (du 1 au 24 Mai).



THE OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN AT THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL SESSIONS,
HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

PART II

PROCEEDINGS OF THE QUINQUEN-
NIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WELCOME

IN THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIAZIONE ARTISTICA
INTERNAZIONALE, ROME.

Wednesday, May 6th, 1914 at 9 p.m.

The International Council of Women opened its Quinquennial Council Meeting of 1914 by a Public Meeting of Welcome in the hall of the "Associazione artistica internazionale", kindly placed at their disposal. There was a crowded attendance and the hall beautifully was decorated with the flags of all nations under the supervision of Signora Besso. A feature of the evening was the playing of the National Anthem of each country, before the President of the National Council spoke, an orchestra having been provided for this purpose and the International Song of the I. C. W. was sung for the first time by all the delegates.

Contessa Spalletti Rasponi, in welcoming the foreign delegates and guests said:

"Sono felice e fiera che la nostra antica Roma, madre de ogni civiltà, accolga oggi festosa le pioniere del grande movimento femminile, dando così luminosa prova di slancio veramente moderno. È con speciale soddisfazione che vedo adunate le donne di ogni nazione in questa sala accordataci dalla tradizionale cortesia degli artisti, che seppero sempre essere larghi di ogni simpatia per ogni alta idealità. Mi è perciò grato esprimere loro, a nome di tutte, la riconoscenza più viva.

La solenne inaugurazione che qui aduna le rappresentanti di ben 22 paesi, venute fino dalle più lontane regioni per portarci l'esperienza del loro lavoro, è la manifestazione più luminosa della fede ardente che tutte ci unisce in una medesima aspirazione progresse e di bene per l'umanità.

Sono lieta di dare il ben venuto fra noi, anche a nome del Consiglio Nazionale delle Donne Italiane, alla contessa di Aberdeen, presidente del grande movimento internazionale femminile, del quale essa è l'anima e al quale essa ha saputo attirare col suo tatto squisito, con la dignità del suo nobile carattere, tutta quella simpatia che è largo coefficiente di successo. La sua prodigiosa attività è riuscita a svegliare l'interesse delle donne di ogni paese pel nostro movimento e il suo lavoro indefesso nella lotta contro la tubercolosi, nella quale ha ottenuto veri risultati, le ha attirato le maggiori benedizioni.

Tengo a dire a Mrs. Sanford, iniziatrice del nostro lavoro in Italia, tutta la simpatia affettuosa del nostro C. N. che ricorda sempre in lei la gentile e cara madrina.

Saluto, con un mirallegro pieno di ammirazione, le presidenti dei Comitati Nazionali che già hanno ottenuto per la donna un posto eminente nella Società e che lo sanno mantenere con l'efficacia del loro lavoro, con la dignità della loro vita.

Ma, con non minore slancio di cuore saluto le presidenti dei paesi che ancora lottano e che tanta strada hanno, come noi, da percorrere. La mia fede nel loro successo è assoluta, sapendo quanta intelligenza, quande coscienza, quande idealità portino nel comune lavoro. Questo grande lavoro, se ha per iscopo di elevare la donna dandole una più larga partecipazione alla vita del paese, non deve spaventare la Società, che ha la più sicura garanzia della idealità dell'opera nostra nel motto sublime al quale essa si ispira.

Sempre più viva ne sentiamo nel cuore la grandezza e la nostra fede saprà certo fare trionfare nel mondo la Regola d'oro che tutte ci lega: «Fate agli altri quello che volete che gli altri facciano a voi.»

The **President** then gave her opening address:

“Madame la Présidente du Conseil des Femmes italiennes, Veuillez agréer les remerciements bien sincères du Conseil international des Femmes pour l'accueil si chaleureuse que vous et vos collègues nous avez témoigné, et pour ces bonnes paroles d'encouragement que vous nous avez adressées.

Toutes nos déléguées se sont réjouis en s'assurant qu'il était de leur devoir de se trouver à Rome pour notre Assemblée quinquennale et elles et nos autres membres des Conseils nationaux qui nous ont accompagnés avec tant de joie désirent

vous dire combien nous sommes heureuses ici sous votre protection et combien les bontés de nos amies italiennes nous touchent. Nous sommes très sensibles à votre accueil et nous vous remercions de tout coeur de toutes les peines que vous vous donnez pour nous faire de plaisir, et pour nous faire voir Rome sous les circonstances les plus avantageuses, et que nous pourrons jamais oublier. Permettez-nous aussi de vous exprimer notre admiration de tous les bonnes oeuvres que vous conduisez et que vous nous permettez de visiter et d'examiner, visites que nous donnent bien des inspirations que nous espérons appliquer à nos tâches quand nous retournons chez nous.

Mesdames les déléguées et Membres du Conseil International des Femmes, c'est un haut privilège et une joie de vous adresser la bienvenue à ce Sixième Congrès Quinquennal de notre Conseil, et de réclamer toute votre attention sur les questions qui vous seront soumises.

Dix ans se sont écoulés depuis notre dernière réunion en Europe et aucune parmi nous n'a oublié le congrès tenu à Berlin. Durant ces dix années, les mouvements que nous représentons ont reçu une grande impulsion; nos Conseils nationaux et nos Commissions permanentes nous apportant leur expérience comme un des fruits de leurs travaux nous ont fait apprécier l'importance des liens qui nous unissent. Ces liens nous mettent à même de mieux comprendre les besoins de notre humanité commune et notre responsabilité comme femmes. Ces liens nous permettent en outre de nous inspirer d'un idéal plus élevé, et d'une foi plus profonde dans la nécessité de nos efforts pour faire face à ces responsabilités afin de rester fideles à notre Devise: „Ne fais pas à autrui ce que tu ne voudrais pas qu'on te fit.”

Durant ces dix années, nos membres du Comité Exécutif se sont rencontrées en plusieurs pays: en France, en Suisse, en Hollande, en Autriche, en Suède, en Norvège, et au Danemark; tandis que notre dernier Congrès quinquennal tenu au Canada était l'occasion de la visite d'un grand nombre de nos délégués aux Etats-Unis. Ce Conseil et Congrès restera gravé dans la mémoire de celles d'entre nous, qui eurent le bonheur d'éprouver la sincérité de l'accueil que leur réservèrent nos soeurs d'outre-Atlantique; elles eurent une fois de plus l'occasion de voir se confirmer la signification éminemment profonde de notre Conseil International.

Je suis heureuse qu'un si grand nombre de déléguées et de visiteuses mandées par nos vingt-deux Conseils nationaux aient pu y venir assister à ce Conseil; nous accueillons avec une joie particulière les déléguées des nouveaux Conseils qui se sont formés pendant les dernières cinq années: la Serbie, la Finlande, l'Afrique du Sud et enfin le Portugal. Nous sommes heureuses enfin que la Serbie et la Finlande aient envoyé des délégations. Nous regrettons que la déléguée choisie par le Conseil National de l'Afrique du Sud soit empêchée d'assister à notre réunion pour raison de santé et que Lady Molteno, fondatrice de ce Conseil soit retenue en Afrique. Il nous manque hélas! des visages chers et familiers. Pendant ces cinq dernières années Celui qui règle nos destinées nous a donné à pleurer la mort de six des Présidentes de nos Conseils Nationales:

Ce fut d'abord Lady Edgar, Présidente du Conseil du Canada, dont la gracieuse réception au Congrès International de Toronto, ne sera pas de sitôt oubliée par celles qui y assistèrent. Ensuite Mrs. Lilian Hollister, Présidente du Conseil des Etats-Unis, morte subitement en 1911, puis l'an dernier, Melle Sarah Monod, Présidente du Conseil national français, un de nos membres les plus anciens et les plus actifs; Melle Marie Popelin, un des pionniers du Conseil international, puis la Présidente du Conseil de Belgique; Madame Milovuk, la première Présidente du nouveaux Conseil Serbe; enfin tout récemment nous eûmes à déplorer la perte d'un de nos derniers membres du Conseil International, présent lors de sa fondation à Washington en 1888, la Baronne Alexandra Gripenberg, l'active Présidente du Conseil National de Finlande à la fondation duquel elle avait travaillé durant tant d'années, et qui fut un des premiers Membres élus lors de la fondation du Conseil finnoise. Il n'y a que deux ou trois mois qu'elle m'écrivait, me faisant part de sa joie de voir sa santé s'améliorer et de son espoir de se retrouver parmi nous à Rome. Nous avons également à déplorer la mort de Mme Anna de Philosophoff, Vice-Présidente Honoraire de la Russie, qui avait si ardemment travaillé à la formation d'un Conseil national dans son pays et dont le désir le plus cher fut de le voir établi avant sa mort. Nous déplorons aussi la mort de Mme d'Abbadie d'Arrast, un autre de nos officiers, qui se consacra pleinement aux travaux ardues de la Commission des Lois et collabora à la préparation de l'ouvrage sur "La Position des Femmes dans des Lois des Nations".

Toutes ces chères mémoires sont pour nous précieuses; car leur évocation réveille en nous le souvenir d'événements qui ont constitué la base de nos privilèges d'amitié et de fraternité dans le travail commun avec ces femmes d'une personnalité si noble et d'un tel pouvoir moral.

Je ne me propose pas ici d'analyser la marche et les progrès réalisés par notre Conseil International pendant cette dernière période quinquennale. D'autres l'ont admirablement fait pour nous tant dans le rapport préparé pour notre Conseil par notre Secrétaire générale, que dans les comptes-rendus si intéressants présentés par nos Conseils nationaux fédérés et par nos Commissions permanentes. Ces comptes-rendus imprimés seront bientôt entre vos mains. Je me permettrai de prier celles d'entre nous qui ne les auraient pas encore lus de le faire et de parcourir en outre nos principales publications parues pendant la dernière période quinquennale. Ces ouvrages nous permettront d'entrer en discussion armées et documentées, et nous feront comprendre les diverses questions intéressant différents pays et les décisions prises au point de vue international à leur égard. Il serait surtout utile que toutes les déléguées eussent en mains pour se documenter l'ouvrage sur "la position des Femmes dans les Lois des nations".

L'accueil fait à ce petit livre a été très flatteur. On rappellera que c'est une compilation des lois des différents pays, qui pésent inégalement sur les hommes et les femmes, et sa préparation fut ordonnée par le Conseil Quinquennal.

Pour faire comprendre que dans presque chaque pays il y a des lois injustes qui soutiennent inégalement les hommes et les femmes, et qui sont elles-mêmes un argument pour l'extension du suffrage des femmes, on-a convenu de placer des copies de ce livre à la disposition de tous les Conseils, pour être présentées aux Gouvernements de chaque pays par leur propre Conseil National. On a fait cela en beaucoup de pays, et nous avons obtenu une vente bien satisfaisante de cette publication, malgré l'aridité de son contenu. Par lui-même, il donne une illustration de la manière du travail du Conseil International.

Il est utile que nous nous rappelions, au commencement d'un nouveau Conseil Quinquennal, les idées centrales dont notre Constitution est fondée et un avant-propos de cette Constitution est comme suivant:

“Nous, femmes de toutes les Nations, croyant sincèrement que le vrai bien de l’humanité sera réalisé par une plus grande unité de vues, de pensées et de sentiments et qu’un mouvement organisé des femmes, sera le moyen le plus favorable d’assurer le bonheur de la famille et de l’Etat; nous nous unissons donc en une fédération de travailleuses, ayant pour but de faire pénétrer dans la société, la loi et la coutume le principe de la Règle d’Or.

Nos objets sont: —

“De fournir un moyen de communication entre toutes les Sociétés de femmes de tous pays.

“De fournir aux femmes de toutes les parties du monde des occasions de se rencontrer pour conférer sur les questions relatives au bonheur de l’Etat, de la famille et de l’individu.”

Notre politique générale est incorporée dans le deuxième article: —

“Ce Conseil International n’est organisé dans l’intérêt d’aucune propagande particulière, et il exclut de son programme les questions religieuses et politiques d’une nature de controverse touchant les relations internationales de deux ou plusieurs pays.

“Ce Conseil International n’a d’autre pouvoir sur ses membres que ceux de la persuasion et de la sympathie; par conséquent, si un Conseil National désirait devenir un membre du Conseil International, il garderait sa propre organisation, son indépendance et sa manière de travail, quoique cela ce Conseil pourrait se référer en certains cas aux changements et aux actes du Conseil International.”

Il est aussi rappelé que toutes les décisions sur les nouveaux travaux entrepris par le Conseil International de Femmes pourront être acceptées sans aucune opposition de la part d’un Conseil national.

En parlant des lignes variées de travail que nous avons adoptées, et pour lesquelles on a nommé des Commissions Permanentes internationales, nous devons nous rappeler que nous ne les imposons à aucun Conseil National qui ne veut pas s’en occuper activement, et qu’elles ne peuvent former une partie du travail International même si un Conseil s’opposait à leur adoption.

Il faut se souvenir des Résolutions adoptant par certaines lignes de politiques aux Réunions successives du Conseil. La première passée à Londres en 1899, en faveur de l'arbitrage international, fut encore une fois affirmée et fortifiée par les Résolutions passées au Conseil de Toronto en 1909:

“Que le Conseil International des Femmes fasse tous les efforts en chaque pays pour seconder et affirmer le progrès du mouvement vers l'arbitrage international.”

Le deuxième et le troisième sujet furent adoptés à Berlin en 1904, et avaient pour objets: la lutte contre la Traite des Blanches, et le soutien d'une morale égale pour les hommes et les femmes:

“Que le Conseil International de Femmes est prié fortement de retenir la question de la Traite des Blanches notée dans le Programme International jusqu'à ce que son but soit accompli. Que chaque Conseil soit demandé de coopérer avec tous les efforts que l'on fait dans tous les pays pour sa suppression, et que, considérant qu'il est impossible de lutter contre la Traite des Femmes tandis que les Etats permettent la continuation du vice, toutes les femmes doivent s'unir afin d'obtenir la suppression de cette odieuse traite lequel est une insulte à chaque femme; es qui confirme l'idée de double morale appartenant à chaque homme et à chaque femme.”

et la résolution d'accorder le suffrage aux femmes dans toutes contrées où un Gouvernement représentatif existe:

“Comme tous les Gouvernements ont un égal pouvoir sur les hommes et sur les femmes, que se soit un Gouvernement de monarchie ou de république, quels que soient les droits politiques accordés aux hommes, ces mêmes droits correspondants devraient être accordés aux femmes; et ce Conseil désire puissamment que des efforts soient faits pour donner aux femmes le pouvoir du vote dans toutes les contrées où un Gouvernement représentatif existe.”

Ces deux résolutions furent confirmées et agréées à Toronto; c'est à ce Congrès que fut aussi désignée une Commission permanente s'occupant de la santé publique, de l'Éducation et de l'Émigration et de l'Immigration.

Voilà de thèmes que le Conseil International a envisagés et sur lesquels nos volontés se sont fixées. Au présent Congrès

nous sommes invitées à nous occuper de la formation de nouvelles Commissions permanentes destinées à protéger les emplois et métiers féminins et à venir en aide dans la lutte contre l'alcoolisme.

Dans son rapport, la Secrétaire Correspondante a attiré notre attention sur la vitalité croissante et l'importance des Commissions permanentes, qui s'est accentué grâce à la rencontre des Membres de ces Comités à l'occasion de nos Assemblées Exécutives siégeant dans les intervalles des réunions du Conseil. Cette vitalité et cette importance ont rendu nos Assemblées Executives beaucoup plus représentatives et influentes pour la propagation de nos principes dans toute l'étendu du monde. — —

The International Council of Women of 1914 is a very different body from that which met for the first time in Europe fifteen years ago in 1899. We have now a large number of members in all our different countries who know and understand one another, and who have some idea of the circumstances under which our sisters in different parts of the world live and carry on their work, and we cannot but realise the increased responsibility and influence that we possess in these days, representing as we do so many different Societies and Institutions and forms of work for the public welfare.

People who have not attended our Meetings, and who have not come into personal contact with our work cannot understand how practical results can follow an organisation composed of women belonging to so many different forms of creeds, and political opinions, and belonging to so many different sections of the community. I think that I shall be supported by my colleagues who have belonged to the Council for some years in saying that our Council has been proved to possess the most potent influence that exists, mainly because the tie which unites us is essentially a spiritual one which binds us to follow the ideal in all the various relations of life, and in all our manifold activities.

The views which we hold now as to the rights of the child, and of the duties of the present generation to that which succeeds have undergone a radical development, as I trust will be brought out at this Council, which is to take special account of our duty to children.

We shall doubtless begin by urging the right of the child to be well born, and to chaim that may mean much which we do not yet see clearly. It means that if disease, or crime, or ignorance, or vicious indulgence interferes with this right to be well born, that we must take in hand the education of parents and teachers, and physicians and nurses, instead of continuing the conspiracy of silence which has ruined so many lives. If the right to be well born is admitted, the right to grow up must follow, and in this matter we have made great advances since our Council last met, as the figures for infant mortality in different countries will show. But there is a vast amount yet to be done as regards this, the home surroundings during infant and child life; whether at home, or at school, it's right to be happy and to have the chance of expressing spontaneously the joyousness of childhood, and again the right to be so trained that it will be prepared to take part in the work of life with joy and dignity, not crushed by excessive hours and unproductive labour, but able to make a due contribution to the life of the community.

It is the right of every new generation to advance beyond the progress made by the preceding generation, and parents and all who have the care of children must make it their aim to enable those who come after to begin where we left off, and to mount on our shoulders to higher life and higher attainments and increasing power to serve our fellow men.

I have but hinted at the new thoughts which I know are stirring in our souls as the outcome of the work which has united us, and will doubtless be quickened and developed by the days which we are to spend together. The ideas I have spoken of have been strikingly put in an admirable American magazine "The Survey" by Mr. Edward T. Devine and in his words I conclude: "this new view of the common welfare, of industrial and social forces; the new view of childhood, of womanhood; the new view of housing as the basis of domestic life; the new view of industrial occupations and the conditions under which they are carried on; the new view of misery and crime and disease as eradicable; the new view of charity, of reformation, of recreation means in the end a new view of social order in which ancient wrongs shall be righted, new corruptions foreseen and prevented, the nearest approach to equality of opportunity

assured, and the individual rediscovered under conditions which will make for a joyous childhood, a useful education, and an ever fuller inheritance of the accumulated riches of civilisation."

The President then called upon the Presidents of the affiliated National Councils.

Mrs. Waller Barrett (United States of America): „It gives me a great deal of pleasure to bring you a greeting from the Government of the United States of America. I stand before you not only as a representative of the organisations of women of the United States, but as the official representative of the United States Government. I think it is a significant fact and a sign of the affection that exists between the United States of America and Italy that for the first time that I know of a woman has been officially sent by our government with all her expenses paid. Our government are very generous in sending us and letting us pay our own expenses, but they always pay the expenses of the *men* whom they send, and I am sure that the men cost a great deal more to send than women do. Therefore I think it will be very economical when our country sends women to represent her as well as men.

I cannot tell you what I feel standing before you to-night and bringing this greeting to your immortal city. I can remember studying the history of Rome from my earliest childhood. There is no woman in the world today who does not owe to Rome her motherhood — a debt that she can only pay by doing for posterity what Rome has done for us. There is no class of people who come to the United States who care so well for their daughters and protect them at so great a cost as the Italian citizens. So we feel that we owe to the Italians much of the constructive work done in the United States in the last few years."

Mrs. Torrington (Canada): "I bring you greetings from Canada — the land of blue skies and bright sunshine, which a poet has called "my lady of the snows". True it is that our land is so extensive — reaching from the far north — the land of perpetual snow — whilst flowers bloom even in December in the extreme west of our dominion. Our colours in spring vie with those of the Emerald Isle; in the autumn the sun turns the prairies into a field of gold, while our orchards and fruit gardens

would make Italians think that Italy has come across the Atlantic. I bring greetings from our women from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, for none have forgotten the great Quinquennial 1909. You came to us then from many countries and gave us a wider vision. The inspiration gathered from that meeting has enriched our national life, and its influence is still felt by those who work for a better day for our dominion. The women of our great organisation are striving for power, and while we realise that wealth is power, and political influence gives great power, we strive for a greater power *morally* and *spiritually*.

We women of the new Country are glad to be in Italy — the country which paved the way for the discovery of the western world. We owe the development of the world to the generosity of women in the past. We believe the co-operation of women to be necessary to the ideal state, and that, we think, can be best brought about by such representative gatherings as these. We pray that our national flags may be united ere long in a world flag of peace."

Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Bäumer (Deutschland): „Ich komme als deutsche Delegierte, nicht als Vertreterin der deutschen Regierung, und es wird wahrscheinlich noch eine Weile dauern, bis wir hier stehen werden als Vertreterinnen unserer Regierung. Aber was wir Deutsche, die wir hier zahlreich nach Rom zur Tagung des Frauenweltbundes gekommen sind, um so tiefer und um so inniger empfinden, das ist eine große Dankesschuld, die wir abtragen müssen, die wir auf uns geladen haben, seitdem zum ersten Mal deutsche Wanderer durch die Porta del Popolo gezogen sind und seitdem sie dort den Willkommensgruß gelesen haben: *Felici Faustoque Ingressui*. Es ist für uns fast ein seltsames Erlebnis, daß wir hierher nicht gekommen sind, um uns zu versenken in die Größe der alten Kultur, nicht nur um die Schätze der Schönheit zu genießen, sondern um unsere moderne Arbeit zu tun. Ich glaube, es ist eine sehr starke Probe für den Wert dieser Arbeit, ob sie besteht vor dem gewaltigen Hintergrunde der geschichtlichen Tatsachen und angesichts der Eindrücke von dem Siege der großen Ideen, die von hier ausgegangen sind. Ich kann für die Tagung des Frauenweltbundes keinen besseren Wunsch aussprechen, als den, daß unsere Arbeit sich dieses Rahmens möge würdig erzeigen, daß unsere Arbeit sowohl den gewaltigen Schritt der Geschichte, die gewaltige Macht

der großen Tatsachen des geschichtlichen Lebens in Rechnung zieht, wie auch die sieghafte Macht der Ideen. Und ich glaube, daß dieses Letzte vor allem das ist worauf wir Frauen uns verlassen müssen. Wir Frauen haben ja bis jetzt am wenigsten eine wirkliche politische Macht. Die Macht der geistigen Kräfte tritt uns hier auf Schritt und Tritt entgegen, und ich glaube, daß wir alle einen neuen Eindruck von Rom mitbringen werden, wenn wir unsere Arbeit im Lichte dieser historischen und geistigen Mächte werden betrachten und werden durchführen können. Ich möchte wünschen, daß der Gruß der Porta del Popolo für unsere Arbeit und für die Verbindung des Frauenweltbundes mit dem italienischen Bunde wahr werden möchte.“

Fröken Terserus (Sweden): “I very much regret that the President of the Swedish Council Mrs. Upmark, is not able to present to you here tonight the greetings of our country. Illness in her family has prevented her from coming, and she asked me to bring her greetings. The first words of the song we have sung are her message to you. We are divided in speech and ways and manners, but it is good to know that we carry the same motto on our banner and our wishes are the same. We are united in feeling and strong in numbers. I also regret that many of the pioneers of the Swedish Council cannot be here. I assure you that those of us who are here are only too delighted to have come. We have left winter and cold behind and behold, your country is in the full bloom of summer. We live in the opposite corners of Europe, but Italy is no stranger to Sweden. We know you since long ago by your history, your art and your song. Ladies of Italy, we thank you for having asked us to come and see your work and we shall thus gain fresh impulses in our struggle to strive upwards.”

Mrs. Creighton (Great Britain and Ireland): “It is hardly necessary for me to bring you the assurance of the love of England, for we have always loved Italy. I do not think we have ever had a quarrel since the days long ago, when the great Roman Empire annexed our little island as a province. We have one of the most magnificent monuments of Roman power in the great Roman wall across our island. And for many years the education of an Englishman was not considered complete until he had been to Italy and brought home some of the Italian aroma. And perhaps when your country was so busy in its task of uniting

Italy we did something to help you and to return thanks to you, by welcoming some of your great men to our shores. I had the pleasure of seeing one of your great men, Garibaldi, when he came to England. Now we are met here to discuss many great and important questions. I need hardly say that this is a moment when women's questions are filling our thoughts and we are conscious of change and movement on every side, and some of us at least are afraid of what the changes may bring. No country has such great difficulties before it as you Italians have before you — to maintain your past, while you are still able to be a great modern nation. We cannot give up the past. There is much in the past that we must not lose, and still we cannot afford to ignore the fact that there is much that women may do in the future. We must go on full of hope to the future, believing that there is still a greater service that women can render to humanity than they have ever rendered in the past."

Mrs. Kingsbury (Australia): "I have been called upon at a moment's notice to fill the place of Mrs. Dobson. I feel extremely nervous, but very proud, at having the honour of representing Australia tonight. I suppose the Australian delegation has come the longest distance of all. Some of us have travelled 16000 miles, travelled continuously for six weeks. I think that it is worth while to come all this distance. In the first place it is good to meet our members from all lands and to know that one tie binds us all together. It is a pleasure to meet the ladies who have been only names to us until now, but who now will be friends. I have always heard that all roads lead to Rome, but I never thought that *my* road would lead me here. I have been filled with the greatest awe in this city where the very stones seem to breathe history. I suppose it appeals especially to us, as we are so young that we have no history. But still we are growing up and the ladies of our National Council are helping us to grow up. I think I am right in saying that Australia is the only nation which has been formed without bloodshed. I know that not many of the people here today, in fact very few, realise how vast Australia is. I represent but one corner of it, Queensland. I know there is neither time nor distance in the world, and our friends at home are thinking of this meeting here and sending out loving greet-

ings to you. How glad they will be to know that Australia has arrived here tonight, and I hope that some day we may return to you your hospitality."

Fröken Forchhammer (Denmark): "Many years ago I came to Rome as an ordinary tourist from my home in Denmark, and consulted Baedeker and went about, but nobody was there to show me things; we had to find out for ourselves. Now all is changed, we have in our hands long lists of sights to be seen and of institutions of interest to be visited. I think you will agree with me that as we get old in years we are not satisfied with being ordinary tourists; we want to see the national life, and particularly what women are doing. Now we have splendid women and men to show us these things. The only pity is that we have so little time to see them, in the first days at least, but I hope that we shall be able to see a great deal before we leave you."

The speaker then expressed greetings to the women of Italy in Italian.

Mevrouw van Biema Hymans (Hollande): "Je voudrais bien avoir l'occasion de parler dans ma propre langue parce que l'on peut mieux s'exprimer. En venant en Italie cette fois-ci je me suis demandé ce que je pourrais raconter de la Hollande à cette Italie que j'ai connu si longtemps et dont j'ai tant aimé la beauté. Il y a 20 ans que j'y suis venue pour la première fois et j'ai toujours désiré la revoir. Mais il y a une chose que je ne pouvais pas oublier, s'est la souffrance qu'on voit plus à cause du contraste. Alors en venant en Italie maintenant je me suis dit: je raconterai à ces femmes du Conseil National ce que nous faisons chez nous pour combattre la souffrance, et j'ai trouvé qu'on combattait la souffrance de la même manière que nous le faisons chez nous. Les oeuvres des femmes italiennes sont les mêmes que les nôtres et je suis heureuse d'avoir constaté que je ne pourrais rien dire aux femmes italiennes que les femmes italiennes ne pourraient nous dire. Je crois que dans le monde entier c'est la même chose; nous avons à faire la même oeuvre, l'oeuvre de la femme, l'oeuvre de la mère, pour faire le monde plus beau et plus heureux.

Je voudrais remercier les dames italiennes pour m'avoir montré dans leur pays une plus grande beauté encore que la beauté naturelle, la possibilité que ce pays de l'Italie soit tellement beau et heureux qu'il ne pourrait avoir de comparaison avec aucun autre pays."

M^{me}. Jules Siegfried (France): "C'est avec un coeur rempli de joie et de reconnaissance que nous remercions les dames italiennes de la belle réception qu'elles nous ont préparée. Venir en Italie n'est pas un devoir, c'est toujours un plaisir, et venir en Italie en ayant l'air d'y faire son devoir et en même temps son plaisir c'est deux fois faire son devoir et deux fois faire son plaisir. Un auteur distingué, Olive Schreiner, a tracé dans un très beau poème l'histoire de la femme dans le passé. Ce poème est si beau qu'il aurait pu tenter le pinceau d'un Michel Ange et d'un Raphael. La femme apparaît au début du monde dans un désert, elle est couchée, elle est ligotée, et pendant des siècles, toujours dans la poème, on la voit qui essaye de se relever, mais au moment où elle croit être debout, elle retombe. L'homme passe, de temps en temps il la prend par la main et il l'emmené, mais elle revient au désert car il ne l'a emmenée que pour son plaisir; enfin peu à peu la femme a senti son devoir de mère, et l'homme qui a senti son devoir de père l'aide à son relèvement, la femme se tient debout et elle avance, mais elle avance dans le désert, elle avance comme un être fatigué et sans cesse lassé. Enfin, les siècles passent et la femme est de plus en plus droite, elle sourit à l'homme et il vient un moment où ils marchent côte à côte, mais l'homme est toujours devant et quand ils se sont rejoints c'est presque toujours pour séparer. Mais le temps passe encore, les siècles marchent, et la femme la main dans la main de l'homme, s'avance et dans le poème nous les voyons côte à côte marcher d'un pas alerte et joyeux vers une cité nouvelle faite de justice, d'amour et de liberté.

Mesdames, le temps est venu où le poème commence à se réaliser. Le jour où pour la première fois dans les siècles passée, la femme pencha son doux visage sur un blessé de la vie, ce jour-là une auréole naquit sur son front et le bon féminisme était né. Quant à la femme des siècles présents où tout l'attire vers une course prodigieuse, l'important c'est qu'elle n'oublie jamais cette auréole et qu'elle travaille à la faire briller en elle et autour d'elle.

Dans un coin du Forum, dans un coin de la Ville Eternelle on voit un petit temple, petit par sa grandeur, immense par le symbole admirable qu'il représente, nous voulons parler du temple des Vestales, c'est là que dans les temps anti-

ques des femmes pures et chastes consacraient leur vie à veiller à la conservation de la flamme qui représentait la vie. Ne vous semble-t-il pas dans cette ville de Rome où nous avons été conviées avec notre Conseil International que ce temple est un magnifique hommage du travail qui nous a été confié à nous femmes des temps modernes à conserver la flamme de l'amour, la flamme du don de nous même, et d'élargir ce qui est beau, élevé, compatissant et de nous élever toujours plus haut en comprenant que c'est en restant vraiment femme que nous pourrons devenir véritablement l'aide de l'homme.

Je voudrais en vous remerciant encore vous toutes, qui travaillez à faire de la femme véritablement la mère de l'humanité, je voudrais que nous emportions chacune dans notre coeur quelque chose de ce temple, un peu de la flamme qui fut alimentée dans les siècles passés au Forum."

Mrs. Mulhall (Argentina): "I bring greetings from the National Council of Argentina, that distant progressive land, so full of milk and honey, where so many of Italy's sons and daughters have found hospitality. It gives me great pleasure to deliver my friendly message."

Fräulein Honegger (Schweiz): „Als wir erfuhren, daß das nächste Quinquennial in Rom abgehalten werden sollte, da hat Freude unsere Herzen erfüllt. Italien ist für alle ein so leuchtendes Reiseziel, aber ganz besonders für uns Schweizer. Nicht nur, daß Ihr Land unser nächster Nachbar ist, daß wir Kinder Ihrer Zunge zu unsern Kindern zählen. Der Zug nach dem Süden sitzt uns tief im Blut, wir sind damit erblich belastet. Denn schon unsere Vorfahren, die alten Schweizer, sind ja häufig über die Alpen gezogen. Allerdings — ich muß zugeben, daß das nicht immer in friedlicher Absicht geschah oder aus uneigennützigem Motiven. Wenn ich an diese Züge unserer etwas rauflustigen Vorfahren erinnere, so denken Sie ja nicht, daß ihre kriegerischen Gelüste auf uns übergegangen sind. Wir sind friedliche Naturen, und doch sind auch wir herbeigeeilt, um Verbündeten zu helfen, denen, die mit uns die gleichen Ziele verfolgen. Wohl ist unsere Hilfe, die wir geben können, nur gering, aber wir wissen, daß auch das Kleinste unter uns nicht entbehrt werden kann, daß wir des Erfolges sicher sind, wenn unsere Reihen fest geschlossen sind und keine Lücken klaffen. Wenn wir Schweizer bisher unserm internationalen Bund nicht viel leisten konnten, will das nicht heißen, daß wir die Be-

deutung des internationalen Frauenbundes unterschätzten oder seine Notwendigkeit nicht erkannten, sondern einfach, daß wir ein armes Land und Volk sind, das mit seinen Kräften und Mitteln haushälterisch umgehen muß. Auch sind wir überzeugt, daß wir der ganzen Bewegung am besten dienen, wenn wir in unsern heimischen Verhältnissen zum Rechten sehen und den Fortschritt fördern helfen. Wir kommen zum internationalen Frauenbund nicht als Gebende, sondern um zu empfangen. Indem ich die Grüße des schweizerischen Frauenbundes überbringe, möchte ich zugleich dem italienischen Frauenbund von Herzen danken für die Einladung und den warmen Empfang, den er uns geboten hat. Gern sind wir gekommen, ungern werden wir scheiden.“

Frau Marianne Hainisch (Österreich): „Ich möchte Ihnen in allen Sprachen zugleich »Grüß Gott« sagen. Ich kann es nur in deutscher Sprache. Aber wenn wir auch nicht die gleiche Sprache haben, haben wir die gleichen Ziele. Und wir haben das große Glück, das richtige Mittel zur Erreichung dieser Ziele zu kennen: das ist die Organisation. Da wir nicht mehr einzeln arbeiten, sondern miteinander, können wir es erreichen, wie Mme. Siegfried es dargestellt hat, daß wir von der erniedrigten Frau immer höher steigen zu der gleichberechtigten. Unser ist die Zukunft. Ich gehe ruhig fort von dieser Erde mit dem Gefühl, daß die Enkel haben werden, was ich erstrebt habe. Und dazu helfen Sie mit. »Wir wollen die Menschheit besser verlassen, als wir sie betreten haben«, dieses Wort, das in England 1899 von unserer Präsidentin gesprochen worden ist, habe ich mit hinaus getragen. Ich möchte danken im Namen der Österreicherinnen und zugleich möchte ich Sie alle einladen im Namen der österreichischen Frauen, nach Wien zu kommen. Wer immer nach Wien kommen kann, wird dort empfangen werden mit offenen Armen, mit einem warmen Herzen.“

Frau Augusta Rosenberg (Hongrie): "C'est au nom de mon pays peu connu et au nom du Conseil National de la Hongrie que je prends la parole pour remercier le Conseil National Italien pour son invitation aimable, pour la grâce de l'accueil avec lequel elles nous ont reçues. Les relations entre l'Italie et la Hongrie sont anciennes, mais alors c'était des relations entre hommes et guerriers et relations de pupilles envers leurs maîtres. Quand il n'y avait pas d'université en Hongrie entre le 12e et le 14e

siècle les Hongrois venaient à Bologne, à Pavie, pour apprendre et c'était comme dans les temps anciens l'Italie qui enseignait la Hongrie. Plus tard nos hommes sont venus pour combattre, aujourd'hui c'est nous femmes de la Hongrie qui viennent à Rome, non pour faire la guerre mais pour faire la paix comme nous la faisons dans tous les pays du monde. Nous luttons comme nos hommes guerriers, mais nous luttons avec des autres armes: contre l'alcool, contre les grandes maladies des peuples pour l'hygiène corporelle et l'hygiène morale."

Frøken Gina Krog (Norvège): "Au programme international figure un grand nombre de questions et je dois exprimer nos vœux les plus ardents pour arriver à l'idéal que nous espérons atteindre. Parmi ces questions, il faudra nommer les droits politiques de la femme dans les mêmes conditions que ceux des hommes. Nous sommes heureuses de constater que depuis l'année passée les femmes Norvégiennes exercent le droit de suffrage politique dans les mêmes conditions que les hommes. Le 11 Juin 1913 cette loi a été votée à l'unanimité à notre Parlement. Nous avons salué avec enthousiasme la loi par laquelle notre pays a accordé les droits politiques de la femme, et cette loi nous paraît offrir de si grands avantages et une perspective si heureuse que nous souhaitons ardemment de voir nos soeurs de tous les pays obtenir les mêmes droits. Je tiens pourtant à dire que malgré notre joie nous sentons vivement la responsabilité que nous imposent nos nouveaux droits et plus que jamais nous éprouvons le besoin de nous instruire par l'exemple des femmes de tous les pays et malgré les fêtes célébrées ces jours-ci en Norvège à l'occasion du centenaire de notre constitution, nous n'avons pas hésité à tout quitter pour nous associer au travail du Conseil et du Congrès International des femmes."

Mme. Mitza Popovitch (Serbie): "En me donnant l'ordre de le représenter auprès de vous le Conseil des Femmes Serbes m'a chargé de vous exprimer sa plus vive reconnaissance et sa gratitude. Vous trouverez peut-être vous aussi que la petite Serbie malgré une crise récente a fait preuve d'énergie, nous sommes tout à fait capables de comprendre nos devoirs pacifistes et nous nous efforçons de travailler à la grande oeuvre de l'unité et de Justice sociale qui est le but commun vers lequel tendent tous les efforts, et la femme Serbe est aussi dévouée comme féministe qu'elle le fut comme infirmière.

J'ai pensé devoir faire mention d'une perte douloureuse que nous avons éprouvé en la personne de Mme Milovuk fondatrice de notre Conseil et sa présidente jusqu'à sa mort en 1913. Cette dame a été le champion courageux de l'idée féministe et une grande partie des succès obtenus par les femmes Serbes sont dûs à son dévouement pour la cause à laquelle elle a consacré sa vie.

L'Union nationale des femmes Serbes m'a chargé de vous prier d'avoir toute confiance en nous et de vous présenter ses compliments distingués et plains de dévouement pour les dames des différents conseils et pour les dames Italiennes qui nous ont toutes reçues dans leur belle capitale qui fut toujours le centre des grandes et belles idées que les Italiennes savent si bien aimer et pratiquer."

Fru Ilmi Hallsten (Finland): „Zum ersten Male können Finnlands Frauen durch ihre Delegierten sich den zahlreichen und großen Schwesterverbänden zur Seite stellen. Und doch ist unser Land nicht zum ersten Mal an der Arbeit der internationalen Frauenbewegung beteiligt. Der älteste finnische Frauenverein war schon 1888 in Washington vertreten, wo das zündende Wort einer internationalen Arbeitsgemeinschaft ausgesprochen wurde. Daß die Vorbereitungen für die Bildung des Nationalbundes finnischer Frauen so viel Zeit in Anspruch nahmen, kann die Schwierigkeiten ahnen lassen, welche die Verhältnisse unseres Landes entgegengestellt haben. Vor drei Jahren wurde es aber doch zur Wirklichkeit. Doch wie anders hatten wir gehofft, würde diese Generalversammlung sich für unseren jungen Bund gestalten. Die Frauenbewegung in unserem Lande hat Trauer. Unser Verband hat seine Stifterin und Leiterin verloren. Ent-rissen ist uns Alexandra Gripenberg, sie, die der finnischen Frauenbewegung einen Hauch des Geistes, der die Bahnbrecher der Idee jenseits des Ozeans beseelte, zuführte, die die große, tiefchristliche ethische Forderung hervorhob. Wir sind nun zu Ihnen gekommen, um von den Führerinnen der Frauenbewegung der fortgeschritteneren Nationen zu lernen und dann mit ehrlichem Willen die Sache zu fördern, für die unsere heimgegangene Leiterin gelebt, geliebt und gestrebt hat.“

Mme. Chabanoff (Russie): “Permettez-moi de vous exprimer ma grande admiration pour votre infatigable activité à la cause féminine et la profonde gratitude pour votre puissance morale que

vous apportez. J'apprécie comme un grand honneur mon élection par le Conseil International au rôle de vice-présidente honoraire pour la Russie après la mort de Mme. Philosophoff. J'avoue que ce n'est pas sans hésitation que j'ai accepté cette tâche si difficile surtout au moment où la Russie subit une réorganisation sociale et politique, mais malgré ces conditions peu favorables les femmes Russes travaillent avec zèle et énergie à l'affranchissement des femmes, encouragées par leurs soeurs de tous les pays, car nous avons la ferme conviction que c'est dans la main des femmes que restera le sort du monde, que c'est à leur influence que sera due la solidarité. Aussi j'apporte à toutes les collaboratrices de ce conseil le salut cordial des femmes Russes en souhaitant le meilleur succès à notre congrès dont la voix sera entendue dans le monde entier. C'est grâce au Conseil National Italien que nous nous trouvons à Rome. sa grandeur, son art, sa beauté joindront une note artistique aux travaux du congrès dans son oeuvre humanitaire et je fini mon discours en saluant Rome et les femmes Italiennes."

Lady Aberdeen in conclusion said: "Now I am sure you feel that the evening has been all too short and that you would like to have more speeches! I should also have liked to call upon all our officers, our Vice-Presidents, and our Corresponding Secretary, to whom we owe so much during the last five years, and on Mrs. Sanford, who was the first to come to you in Italy from the International Council and invite you to join our ranks, and Mrs. Sewall, one of the mothers of the International Council, who is with us today. But, ladies and gentlemen, these officers, being responsible for the work of the International Council, think it is high time that the delegates should be in bed, so that they may be ready for the work which awaits them early tomorrow morning. We thank you very much for your kind attention tonight. I am afraid the hall has been all too small for your comfort. Thanks are due also to the gentlemen who have come here tonight to show their interest and their sympathy. We will now have the Italian National Anthem played to close the meeting."

The Meeting then terminated.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,
Tuesday, May 5th, 1914 at 9 a.m.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Minutes.

The **President** formally welcomed the delegates and asked them to remember that it was the custom of the I.C.W. for each to speak in whichever of the official languages was most familiar to her. The Minutes of the previous Meeting of the Executive had been read and signed at the Hague and were not re-read.

The **President** asked whether in the absence of Dr. Skoglund it would be the wish of the Meeting to ask Miss Zimmern, the only nominee for this post, to serve on this occasion.

Frau Hainisch said that, while she would accept this, she wished to express the dissatisfaction several felt that the only nominee for this post was from the British Council, as that meant two members of Sub-Executive belonging to one nation.

The **President** said there would be opportunity by wish of the Executive to make further nominations, but as there would then be more than one nominee, it was better that the work be done by some one not a nominee.

Frk. Forchhammer moved, **Frau Hainisch** seconded:

"That in the unavoidable absence of Dr. Alexandra Skoglund, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and Frau Augusta Rosenberg be requested to take the Minutes of the Meeting."

Carried unanimously.

Apologies for Absence.

The **Corresponding Secretary** announced apologies for absence from Dr. Skoglund, Recording Secretary, Mejuffrouw Naber, Convener of Press Committee, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings,

Convener of Finance Committee, to be represented by Miss Hertz, and stated that the Councils of Greece, South Africa and probably Bulgaria would not be represented.

Roll Call.

The Roll-call was then taken.

President's Remarks.

The **President** asked that the Executive should now confirm the messages of condolences she had sent during the past year on the occasion of the death of four of the members of Executive. Three of the National Councils had lost Presidents: Mlle. Marie Popelin, Belgium, Mme. Milovuk, Serbia, and Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Finland, and one of the valued pioneers in the work of the International Council. They had also lost Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast, on whom as Convener of the Laws Committee of the International Council, much important work had fallen during this quinquennial period. The President asked that this Meeting express their sorrow and sympathy by standing. This was done.

The **President** intimated that she had just received a message of special regret from the Gouvernement of Japan at being unable to send a representative. She also reported that a National Council was in process of formation in Portugal. She asked Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix to report on this.

Mme Avril de Ste Croix read a letter from Señora Maria Clara Correia Alves, Lisbon, stating that the newly formed Council would require the approval of the Minister of State for the rules of the proposed Council, and provided that were given they would wish Mme. Avril de Ste Croix to represent them at the Quinquennial Meeting.

The **President** moved from the Chair a welcome to the new Council. Carried with acclamation.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

The **Corresponding Secretary** read her Annual report.*

Mrs. Barrett moved and **Frau Hainisch** seconded:

"That the report of the Corresponding Secretary be adopted with cordial thanks."

Carried unanimously.

* This and all other Annuals Reports which are alluded to are published in the volume: Annual Report of the I.C.W. 1913/14. See List of Publications at the end of this volume.

Treasurer's Financial Statement.

The **Treasurer** submitted her Financial Statement for the year ending May 15th, 1914.

Fr. Dr. Bäumer moved, **Frk. Forchhammer** seconded:

"That the Treasurer's report be adopted with cordial thanks to the Treasurer."

Carried unanimously.

Additional Nominations.

The **Corresponding Secretary** stated that several nominations had arrived too late to be included in the printed list. An addition to the list of Vice-Presidents to be made if now sanctioned was that of Mrs. Henry Dobson, Tasmania. Mejjourow Naber and Contessa Danieli Camozzi had withdrawn their names as Conveners since the publication of the nominations.

On the motion of **Frau Hainisch**, seconded by **Frau Rosenberg** it was agreed to postpone new nominations until the afternoon Meeting.

Final Arrangements for the Council Sessions.

The **Corresponding Secretary** made a statement as to the printed list of delegates; there had been so many changes at the last moment that the list was no longer accurate. It was decided to have no reprint.

Fräulein Salomon stated under the arrangements for the Meetings that three stenographers, each familiar with one of the three languages, had agreed to work at sums that taken together would not be much greater than the sum expended for stenographers in Canada.

Moved by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon**, seconded by **Mrs. Sewall**:

"That the appointment of the three stenographers be confirmed."

Carried unanimously.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Tuesday May 5th, 1914, at 3 p. m.

Press Arrangements.

The **Corresponding Secretary** reported that she had given 20 press-cards to the Journalists Union; a large number of ladies had also made request for press tickets. It was proposed

from the Chair and agreed that the Corresponding Secretary consult the Presidents of the National Councils in cases of such application.

It was proposed by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon**, seconded by **Frk. Krog**:

"That an official report be given daily to the leading Press agencies, as sanctioned by the General Officers."

On the **President** asking the members of Executive to name the press agencies, the following list was agreed upon: Stefanie, Reuter, Havas, Wolff, Associated Press.

Mrs. Creighton expressed the view that the responsibility for the official report might rest with the President, who should have the assistance of any Officers she desired and moved accordingly an amendment, seconded by **Frl. Dr. Bäumer**.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, with the consent of her seconder, made a small addition to her motion and divided it into two parts.

"(1) That an official report be given daily to the leading press agencies.

(2) That the responsibility for the report rest with the General Officers and in case of emergency with the President."

Mrs. Creighton's amendment was put to the Meeting and lost.

The motion of **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** was then put and declared carried by the President.

International Song.

The **Corresponding Secretary** intimated that the International Song which had been presented by the Swedish Council and accepted by the Executive Committee at the Hague was on sale in the Bureau for 80 centimes, and that **Fru Upmark** had the music printed with the words in Swedish, German and Italian, while the French and English text had been specially printed. It was hoped that the members would supply themselves with copies before the Meeting on the following evening, when it would be sung.

Pamphlet on the Genesis of the International Council of Women.

The **President** reported that **Mrs. Sewall** had since their arrival in Rome handed to her and her fellow-officers a pamphlet entitled "Genesis of the International Council of Women and the story of its growth, 1888—1893". The President along with

others had always felt the lack in not having a record of these early years in the Council's history and Mrs. Sewall had kindly prepared this record and brought it there ready for presentation to the Council. The President suggested that copies might be distributed to the Executive, and their consideration of the pamphlet might be postponed until Thursday, when they should have had time to read it.

Mrs. Sewall directed the attention of the Executive to the Compiler's Note which explained the method of compilation she had followed in the pamphlet. She had abstained from writing a narrative and had limited herself to extract the important points bearing on the early history of the Council from the various documents, papers and minutes; in every case she had mentioned the particular reference and page. At the second quinquennial Meeting of the Council held in London in 1899 on the motive of Miss Anthony, seconded by Mme. Klerck van Hogendorp, a motion had been passed "that a Committee consisting only of official members present at the last quinquennial Meeting be formed to have minutes printed as a permanent record of the proceedings of the first Meeting of the International Council. This record to be signed by the ten Officers of the International Council who were present." The members who undertook the work had formed themselves into a Committee and had asked Mrs. Sewall to write the work, and they would each send her any particulars they had, or letters or documents, or write for her assistance any statement from their own knowledge. Mrs. Sewall undertook the work, but in the pressure of other work it had not been carried out. In an interview Mrs. Sewall had had with the President of the International Council last year at the Hague, the President expressed her opinion that it had been a great loss to the Council that such a record had not been prepared, and Mrs. Sewall had now endeavoured to do so. Of her former colleagues only Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery and Mme. Bogelot were alive, who had sent her all documents; Miss Anthony had already sent her papers in London in 1899. Mrs. Sewall had not been able to communicate with Mrs. Avery since the pamphlet had been completed, as it was only ready at the last moment. Mrs. Sewall had had copies printed for presentation at this Council and had undertaken expenses, as the pamphlet was so long overdue. She trusted the Executive would now accept the copy as a Council publication.

On a question by **Miss Shaw**, **Mrs. Sewall** replied that **Mrs. Avery** had not perused the volume, the Committee had not entered into any kind of agreement that each member should peruse the written work. **Miss Shaw** thought the Committee had had no right to leave the preparation of the volume to one individual. If this had been done, she thought the Council had the right to ask that the communication be submitted to them in manuscript.*)

The President's suggestion was put to the Meeting and agreed; the pamphlets were thereupon distributed.

Questions arising in connection with Annual Reports from National Councils.

The Annual Reports from the National Councils were submitted.

The President of the Danish Council, **Frk. Forchhammer**, in the course of her report, mentioned that the International Suffrage Alliance had sent out to its members a note asking them to do something against commercialised vice. In Denmark the Suffrage organisations had turned over that question to the National Council, because the International Council had already pledged itself to work against vice and the White Slave Traffic. **Miss Forchhammer** wished to know if other Councils had been approached, and whether in the opinion of the Executive, it

*) Extract from the Stenographer's Notes:

Rev. A. Shaw: "I would like to ask **Mrs. Sewall** a question. I understood that a Committee was appointed to do this work and of this **Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery** was one. I would like to know whether this has been submitted to **Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery**."

Mrs. Sewall: "I am very glad to answer your question. I was asked to prepare the book; on the Committee were **Mrs. Avery**, **Mme. Bogelot**, **Mrs. Clara Barton**, and a circular letter was sent out asking each one to express her views as to how the book was to be done. **Mrs. Avery** had done a great deal of the correspondence and it was decided that I should prepare the record and they should each send me their views as to what was most important. All did not do so, but **Mrs. Avery** did, and all the original correspondence and records were handed over to me at the close of our work in Chicago. Then I corresponded with these friends asking them what they still thought and they were of opinion that I should write the book in my own way. Each expressed her view and then said: "Go ahead and get out the book." The book was not submitted to any one and **Mrs. Avery's** statements are quoted here."

Rev. A. Shaw: "That would not cover the fact of **Mrs. Avery's** perusal of the book."

should be dealt with directly through each National Council or through the International Council.

On the **President** asking those present, it appeared that this communication had been received by some Councils and not by others and the **President** suggested that Miss Forchhammer's question be referred to the Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women. Agreed unanimously.

The President of the Australian Council, **Mrs. Dobson**, drew attention in her report to the wish of the Interstate Councils of Australia to have a slight alteration in the terms on which the Australian Councils had entered the International Council, and asked if the Executive would sanction the desired change being put to the Council at this Quinquennial Meeting. The Australian Councils wished to alter clause 3 in the terms of entry, so that instead of their delegates to the International Council electing a President from among their number, the National Councils should elect the President from among the ten delegates.

It was agreed that Mrs. Dobson's request be submitted to the Council as a resolution under the urgency rule in the Standing Orders.

Application for Affiliation from National Council of Portugal.

The **President** announced that a telegram had been received from the National Council of Women of Portugal, communicating the approval of the Minister of State. The President desired to put to the Committee the application for affiliation from the new National Council of Women in Portugal.

Mrs. Sewall: "I can only say that I have done the best that I am capable of doing, and shall not discuss this question at all. I have done my best without any personality in it at all. I shall be glad to receive condemnation when you have read the book."

Rev. A. Shaw: "We are not desiring to discuss the book or anything at all in it. If the Council voted that the Committee should do this work, then the Committee had no right to put the book into the hands of any one individual without submitting it to the Committee which was to do it. The manuscript should have been submitted by them to the Council itself. I wish to point out that this is merely an individual book and not official."

Mrs. Sewall: "I do not wish to continue the discussion, but merely ask you to read the book."

It was moved from the Chair:

"That the affiliation of the National Council of Women of Portugal be accepted, provisionally on the constitution of that Council being received and in due conformity with the Constitution of the International Council." Carried unanimously and with acclamation.

Annual Reports of Standing Committees.

The Annual Reports of the Standing Committees on Finance, Press, Peace and Arbitration, Laws, Equal Moral Standing, Education, Emigration and Immigration were submitted and formally accepted.

Arising from these Reports, the **Corresponding Secretary** regretted to announce the withdrawal of **Mejuffrouw Naber** as Convener of the Press Committee, and a discussion was held as to the most effective and practicable methods of work in the Press Committee. The various suggestions were remitted to the Press Committee for consideration. It was intimated that the Corresponding Secretary was to preside at the meeting of the Press Committee on the following day. Suggestions for a successor to **Mejuffrouw Naber** were made, and the matter was left open until the next Meeting.

The **President** referred to the loss sustained by the Committee on Laws by the death of the Convener **Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast**. For the year just passed, the President had asked the Corresponding Secretary to compile the reports of the Committee and **Fräulein Dr. Salomon** would preside at the Laws Committee Meeting on the following day.

In connection with the report of the Committee on Education, **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** presented a pamphlet on "Juvenile Delinquency; its Causes and Methods of Prevention and Correction", of which copies were distributed to the Members of the Executive.*

* Extract from the Stenographer's Notes:

Mrs. Gordon, referring to the pamphlet on **Juvenile Delinquency** said: "I had the reports printed at full length, and there are fifteen of them. I wish the sanction of the Executive Committee that this report should be put in the hands of the members of the Council. If it sells at about 1 lira there ought to be no loss. I am going to appeal to my Education Committee to help me in getting this report printed; failing that I will undertake the whole cost of printing them myself, because I am so confident that they will be a beginning of much good work. I hope that your sanction will be given to placing these copies upon the table of the I. C. W."

The **President**: "If you will kindly give copies of this Report to the members of Executive, this matter can be decided of our next meeting."

In connection with the report of the Committee on Emigration and Immigration, **Contessa Spalletti** stated that **Contessa Danieli** might be willing to reconsider her decision not to stand for re-election.

Mrs. Waller Barrett asked if opportunity might be given for her to convey a request from the United States Government for the co-operation of the National Councils of Women in dealing with the cases of deported women. The laws of Immigration in the United States had been made more stringent and the cases of deportation of immigrant women were becoming more numerous. The U. St. A. Department of Emigration desired the organised assistance of the National Councils to secure protection for these women on their return to the ports from which they sailed by Committees being formed in each country with whom the U. St. A. Government could communicate. The U. St. A. Government also asked that each National Council should ask its own Governments to promote an International Conference of Heads of Departments and Emigration Officers to consider the subject. The **President** signified that an opportunity would be available for these messages to be delivered to the Council.

The **President** stated that she handed in no report this year on Public Health; but that the plan for asking the Health Committees of the various N. C. to make a Survey of the causes leading to ill health had been drawn up and the results of the Inquiry on Maternity Insurance would be ready for publication shortly. The **Convener of the Suffrage Committee** said that owing to the accident she had sustained, she had pressure of work and submitted no report this year.

Additional Nominations.

Frau Hainisch moved, **Mrs. Sewall** seconded

"That Mme. Schlumberger be nominated as Recording Secretary, or in the event of her not accepting, that Miss Rosenberg be nominated to that office."

Carried.

Mrs. Kingsbury and **Frau Hainisch** seconded:

"That Mrs. Henry Dobson be nominated as Vice-President."

Carried.

Mrs. Waller Barrett said that she desired to withdraw her name as a candidate for the post of Treasurer. Her Council had nominated her and it was simply a compliment on their part.

The Meeting then terminated.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

Thursday, May 7th, 1914 at 3 p. m.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and approved.

Urgency Resolution on Suffrage.

The **President** moved under Standing Orders II, 13, for resolutions of urgency, that the following resolution passed by the Executive at the Hague in 1913 but which by a mistake of the Suffrage Committee was not included in the Agenda for the Quinquennial Sessions be now placed upon the Agenda:

“Realising the rapidly changing character of the problems that have to be considered by the Governments of the present time, and seeing that these problems increasingly affect the moral, educational and industrial life of the people, it grows more and more important that women should recognise their responsibility in national life. The I. C. W. therefore re-affirms its earnest belief that the right of voting in parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative governments exist.”

Carried unanimously.

Roll Call.

The Roll Call was then taken.

Additional Nominations.

Moved by **Mrs. Creighton** seconded by **Frau Hainisch**:

“That the Corresponding Secretary be nominated as Convener of the Press Committee for the next quinquennial period 1914—1919.”

Mevrouw van Biema Hymans supported the request for this period conditionally upon its not being regarded as committing the Council to this policy in future. It should not be binding on the Corresponding Secretary of the Council to carry on the Press Committee as part of her official duties.

On this understanding the motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Sanford moved and **Frau Rosenberg** seconded:

"That Contessa Danieli Camozzi be re-nominated as Convener of the Emigration and Immigration Committee."

Carried unanimously.

Minutes during the Present Quinquennial Sessions.

The **President** called attention to a resolution that had been recommended by the General Officers to the Meeting of Executive held at Stockholm in 1911 and passed at that Meeting in respect of the form in which the Minutes of their Meetings of Executive and Council should be recorded.

The **Corresponding Secretary** read the resolution referred to:

"That only motions and decisions agreed to and all resolutions passed should be entered in the Minutes, but that no report of the general discussion should be given. It was also recommended that any member of the Executive or any delegate at a Council Meeting speaking in the name of her Council, who dissents from a resolution or decision, may have the fact of her dissent and her reasons recorded in the Minutes."

The **President** said that as this had been passed, it would now be acted upon. **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** pointed out that, although passed at an Executive Meeting, it had not been decided by the Council.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Mme. Siegfried** seconded:

"That the Executive recommend the Council to confirm this resolution."

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Dobson proposed and **Mrs. Creighton** seconded:

"That Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon be asked to act as Recording Secretary during the Meetings of Council and be authorised to ask such members of Council as she may think desirable to help her in her work."

Carried unanimously.

Recommendations from Committee Meetings.

Moved by **Mrs. Sanford** in the name of the Finance Committee and seconded by **Frau Rosenberg**:

"That the Executive ask permission of the Council to withdraw resolution 13, 3 of the Agenda regarding the change of Life Patrons into Life Members and Quinquennial Contributors into Annual Subscribers."

Withdrawn by permission of a majority.

Moved by **Frau Hainisch** in the name of the Education Committee and seconded by **Fröken Krog**:

"That the pamphlet on Juvenile Delinquency, which had been presented by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and distributed to members of the Executive at the previous Meeting, be accepted as an International publication and sold at 6d. (60 cts.)"

Carried unanimously.

Quinquennial reports of National Councils.¹

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Miss Forchhammer** seconded:

"That the Quinquennial Reports of National Councils be accepted."

Carried unanimously.

Quinquennial Reports from Standing Committees and Urgency Resolutions connected with them.²

Peace Committee: In connection with the Report of this Committee it was, moved by **Frk. Forchhammer** and seconded by **Frau Rosenberg**:

"Under Standing Orders II, 13, (re Urgency Resolutions) that the Executive recommend to the Council at this Quinquennial Session to appeal to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting to award the Nobel Prize for Peace this year to the Stead Memorial Fund, to be used in the erection of hostels for working-women in various parts of the world."

Carried.

Suffrage Committee: It was unanimously agreed to accept as the Committee's report a digest prepared by the Con- vener of all actual changes in the Suffrage Movement that had taken place during the Quinquennial Period 1909—1914.

Equal Moral Standard Committee: In connection with the Report of this Committee, it was moved by **Mrs. Creighton**, seconded by **Mlle. la Fontaine**:

"Under Standing Order II, 13, by request of Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix on behalf of her Committee, that the Executive recommend to the Council to place on the Agenda as a Rider to resolution 32 that a license be necessary for all employment agencies and registry offices the following:

¹ See page 315. ² See page 404.

"That as a specimen of what might be useful in this direction, the Council recommend that the regulations approved by the Standing Committee on Equal Moral Standard be sent to the Interparliamentary Committee." Carried unanimously.

Emigration Committee: In connection with the Report of this Committee, it was moved by **Contessa Danieli**, seconded by **Frau Minor**:

"(1) Under Standing Order II, 13, that at the request of the Department of Immigration of the United States the I.C.W. request that each National Council do ask their respective Governments to unite in an International Conference of Immigration officials.

(2) By request of the Department of Labour of the United States that the I.C.W. request each National Council to form a Committee to correspond directly with the United States Government for the Care and Protection of Deported Women."

Carried unanimously.

Moved by **Mrs. Creighton**, seconded by **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans**:

"That the Quinquennial Reports that had been handed in from the Conveners of Standing Committees be accepted."

Carried.

Report from Meeting for Consideration of Draft of Standing Orders for Standing Committees.

The **Corresponding Secretary** reported that this meeting which was arranged at the Hague had duly met and had been attended by several Presidents of National Councils, Lady Aberdeen presiding.

The Draft Rules for Standing Committees had been accepted with some minor alterations; only clause 14 had not been unanimously accepted. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and Miss Shaw having dissented from it.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon explained that clauses 14 and 17 taken together blocked out all possibility of introducing new resolutions of urgency at Committee Meetings, a privilege at present held under the Constitution by International Standing Committees in common with the Executive and the Council. She moved accordingly and **Frk. Krog** seconded:

"That clause 17 be omitted and that instead of it the terms of Standing Order II, 13 for resolutions of urgency etc. be introduced into this new draft of rules of Order for the Committees."

Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix moved in amendment:

"That the terms for resolutions of urgency be simply added to clause 17."

Mrs. Creighton moved:

"That the following clause be added: the same rule as applies to urgency resolutions brought before the Council shall apply to the Committees."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon said that she would accept this amendment, if her seconder allowed. The amendment was then moved by **Mme. Avril de Ste.-Croix**, seconded by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and carried.

Corresponding Secretary's Quinquennial Report.

The Quinquennial Report of the Corresponding Secretary was taken as read (see page 47).

Treasurer's Quinquennial Report.

The Treasurer's printed report for the Quinquennial period was circulated and the **Treasurer** drew attention to the leading features (see page 117). Its adoption was moved by **Frk. Krog**, seconded by **Mlle. La Fontaine** and carried unanimously.

Additional Nominations for Recording Secretary.

Frau Hainisch proposed the nominations of **Mme. Schlumberger**, **Mme. Alphen Salvador** and **Frau Rosenberg**. **Frau Rosenberg** declined nomination. **Frau Hainisch** said **Mme. Alphen Salvador** had allowed her name to be put forward, but she was doubtful about **Mme. Schlumberger**. The nominations of **Mme. Alphen Salvador** and **Mme. Schlumberger** were then formally proposed by **Frau Hainisch**, seconded by **Mevrouw von Biema Hymans** and unanimously accepted.

The **Corresponding Secretary** read the ballot-paper with the additional names entered upon it, and it was passed.

Consideration of Pamphlet on the Genesis of the I.C.W.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Miss Shaw** seconded:

"That the matter of accepting **Mrs. Sewall's** book as an authoritative statement of the early history of the Council be deferred until it shall have been submitted for the signature of the two ladies, **Mrs. Foster Avery** and **Mme. Bogelot**, who were placed upon the Committee in 1899."

Five voted in favour, nine against this motion, which was lost.

Mrs. Dobson moved and **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** seconded:

"That the book be accepted."

This was lost.

The adjournment of the debate was therefore moved by **Mrs. Creighton** and unanimously agreed.*

Publication of Transactions.

The **Corresponding Secretary** reported that, supposing the Executive and Council would again wish a volume of Transactions of this Quinquennial Meeting to be published, she had at the wish of the President, made preliminary enquiries with publishers and the publishing firm of Braun of Karlsruhe had proposed very favourable terms, so that the International Council would have no financial responsibility for the publication

* Report of Discussion from Stenographer's Notes:

Mrs. Sewall: "Before submitting the manuscript of the English production for translation into French and German I should be very glad indeed to receive from this Executive or any member of the Executive who questions the correctness of the history or feels that anything should be modified, their written criticism or suggestion. My only desire is to have an accurate record of the beginning of the Council and of its growth from the first Quinquennial. Of course whether it is indisputable or not must depend on the original documents and of course you cannot read these now. People who have read it know that the book itself indicates the pains which have been taken to get accurate evidence."

Frau Hainisch: „C'est moi qui ai lu ce livre et par un grand hasard, l'année dernière j'ai pensé qu'il faudrait un livre pour renseigner tout le monde. Connaissant une dame qui a beaucoup d'esprit, je lui ai demandé d'écrire l'histoire du Conseil. . . . Maintenant j'ai comparé les deux livres, ils sont égaux; lorsque j'en recevrai je vous les ferai passer."

Rev. A. Shaw: "I do not wish to raise any controversy with regard to this book. The only point which I wish to bring forward is this that if we are to accept as authentic any book as a Council publication, it must be in accordance with the rules of the Council. On a page in Mrs. Sewall's book there is a resolution that a Committee be formed to prepare this book. Since in the preparation of this book the manuscript was not submitted to the living Officers of the then existing Council, I claim that we have no right to accept it."

The President: "I think Mrs. Sewall said she intended to send it to both these ladies."

Mrs. Sewall: "I said that at the close of the meeting in London this proposition was placed before all the people then living and all of them united in placing the preparation of the book in my hands. Since then I have not discussed it with any of them. I am glad to send a copy to both of them, more than glad to do it."

beyond guaranteeing the sale of 700 copies of the book. The volume would cost 3 M. and postage extra. An agreement with further particulars had been drawn up. The President had therefore thought it best to sign this in the name of the Council, as this made it possible to have the quinquennial reports submitted in proof form to the Quinquennial Meeting without any extra expense, and she hoped that this action would be confirmed.

Mrs. Creighton: "May I suggest that the matter of the acceptance of this book be deferred until after the two ladies to whom we have referred have read it, and that we leave it for a later decision?"

Lady Aberdeen: "It might be left to the Sub-Executive. The Executive does not meet for two years."

Rev. A. Shaw: "May I ask if I understand you to say that you would defer it to the Sub-Executive and that they may have the power to accept or refuse?"

Mrs. Creighton: "I should give them full power to act."

Mrs. Gordon: "With power to act with regard to declining or accepting."
(Resolution lost)

Lady Aberdeen: "Will anybody move another resolution with regard to this book?"

Mrs. Dobson: "Considering the very hard work Mrs. Sewall has put into this work, I should not like in any way to cast a slur over her work by any suspicion. I should like to accept it."

Rev. A. Shaw: "I must speak against an acceptance. It is a book written by one woman and not submitted to the Council. The lady who compiled it was not an officer of the International Council at the time to which we refer. The only living officers of that time are the two named. When a resolution was passed that this should be written and signed by those members present, it was with the absolute knowledge that these women would have the right to see it. Mrs. Avery could have seen it and could have revised it. I am speaking on behalf of the dead. It is an injustice to those who first called the Council together and to those who were present at the first International Council."

Mrs. Sewall: "I am sure the ladies here do not understand, but during the first Quinquennial the President of the National Council of the United States was necessarily the Acting President of the International Council. Miss Willard was that from 1888 to 1891, and I, as President of the United States Council, was acting President of the International Council. Anyone will find the statement that it was as Acting President of the International Council that all of the work that I did internationally during the years of my presidency was done, and it was as Acting President of the International Council that I presided over the Session of the International Council."

Mrs. Creighton: "I move that we adjourn this question till the next Meeting of the Executive. I do not think that we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

Frau Hainisch moved and **Frk. Forchhammer** seconded:

“That the Executive accept Braun’s offer for the publication of the Transactions.”

Carried unanimously.

Resolution Regarding Limitation of number
of Resolutions.

The **President** said that the last matter was the discussion of the following resolution:

“That a plan be arranged to give power to the Executive to limit the number of resolutions which may be sent to the Executive or Council by a National Council or a Standing Committee, and also to give power to the Executive to select which of the proposed resolutions, as the most important, shall be brought forward on the Agenda of the Quinquennial Meeting.”

There had been a proposal to go into the question in detail, but she thought there was no time to do so then and it was therefore referred to the Council.

The Meeting then terminated.

FIRST BUSINESS MEETING OF THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

Morning Session, Friday, May 8th, 1914, at 9 a. m.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting having been circulated in the Report of the Quinquennial Meeting at Toronto were taken as read.

The **President** moved that Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, First Vice-President of the Council take the Minutes during the Quinquennial Sessions, in the absence of the Recording Secretary, Dr. Alexandra Skoglund.

The **President** explained that the whole of the proceedings were to be taken down by three official stenographers, one for each language, and intimated a recommendation from the Executive to the Council that they adopt a resolution passed by the Executive at Stockholm in 1911 on the form in which the Minutes of the Meetings of Executive and Council be recorded:

“That only motions and decisions agreed upon and all resolutions passed should be entered in the Minutes, but that no report of the general discussion should be given. It was also recommended that any member of the Executive, or any delegate at a Council Meeting, speaking in the name of her Council, who dissents from a resolution or decision, may have the fact of her dissent and her reasons recorded in the Minutes.

Seules les motions et les décisions acceptées, ainsi que toutes les résolutions votées seront portées au procès verbal; il ne donnera pas de compte rendu des discussions. Il serait cependant entendu que si un membre du Comité Exécutif ou une déléguée aux réunions du Conseil, parlant en nom de son Conseil, est en désaccord avec la résolution ou la décision votée, il aura le droit de faire inscrire au procès verbal ses objections et leurs raisons.

Es sollen nur Anträge und Beschlüsse in das Protokoll aufgenommen, aber kein Bericht über die allgemeine Diskussion gegeben werden. Es wird weiter empfohlen, daß ein Mitglied des Vorstandes oder eine Delegierte bei der Generalversammlung, sofern sie im Namen ihres Bundes gegen einen Beschluß stimmt, die Tatsache ihrer Ablehnung und ihre Gründe im Protokoll vermerkt haben kann."

The resolution was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously.

Communications.

The **Corresponding Secretary** reported that Dr. Alexandra Skoglund regretted her inability to be present owing to professional duties, that Mejuffrouw Johanne Naber, Convener of the Press Committee and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Convener of the Finance Committee were also absent to their deep regret, that the National Councils of Women not represented were those of Greece, Bulgaria* and South Africa only. She also intimated regret for absence from five Presidents of National Council who were represented by Proxies: Fru Upmark of Sweden, (represented by Fröken Terserus), Senora Alvina van Praet de Sala, Argentina, (represented by Mrs Mulhall), Mme. Milka Voula-vitsch, Acting Vice-President of Servia (represented by Mme. Popovitch). Fru Tilmi Hainari, Finland (represented by Fru Hallsten), Gräfin Albert Apponyi, Hungary (represented by Frau Augusta Rosenberg).

Roll-Call.

The Roll-Call was then taken.

President's Opening Remarks.

The **President** in her opening remarks expressed the sense of the loss sustained by the Council in the death of several of their members who had served as Presidents of National Councils. — Mrs. Hollister (United States), Lady Edgar (Canada), Mlle. Sarah Monod (France), Mlle. Marie Popelin (Belgium), Mme. Milovuk (Servia), Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg (Finland), and also of Mme. Philosophoff, Hon Vice-President (Russia) and Mme. d' Abbadie d'Arrast, who had presided over the International Standing Committee on Laws.

* The Bulgarian delegate, Mme. Risoff, came to the Meeting on the second day, so that Bulgaria is to be considered as one of the countries represented.

The President then bade welcome to the delegates from Servia and Finland, who represented their National Councils for the first time at a Quinquennial Session of the Council; and intimated the formation of a new National Council of Women in Portugal, and its representation at this Meeting by Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix.

Telegrams of greeting were read from the Chair, from the Local Council of Women of Christiania, the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States and the Kaufmännischer Verband für weibliche Angestellte, Germany.

Appointment of Returning Officers and Tellers.

Fröken Forchhammer proposed and **Fröken Krog** seconded that

"Mme. Duchène, Fröken Hansen, Frau Bensheimer be appointed as Returning Officers and Miss Terserus, Fräulein Honegger, Miss May be appointed tellers."

Carried unanimously.

Elections of Officers.

On a question by **Mrs. Waller Barrett**, it was explained by the **President** that the President of each National Council should return on one ballot paper the whole vote of her delegation, and this vote might be either a unanimous or a majority vote according to the wish of the National Council.*

Under Standing Orders III. 26, the following nominations were added on the ballot paper:

Mrs. Henry Dobson as Vice-President.

Mme. Alphen Salvador as Recording Secretary.

Fräulein Dr. Salomon as Convener of the Press Committee.

Contessa Danieli Camozzi as Convener of the Emigration and Immigration Committee.

Proposed by **Mme. Chaponnière**, seconded by **Mrs. Creighton**. Carried unanimously.

* On a later occasion, at the Executive Meeting of May 16th, it was recommended that it should be explained to the affiliated National Councils clearly and definitely, that it was in order for a delegation at the Quinquennial Meeting on all questions which were to be decided by a vote, to record either a unanimous vote or a majority vote, or to remain neutral. Whenever a division was taken this vote was to be recorded by the President of the National Council.

Fräulein Honegger proposed, **Fröken Krog** seconded that the election of Officers be postponed until the afternoon Session. A division was taken (140 for 21 against). Carried.

Mrs. Creighton proposed, **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** seconded that the ballot papers should be given out in that room at 2.45. p. m. and returned at 3 o'clock. Carried by majority.

Corresponding Secretary's Report.

The **Corresponding Secretary** read the first part of her Quinquennial Report in German after copies in English, French and German had been distributed (the Report is given on p. 47). She intended to read the rest in English and French, but it was moved by **Mrs. Creighton** and seconded by **Miss Forchhammer** that the remainder of this report be read in silence by the delegates and that 15 minutes be allotted for this purpose during which time the windows might be opened.

Mrs. Creighton moved, **Miss Richards** seconded, supported by **Mme. Siegfried**:

"that this Report be adopted with appreciation of the admirable character of the report."

Carried unanimously.

Treasurer's Quinquennial Statement.

The **Treasurer** presented her report (the Report is given on p. 117).

Dr. Bäumer moved, **Mrs. Sewall** seconded, supported by **Mme. Siegfried**:

„Daß dieser Bericht angenommen wird mit dem Ausdruck unseres sehr warmen Dankes an die Schatzmeisterin für ihre große Arbeit.“

Moved by the **Rev. Anna Shaw**, seconded by **Mrs. Torrington**:

"that the Auditor's Report be adopted."

Carried unanimously.

New Quinquennial Contributors.

The names of new Quinquennial Contributors were proposed by the **Treasurer**, by **Frau Goldschmidt** and by **Mrs. Waller Barrett**. On a question by **Mrs. Sanford**, the President said that those who had already been Contributors need not be reaccepted. Only new names were to be brought before the Meeting.

Life Patron: Fröken Harriet Wedel-Yarlsberg (Norway);
 Quinquennial Contributors: Prof. Wylie, Miss Marion May, Miss
 Clarissa Williams. Mrs. Williard Ashton, Prof. Thurlburg
 (United States); Frau Henry Budge, Frau Emily Aharbarnell,
 Frau Dr. Troplowitz, Fräulein Anita Schneider, Frau Sarah
 Flemming, Frau Augusta Thomae, Frau Hedwig Heidmann, Frau
 Henni Lehmann (Germany); Fröken Ellen von Platen (Swe-
 den); Mrs. Creighton, Mrs D. McCowan, Miss Harvey, Mrs.
 Booth, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. J. Cargill, Miss Tolmie, Miss Clara
 Blackie (Gt. Britain and Ireland); Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Vickery,
 Mrs. Edward Bage, Mrs. Merifield (Australia); Mme. Alphen
 Salvador, Mme. Jules Siegfried, Mme. Paul de Schlumberger
 (France); Fräulein Hermine Egli (Switzerland); Fru Cecilie Lothe,
 Fru Anna Sjölie, Fru Jeremiassen, Fru Johanne Jacobsen, Fru
 Eleonore Cappelen, Fru Erika Mathiesen (Norway); Fru Freu-
 denthal (Finland); Dr. Anna Chabanoff (Russia).

Proposed by **Fräulein Dr. Bäumer** seconded by **Mrs. Waller Barrett**:

“That the ladies nominated be accepted as Quinquennial Contribu-
 tors of the International Council of Women.”

Carried unanimously.

Quinquennial Reports of National Councils.

The **President** explained that these reports had all been sent in to the Corresponding Secretary and that a limited number of copies had been printed and distributed. They were only proof copies. The Presidents of the different Councils or those representing the Presidents were asked to point out the chief facts in the reports. The time for each was limited to five minutes and the countries were called upon in order of their affiliation.

The Reports of National Councils were then presented as follows (the reports are given on p. 315):

United States—by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett,

Canada—by Mrs. Torrington,

Germany—by Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Bäumer,

Sweden—by Miss Ellen Terserus,

Gt. Britain—by Mrs. Creighton.

The Meeting then adjourned till 2.45 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Friday, May 8th, 1914 at 2.45 p.m.

Resolution re Election of Conveners.

The **President** moved that it be permitted to take resolution Nr. 14 on the Agenda at once, before the ballot papers were filled in.

Carried unanimously.

“That in Art. VI, 3, of the Constitution the words »by open vote« be omitted and that the rules which apply to the election of Officers should apply also to the election of Conveners of Standing Committees.

Qu'à l'Art. VI, § 3 des Statuts les mots »par élection publique« soient supprimés et que les règles valables pour l'élection des membres du Bureau s'appliquent également à l'élection des Présidentes des Commissions.

In dem Art. VI, § 3 der Satzung mögen die Worte »durch öffentliche Stimmabgabe« fortfallen und die Bestimmungen für die Wahl des engeren Vorstands mögen auch für die Wahl der Kommissionsvorsitzenden Anwendung finden.”

Moved by **Contessa Spalletti** and seconded by **Mrs. Bullock**:

“That this resolution be adopted and taken as applicable to this vote.”

Carried unanimously.

Distribution of Ballot Papers.

The ballot papers for the Election of Officers were supplied to the members of the International Council and after an interval for filling them up, they were collected by the Returning Officers.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the Morning Session were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and accepted.

Announcement.

Contessa Spalletti announced that Her Majesty the Queen of Italy had graciously consented to receive the General Officers (both those newly-elected as well as those actually serving) and Members of Executive at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Quirinal Palace.

Reports of National Councils.

The Quinquennial Reports of National Councils were then proceeded with. Reports were submitted for:

Denmark—by Fröken Henni Forchhammer,
Netherlands—by Mevrouw von Biema Hymans,
Australia—by Mrs. Henry Dobson,
Italy—by Mme. Dora Melegari,
France—by Mme. Jules Siegfried,
Switzerland—by Fräulein Honegger,
Austria—by Frau Daisy Minor,
Hungary—by Frau Augusta Rosenberg,
Norway—by Fröken Gina Krog,
Belgium—by Mlle. Léonie Lafontaine,
Serbia—by Mme. Popovitch,
Finland—by Frau Hallsten,
South Africa—by the Countess of Aberdeen.

Mrs. Edwin Gray moved and **Mejuffrouw Baelde** seconded:

“That the Quinquennial Reports from the National Councils be adopted.”

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by **Mrs. Creighton**, seconded by **Fröken Krog**:

“That the Meeting adjourn for 15 minutes and that the same be done every afternoon at 4.30, and that the Hotel have tea in readiness.”

Carried unanimously.

Result of Election of Officers.

After the interval **Frau Bensheimer**, **Mme. Duchêne** and **Fröken Hansen**, as Returning Officers, announced the result of the elections as follows:

<i>President</i> —H. E. the Countess of Aberdeen	172	votes
<i>1st. Vice-President</i> —Mme. Siegfried	133	„
<i>2nd. Vice-President</i> —Fröken Forchhammer	78	„
<i>3rd. Vice-President</i> —Mrs. Dobson	60	„
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i> —Miss Salomon	162	„
<i>Recording Secretary</i> —Mme. Alphen Salvador	98	„
<i>Treasurer</i> —Mrs. Sanford	162	„
<i>Hon. President</i> —Mrs. Sewall	133	„

Conveners of Standing Committees:

<i>Finance</i> —Mrs. Willoughby Cummings	164	„
<i>Press</i> —Miss Salomon	172	„
<i>Peace</i> —Mrs. Cadbury	88	„
<i>Laws</i> —Mej. Dr. van Dorp	99	„
<i>Suffrage</i> —Rev. Anna Shaw	172	„

<i>Equal Moral Standard</i> —Mme. Avril	174	votes
<i>Public Health</i> —Mme. Girard Mangin	161	„
<i>Education</i> —Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon	174	„
<i>Emigration</i> —Contessa Danieli Camozzi	153	„

The **President**: Before we proceed, ladies, will you allow me to say a few words of personal thanks and of explanation, because I feel that I ought to make it clear how I allowed myself to be renominated. I have to thank you very heartily for the great honour you have done me in re-electing me for a fourth quinquennial term. I must admit it had been my hope at this Council Meeting to have transferred the privileges and responsibilities which have been mine for so long to a woman of another nationality, and it was only at the Hague, when the members of the Executive unanimously asked me to allow myself to be renominated, saying that there were reasons why this should be done in the interests of the Council, that I agreed to leave this in their hands and in yours.* My family were rather anxious that I should give up this office, but I accepted your gratifying re-nomination with Lord Aberdeen's fullest concurrence and best wishes. Will you accept my best thanks and the expression of my deep gratitude for your affection and confidence; with the assurance of help that my colleagues have given me I can promise you that I shall do my utmost to serve the best interests of the Council."

* The letter alluded to is here given, together with the Presidents reply:
 "Dear Lady Aberdeen,

We, the undersigned, desire to express to you our sincere appreciation of your devoted services on behalf of the International Council of Women since you have held the office of President. We realise that, while you have many important duties in addition to those entailed by this office, you have given us so freely your time and thought and interest that you have made us feel as though no other duties claimed your attention. Therefore we are fully conscious that we ask a great deal when we urge you to allow us to nominate you again as our honoured and beloved leader for a further quinquennial period."

"Nous, les sous-signées, désirons vous faire savoir comment nous apprécions vos services dévouées pour le Conseil International de Femmes depuis que vous avez tenu la position de Présidente. Nous reconnaissons, quoique vous avez tant de devoirs très importants aussi bien que ceux qui impose cette position, vous avez donné si généreusement votre temps, vos pensées et votre intérêt, qu'enfin nous avons arrivé à penser qu'il n'y avait pas d'autres obligations demandant votre attention. Nous réalisons alors que nous demandons beaucoup quand nous vous pressons de nous permettre vous proposer encore une fois comme notre chef vénéré et bien-aimé pour une autre période quinquennale."

Mme. Siegfried: "Je tiens à vous exprimer toute ma reconnaissance pour les voix que vous m'avez données et cet honneur que vous avez fait à mon Conseil et à mon pays. Je vous remercie de tout mon coeur. Je sens combien est grande la responsabilité. Pour ma part je travaillerai de tout mon coeur et je tâcherai de comprendre la beauté du mot "International". Du moment que nous faisons partie de cette grande association du Conseil International nous avons des devoirs de coeur et de fraternité mutuels qui doivent tracer à ceux qui nous succéderont la route à suivre."

Fru Tybjerg: "I am so sorry to say that Miss Forchhammer is not here at present to accept the great honour you have done her, but I want to thank you on behalf of my Council."

Mrs. Dobson: "I am absolutely overwhelmed by the fact that you have honoured me so far as to elect me. I feel deeply honoured and I can only say that I will do my best to fulfil the duties of my post, though I fear I am not adequate to them."

"Hochverehrte Lady Aberdeen!

Wir, die Unterzeichneten, haben den Wunsch, Ihnen unsere aufrichtige Anerkennung für die aufopfernden Dienste auszudrücken, die Sie dem Internationalen Bund von jeher in ihrer Eigenschaft als Präsidentin geleistet haben. Sie haben trotz der vielen wichtigen Pflichten, die Sie neben denen, die Ihnen dieses Amt auferlegt, erfüllen, uns in so reichem Maße Ihre Zeit, Ihr Denken und Ihr Interesse gewidmet, daß wir ganz unter dem Eindrucke standen, es würden von Ihnen keine weiteren Pflichten beansprucht. Wir sind uns deshalb völlig bewußt, daß wir einen großen Anspruch an Sie stellen, wenn wir Sie bitten, uns die Erlaubnis zu erteilen, daß wir Sie von neuem zu unserer geehrten und geliebten Führerin für einen weiteren Zeitraum von fünf Jahren vorschlagen dürfen.

- (gez.) *Kate Waller Barrett*,
 „ *Rosaline Torrington*, im Namen des Nationalbundes von Kanada.
 „ *Getrud Bäumer* (Deutschland)
 „ *Eva Upmark* (Schweden)
 „ *Edith Bright* (Großbritannien und Irland)
 „ *Henni Forchhammer* (Dänemark)
 „ *H. van Biema Hymans* (Niederlande)
 „ *Emily Dobson* (Australien: N. S. Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland; W. Australien)
 „ *Beatrice Betts Melegari* (Italien)
 „ *Julie Siegfried* (Frankreich)
 „ auf Ersuchen namens
 Signora de Sala (Argentinien)
 „ *P. Chaponniere-Chaix* (Schweiz)

Frl. Dr. Salomon: "Wenn ich das Amt der korrespondierenden Schriftführerin zum zweiten Mal aus Ihren Händen empfangen, dann nehme ich es vor allen Dingen an, weil ich glaube, daß ich die Schwierigkeiten, die in dem Amt liegen, in einer nächsten Periode besser überwinden und Ihnen besser werden dienen können als in der vergangenen. Ich habe den Eindruck gewonnen, daß man eigentlich das, was man für diese Arbeit braucht, erst langsam zu begreifen anfängt, wenn man jahrelang daran mitgearbeitet hat.

Permettez-moi d'exprimer aujourd'hui que je n'avais aucun sentiment que ce de peur quand je fus élue comme Secrétaire à Toronto et que je croyais à ce temps que j'allais rendre un grand sacrifice au Conseil international. Maintenant je sais que c'était une profonde erreur, que j'ai gagné et reçu beaucoup plus que ce que j'ai donné ou sacrifié.

Now let me just wind up with an English word. When I came back from Toronto, I had made something like an invisible calendar, looking forward to the day when the 60 months would come to an end. However, I very soon forgot about that calendar, and I suppose it was because the work for the I.C.W. became part of my life. That fact would of course not justify my continuing the work. But I think I stand before you with

-
- (gez.) *Marianne Hainisch* (Österreich)
 „ *Countess Albert Apponyi* (Ungarn)
 „ Für *Frl. Gina Krog*
 Ella Anker (Norwegen)
 „ *Leonie la Fontaine* (Belgien)
 „ *Edla Freudenthal* (Finland)
 „ *J. Malinoff* durch H. S. S. (Bulgarien)
 „ *Hélène Griva*
 durch H. S. S. (Griechenland)."

Lady Aberdeen's reply: "I have received a letter which really absolutely overwhelms me. My dear friends and fellow-workers, you the representatives of our various Councils, ask me to give you leave to re-nominate me as President during the succeeding Quinquennial period. Now ever since some of the Councils have approached me asking for my consent to their re-nomination, I have had the matter much in my thoughts.

My own strong wish and hope was that I should have the pleasure of handing over the responsibilities of this honourable office with which you have entrusted me so long to a lady of another nationality — and perhaps my family were disposed to look forward to the coming Quinquennial as the termination of my Council responsibilities. Subsequent consideration

a very clear conscience, because during these five years I have every single day literally done what I could for the Council. In spite of all my shortcomings, which I realise better than anyone else could, I have worked not only with my hands and my brain, but with my heart and soul, and it is this spirit which I offer to you again, and in this sense I accept the office you give me as a sacred trust and responsibility."

Mrs. Sanford: "I thank you with all my heart."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall: "It is said to be a physical fact that every seven years at least each one of us is born again, we have experienced a change of every atom that is in us. However correct that may be, having worked for this Council for 27 years, and within it for 26 years, I feel quite sure that those particular portions of my structure physically and spiritually involved in the work from the beginning have experienced no change but the change of growth. I thank you for continuing this privilege to me of working with that body of women which stands with its face towards a new world — as new to the spiritual world of today as the world on the other side of the Atlantic was new for those on this side before Columbus ever made his voyage. It is that new world towards which my heart longs and yearns — that land in which we shall meet conscious of our natural relationship — that world in which it is to be hoped we shall find the Golden Rule can be practically followed. I feel it a great privilege also to belong to that group of this Council which within the Council represent no country.

made me decide to submit the question of whether I should accept re-nomination or not to you, the Executive, Lord Aberdeen entirely acquiescing in my decision. You have now anticipated my action, and I can only say that the expression of your unanimous wish seems to leave me from a constitutional and democratic point of view but little choice. I therefore accept your decision humbly, gratefully, and desiring to place whatever experience I have gained during these 20 years of Council work entirely at your disposal.

Whether you are right is another matter — I could point out many drawbacks in your present President from personal knowledge of the same, in spite of what you so kindly say to the contrary.

I have never been able to visit the Councils as I wished, and the claims of my husband's present position have compelled me to throw many of my duties on my fellow Officers. If it were not for them I could not have continued as President."

We stand for internationalism, for the expansion of which this body was originally created, and which I believe it will secure. It will be seen in a world that is just and righteous, a land which includes the world and all its races."

Rev. Anna Shaw: "I am asked to express the thanks and the appreciation of all the Conveners of Standing Committees for your generous support of us, the thanks of those who have been re-elected and for the promise of the support which we find in your vote, because we realise that no body of women have a right to elect Officers without recognising their obligation to support them in the work they have to do. So we take in your vote your pledge to support the various departments of work. I ask that your will suggest to us during the coming years anything by which we can do our work better and anything by which we can serve the association."

Mrs. Barret moved and **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** seconded:

"That a telegram should be sent to Lords Aberdeen from the Council informing him of Lady Aberdeen's election."

Carried unanimously.

The telegram said:

"The International Council of Women meeting in Rome rejoice to intimate that Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen has been again elected President with full vote for the next Quinquennial Period. They thank Lord Aberdeen for his message of greeting and encouragement for the high aims of the Council."*

The Meeting then terminated.

* In answer to this message a telegram was received from Lord Aberdeen:

"Absolutely delighted with message so charmingly expressed. Please accept and present to the Council my sincere gratitude."

SECOND BUSINESS MEETING OF THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

MORNING SESSION,

Saturday, May 9th, 1914, at 9 a. m.

The **COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN** in the Chair.

Minutes of last Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and signed.

Representation of Bulgaria.

The **President** announced that the Bulgarian Council, who had not been represented on the previous day, had sent **Mme. Risoff**, wife of the Bulgarian Minister at Rome, as their representative.

Mme. Risoff presented greetings from the National Council of Women of Bulgaria.

Reports of Hon. Vice-Presidents.

Mme. Chabanoff, Hon. Vice-President for Russia, presented her report (the report is given on p. 390).

The **President** intimated that there were also Reports from Turkey, from **Selma Hanum Riza**, and from **Mrs. Hopkins**, correspondent in Egypt. These would be printed with the Council Reports (the reports are given on p. 391—398).

On the invitation of the President, **Mme. Avril**, in the name of the newly formed Council of Portugal who had asked her to represent them, read a letter from the Secretary of that Council, **Mme. Maria Clara Correia Alves**. She communicated

a telegram saying that the Council had received official recognition by their Government and that the Council could now formally ask for affiliation.

Frau Hainisch moved, **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** seconded:

«Que l'affiliation du Conseil national des Femmes du Portugal soit acceptée à condition que sa constitution soit conforme à la constitution du Conseil International.»

Carried by acclamation.

Roll Call.

The Roll-call was then taken.

Quinquennial reports of the Standing Committees.

Finance Committee.

Miss Hertz, as proxy for Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, presented the Report of the Finance Committee (the report is given on p. 404).

Report of Discussion from the Stenographer's Notes*.

Miss Hertz after presenting the report said: "The privileges we profess to offer to our Patrons and quinquennial Contributors ought to be real privileges. We say that if they will support us with their money, we will admit them to our Meetings, we will allow them to take part in our debates and we will give them our publications; yet, how are we carrying out this promise made? I am afraid not altogether. I want to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the arrangements made for the delegates are exceedingly good everywhere, and we have our privileges. We have found seats — but where are the outsiders? They are seated where they can neither see nor hear. I think it is a matter for the serious consideration of the Executive that when arrangements are being made for these meetings the just demand that can be made by each subscriber should be considered as well as that of the delegates. We are growing a very large body of women and it is difficult to find accommodation for every one, but unless it can be done I do not feel we are quite justified in making the promises that we do. If we wish to interest the contributors we must give those who wish to join at least a fair chance."

* Compare also discussion of Resolution re Art IV of Constitution for which see page 191.

Frl. Dr. Salomon: "May I just ask Miss Hertz if I understood her aright. We have reserved special seats in the hall for the Patrons and Contributors and give them special cards."

Miss Hertz: "I suppose that would mean that another time we ought to try to get a better hall."

Mrs. Waller Barrett: "I agree heartily with Miss Hertz. Our Patrons can be made immensely strong in the matter of propaganda, but we must have some means of interesting them and keeping them in touch with the work. I appreciate the difficulty in making arrangements and carrying out the promises of the Council to these persons. It seems to me we might get some arrangement for the Quinquennial Contributors and Patrons to sit with the delegates of their country; it would be a very good thing."

Mrs. Creighton: "I believe I have the privilege of speaking in a democratic Council, and I feel that this suggestion gives an importance to money which a democratic Council ought not to give. Really it amounts to this — making good seats procurable by payment — which seems to me opposed to every idea of our Conference. If we women care enough for the Council, I think we ought to be able to get the necessary money without offering privileges to people or by asking wealthy people to come and help us because of the privileges we shall give them; I believe that if the wealthy people will help up with their pounds and the poor with their pence we can get it, but I do not think that people should have special privileges given them for money."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Auch wir vom Deutschen Bund sind ganz der Meinung, die Mrs. Creighton hier vertreten hat: daß wir durchaus nicht wünschen, daß die Rechte der Delegierten so zu sagen erkaufte werden können, und daß wir von unsern aus Deutschland kommenden Contributors überzeugt sind, daß sie aus Interesse für den Frauenweltbund ihren Beitrag gegeben haben und gar nicht beanspruchen, dafür irgend welche besonderen Rechte zu bekommen. Ich möchte auch aufs stärkste dem Antrag widersprechen, daß in dieser Weise die fünfjährigen Beitragenden nun beinahe die Rechte der Delegierten bekommen."

Mrs. Sewall: "This takes us back to a long old question and I feel that my conscience obliges me to correct what I believe is an entirely false impression of the intention in securing Pa-

trons for this Council. It was never understood that we should get the money of a few rich women to buy a privilege. Certain pledges are made in our written and public statements, and while I have not the slightest feeling that anyone does not mean to live up to them, no provision has been made to fulfil them. The women are spoken of as rich women; the larger number of life patrons were secured through me — they were not rich women. Many a noble woman in professional life made a sacrifice in order that she might support this work, and without the help of the Patrons of that time the work could not have gone forward. I support very heartily all that Miss Hertz said and all that the President of the American Council said. Let us disabuse ourselves of the idea that we are buying a right for ourselves. We must bear in mind that our life members have the support of the whole National Council behind them. Must we not trust our National Councils to have some conception of the dignity and national value of women."

Mrs. Sanford: "I want to support what Mrs. Sewall has said."

Moved by **Mrs. Sanford**, seconded by **Mrs. Cadbury**:

"That the Report of the Finance Committee be adopted."

Carried unanimously.

Press Committee.

Frl. Dr. Salomon, as Proxy for Mejuffrouw Naber, presented the Report of the Press Committee (see p. 406). In connection with it and in the name of the Committee she reported the following decisions of the Committee about their methods of work:

1. Die Kommission spricht die Ansicht aus, daß es die erste und vornehmste Aufgabe ihrer Mitglieder ist, die Zeitungen ihres Landes mit Nachrichten über die Arbeiten des Internationalen Bundes und seine Fortschritte zu versorgen.

2. Jedes Mitglied der Kommission soll das Recht haben, jedes andere Mitglied um genaue und umgehende Information zu bitten, falls die Zeitungen in ihrem eigenen Lande zweifelhafte Darstellungen über Dinge geben, die in andern Ländern passiert sind. Sie sollen am Schlusse des Jahres mitteilen, wie oft sie die Mitglieder der Pressekommission mit solchen Auskünften in Anspruch genommen haben.

3. Jedes Mitglied der Kommission ist dafür verantwortlich, daß an alle andern Mitglieder der Kommission regelmäßig das offizielle Organ ihres Bundes geschickt wird, wo eins besteht, und außerdem der Jahresbericht. Es wird als unerfüllte Pflicht eines Mitgliedes der Kommission betrachtet werden, wenn das nicht geschieht.

4. Die Mitglieder werden gebeten, die Präsidentinnen ihrer Nationalbunde zu veranlassen, den Jahresbericht des Internationalen Bundes den sämtlichen Mitgliedern ihres Bundes bekannt zu machen und für seine Verbreitung zu sorgen.

Proposed by **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans**, seconded by **Frl. Honegger**:

"That the Report of the Press Committee be adopted".

Carried unanimously.

Committee on Peace and Arbitration.

Mrs. Sewall presented the Report of the Committee on Peace and Arbitration (the report is given on p. 408).

Extract from the Stenographer's Notes.

Mrs. Sewall: "With the approval of the President I use this opportunity of making an appeal to all of the representatives of the National Councils here in connection with this work assigned to us. Those of you who read our reports, know that last year our Committee asked the Executive to authorise its Convener to prepare a general survey of the work with regard to peace. This work has been done and I understand we have sufficient time before us to have all the work that has been done improved and supplemented. The book will be presented in typewritten form to the Officers before it is printed, so that it will be official. I beg the Presidents of all Councils present to realise that this book will put before the world the attitude of women of your country on this great subject. If you wish them adequately represented, it is important that you interest them in the matter and see that the member from your Council preparing this work does her section adequately".

Miss American: "An American delegate begs me to announce that we have determined to send a communication to the women of Mexico, asking them to act with us towards keeping peace between them and the United States".

Moved by **Mrs. Cadbury**, seconded by **Mme. Siegfried**:

"That the report of the Peace Committee be adopted".

Carried nem. con.

Committee on Laws Concerning the legal position of Women.

Frl. Dr. Salomon presented the Report of the Committee on Laws concerning the Legal Position of Women (the

Report is given on p. 416) and explained that the President, after the death of Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast, Convener of the Committee, had thought it wiser not to appoint a new Convener before the forthcoming elections at the Quinquennial Meeting, and she had therefore instructed the Corresponding Secretary to compile the quinquennial report of the Committee.

Extract from the Stenographers' Notes:

Frl. Dr. Salomon: „Die Kommission hat in ihrer Sitzung die Ansicht ausgesprochen, daß ihre Arbeit sich in Zukunft beschränken soll auf die Stellung der Frau unter dem Civilrecht und unter dem Strafrecht. Es soll dadurch eine Abgrenzung vorgenommen werden, einmal gegenüber der Erziehungskommission, die die gesetzliche Stellung des Kindes mitbehandelt; weiter gegenüber der Kommission für das Stimmrecht und die öffentlichen Rechte der Frau“.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer proposed and **Mme. Chaponnière** seconded:

“That the report of the Lars Committee be adopted”.

Carried unanimously.

Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship.

Miss Shaw presented the Report of the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship (the report is given on p. 426).

Extract from the Stenographers' Notes:

Rev. Anna Shaw: “One action taken in our Meeting on Friday was to reconfirm the resolution passed at the Hague and ask that a misunderstanding should be corrected in placing the resolution upon the Agenda. The request was granted by the Executive. At the Hague we understood that it was to be placed on the agenda, but we did not state this expressly and the mistake lies with us. Now it has been properly placed there.

Three lists have been sent out during this period to the various Councils, one of which had to do with the Suffrage of each nation. The second list was in regard to the effect of marriage upon women in the different nations. Marriage is considered as one of the crimes which may unfit a woman for certain positions in life. So we have tried to find out how women may be unfitted by marriage. The third is on the effect of Women's Suffrage on the economic status of women; whether Suffrage has affected the standing of women or not.”

Froken Terserus moved, **Mrs. Dobson** seconded:

“That the report of the Suffrage Committee be adopted provisionally on confirmation of the statement regarding the granting of Suffrage in Iceland.

Carried unanimously.

Committee on Equal Moral Standard and
Traffic in Women.

Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix presented the Report of the Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women (the Report is given on p. 434).

Frau Rosenberg moved, **Mlle. La Fontaine** seconded:

“That the report be adopted”.

Carried unanimously.

Resolution on International Protection
of Birds.

By request of **Fru Ullner**, delegate, who was compelled to leave on account of health, it was moved by **Miss American**, seconded by **Mrs. Hamilton** and supported by **Coun-
tess Ruuth**:

“That Resolution 37 on the Agenda be considered at this point”.

Carried unanimously.

“Where any species of bird is protected in any one country of the world, it should receive similar protection in all countries and that the National Councils of Women of the world be asked to place this resolution before the legislators of their respective countries in Parliament assembled for enactment”.

Report of Discussion on above Resolution
from Stenographers' Notes.

Fru Ullner: „Chez nous il y a des terrains qui sont tout à fait gardés en faveur des oiseaux. Dans ces parcs là on a élevé des oiseaux dont on croyait l'espèce perdu pour jamais. Lorsque dernièrement dans ce même parc, il est venu un oiseau de proie et ces oiseaux là ont tué tous ces petits oiseaux qu'on avait élevé. Il serait très dangereux de faire une loi égale pour tous les pays.”

Miss American: “It is futile to have the protection in one country if we do not have the protection in all countries. I hope you will pass this resolution.”

Mevrouw de Jonk van Beek en Donk: "Of course I quite agree with the general idea of the resolution; of course protecting birds is a beautiful thing, but I think there is something more. I think it is a question of agriculture too, and you must realise that the conditions of agriculture in different parts of the world may be quite different. The same bird may be very useful in one country and not in another. Therefore it would not do to have the same rule all over the world."

Miss Richards: "As I understood it Fru Ullners proposal is to take out the word "similar" from this resolution. The habits of birds are the same everywhere. If they are the same, it seems to me that it is evident that only such birds would be legislated with regard to as did not interfere with agriculture, and hence if we take out the word "similar" from this resolution it loses its entire point."

Mrs. Creighton proposed to amend the resolution as follows:

„That the National Councils do all in their power to secure the protection of all harmless birds in their several countries and to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds for purposes of dress and adornment“.

Miss American: "If the motion should pass that we secure the legislation to protect birds in our own country it would be futile. We have our birds of paradise in our country, for example, so we ought to see that birds are not brought into our country from other lands."

Mrs. Creighton: "I have purposely left this matter a little vague, because we are dealing with a world-wide question. If you will think for a moment you will see that "to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds for purposes of dress and adornment" covers all that we have to do."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich möchte ein Amendement vorschlagen, das ausdrückt, „auch durch gesetzgeberische Maßnahmen.“ In dem ursprünglichen Antrag ist der Akzent gelegt auf den Gesetzgeber. Wenn wir in den zweiten Teil aufnehmen die Worte „auch durch gesetzgeberische Maßnahmen zu verhindern“, dann ist das, was der Antrag im Grunde meint, getroffen.“

Miss American: "If that is an amendment, I should like to second it."

Mrs. Creighton: "I am a little doubtful about incorporating that, because it will be some time before we can get the laws."

Frl. Dr. Salomon: "May I call Mrs. Creighton's attention to the fact that five years ago we accepted a resolution very much to this effect. I therefore think that if we want to go a step further we should now say that we want a law."

The President: "A bill in England has passed its second reading, but there is now desperate opposition on the part of the traders."

Miss American: "I do not see how we can omit these words at all, if the resolutions must only be changed verbally."

Mrs. Creighton: "Then we will put in "to secure legislation to prevent the destruction."

The amended resolution was then put to the Meeting as follows:

"That the National Councils do all in their power to secure the protection of all harmless birds in their several countries and to secure legislation to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds for purposes of dress and adornment.

Que les Conseils nationaux emploient toute leur influence dans leurs pays respectifs à assurer la protection de tous les oiseaux inoffensifs, et qu'ils cherchent à obtenir des lois défendant la destruction de ces beaux oiseaux uniquement destinés à la mode et à l'ornementation.

Die Nationalbunde mögen tun, was in ihren Kräften steht, um den Schutz aller harmlosen Vögel in den verschiedenen Ländern zu sichern, und um eine Gesetzgebung zu sichern, die die Zerstörung von schönen Vögeln für die Zwecke der Kleidung und des Schmuckes verhindert".

Proposed by **Mrs. Creighton**, seconded by **Mevrouw de Jonk van Beek en Donk Kluyver** and carried unanimously.

The Council decided to telegraph this resolution to the supporters of the Plumage Bill at present before the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Meeting then terminated.

THIRD BUSINESS MEETING OF THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

MORNING SESSION,

Monday, May 11th, at 9 a.m.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

Minutes of last Meeting.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and signed.

Question re Invitations to other International Associations.

On a question by **Frl. Honegger** respecting a newspaper notice that the Suffrage Associations had not been invited to take part in the Quinquennial Meetings, the **President** explained that the question of inviting representatives of International Societies had already several times been before the Council and had been remitted to the Executive. After consideration it was decided at the Hague, not to send invitations to any International Societies at all. They were so numerous that the time occupied even in receiving greetings at a meeting would form a serious encroachment on the time available for the work of the Council.

Rev. Anna Shaw said, she had explained the position taken up by the I.C.W. to the President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. When that lady understood the resolution that was passed at the Hague it was quite satisfactory to her and she withdrew all such requests for fraternal delegates.

Roll Call.

The roll-call was then taken.

Committee on Public Health.

Mrs. Edwin Gray presented the report of the Committee on Public Health for the Countess of Aberdeen, Convener. (the report is given on p. 438).

Moved by **Miss American** seconded by **Frau Hainisch**

"That the Public Health Report be adopted".

Carried unanimously.

Committee on Education.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon presented the Report of the Education Committee (the report is given on p. 439).

Mrs. Waller Barrett moved, **Mejuffrouw Baelde** seconded, **Frk. Forchhammer**, **Mrs. Watt** and **Prof. Wiley** supported:

"That the Education Report be adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Committee on Emigration and Immigration.

Contessa Danieli Camozzi presented the report of the Committee on Emigration and Immigration (the report is given on p. 447).

Extract from the Stenographer's Notes:

Frl. Pappenheim: "Ich möchte zur Arbeit der Kommission hinzufügen, daß Deutschland in Stockholm die Aufgabe übernommen hat, die Gesetzgebung zu studieren. Gräfin Groeben hat einen ausführlichen Bericht gegeben und eine Gesetzessammlung gemacht, die durchzustudieren eine große Arbeit war. Ich möchte bitten, daß in diesen Bericht eine so unendliche große und wichtige Arbeit doch aufgenommen wird. Es ist das Studium der Gesetze über die Aus- und Einwanderung so wichtig, daß ein Auszug aus der Arbeit zur Kenntnis aller Nationen gebracht werden sollte. So wäre aus dem Studium eine praktische Arbeit geworden, das hätten wir aufs äußerste gewünscht. Es ist bedauerlich, daß Gräfin Groeben bei dieser Sitzung nicht anwesend war und daß ihre Arbeit sozusagen ins Wasser gefallen war. Ich hoffe, daß diese außerordentlich wichtige und sehr gewissenhafte Arbeit doch ausgenutzt wird."

Mrs. Sewall moved and **Mme. Siegfried** seconded:

"That the Emigration and Immigration Report be adopted".

Carried unanimously.

Announcement of Reception by H. M. the Queen
Mother.

Contessa Spalletti announced that Her Majesty the Queen Mother had graciously consented to receive in audience the Executive Committee on Saturday, 16th at 3.30 p. m. at her Palace; also to give a Garden Party to all members of the Quinquennial Council Sessions on Monday 18th at about 4 o'clock.

Resolution re Life Members and Subscribers.

The **President** in the name of the Executive asked:

"that permission be given to withdraw the first section of resolution 13: "That the wording of Art. IV, 3 of the Constitution be changed as follows:

3. Any person whose name is approved by the Council of her own nation, where one exists, may become a Life Member of this Council upon the payment of forty pounds (200 dollars). All such life members may be present at meetings of the Council, and may take part in the proceedings, but may not vote. They shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary publications printed and distributed by the Councils".

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers'
Notes.*

Mrs. Sanford: "I move that we accept that which has already been passed by the Executive — that we still keep No. 3 of Article IV of the Constitution in regard to the matter of Life Patrons and Quinquennial Contributors. The reason why I should advise you to keep to the word "Life Patron" is because we do not always want to have only women as contributors to our cause. We want to have the men who are now beginning to be so much interested in what we are doing and we could hardly ask them to be "members." In the past we have had sixty life patrons and these contributors have been the support of the Council. Therefore I feel it would be unfair to them to change their name to life members, as it was as life patrons that they became part of our body. Then with regard to Quinquennial Contributors, it is not money I would urge as a reason why we should keep them, it is the personal touch. Therefore ladies, I beg you to leave us as we are. I assure you that the burden of finance is a heavy one."

* Compare also Discussion of Report of Finance Committee, see page 181.

Miss Hertz: "I want to explain that I am here to second Mrs. Sanford's motion as Convener of the Finance Committee and not as an individual. The majority of the Finance Committee are in favour of withdrawing this proposal; they wish to urge that the constitution should remain in force for another quinquennial period. There are certain modifications that some of them would like to see introduced, but as these modifications would not be in order without due notice on the Agenda, they had to waive their wishes in this respect at the present moment. There will be opportunities during the quinquennial period to make slight modifications if the Executive allows. All that I have to do now is to say that I second this resolution."

Fru Backer: "I wish very much to move a resolution against the proposal on the Agenda. If this proposal is passed, the life patrons will be called life "members" and the quinquennial contributors will disappear entirely. For some people it seems to be a little more democratic perhaps to call "life patrons" "life members", but in reality and according to the spirit of our constitution they ought to be regarded as patrons, as a kind of social support to the International Council of Women. Instead of the quinquennial contributors the I.C.W. should in the future only accept subscribers of one pound and upwards. But I think more of the quinquennial contributors even if they are not so numerous as annual subscribers at present. It is a great thing to be able to support the great work in reality, the Christian ideals and the new thoughts."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich möchte beantragen, daß der Antrag, so wie er auf der Tagesordnung steht, angenommen wird. Was zunächst den Ausdruck „Patron“ betrifft, für den wir den Ausdruck "Life Member" einsetzen möchten, so gaube ich, daß der Antrag, den Ausdruck zu ändern, aus dem Gefühl hervorgegangen ist, daß wir ein Interesse voraussetzen, das dem Interesse eines Mitglieds entspricht. Dieses Gefühl wird stärker bezeichnet durch Life Member. Die Mitglieder, die von dem rechten Geist durchdrungen sind, werden nicht den Wunsch haben, eine Institution zu haben, die wir „Gönner“ nennen, die wir aus allen deutschen Organisationen beseitigen. Wir haben sie noch in den eigentlichen Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen, aber nicht in den sozialen. Ich glaube, es entspricht nicht dem Geist

des Councils, wenn wir diesen Ausdruck beibehalten, und wenn wir den fünfjährigen Mitgliedern das Recht geben, sich an den Diskussionen zu beteiligen, das sonst nur zehn Mitgliedern jedes Council gegeben werden kann.“

Mrs. Creighton: „Dr. Bäumer and I agree on this principle, but if I may say so, the principle is not put here at all. We neither of us like Life Patrons very much, but if we accept No. 3 on the Agenda we only change their names to life members, and we give them the same privileges, so that Dr. Bäumer, I maintain, does not get what she wants by abiding by the motion on the agenda.“

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich weiß, daß die Life Members das Recht der Beteiligung an der Diskussion behalten. Aber dies können wir nicht ändern; da sie als life members gewählt sind und dieses Recht lebenslänglich bekommen haben, so kann es ihnen nicht entzogen werden. Aber das Recht der fünfjährigen Mitglieder erlischt nach jeder fünfjährigen Periode und braucht nicht erneuert zu werden.“

The motion to withdraw the resolution was then put and carried by a majority.

Proposed by **Frl. Dr. Bäumer**, seconded by **Mevrouw Boddaert** that the second part of the resolution be adopted:

4. Any person approved by the Council of her own nation, where one exists, may become an Annual Subscriber of this Council, and an Annual Subscriber of one pound or upwards shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary publications printed and distributed by the Council and a ticket for the Meetings of the Council.

4. Toute personne dont le nom sera agréé par le Conseil national de son propre pays, peut devenir souscripteur annuel. Tout souscripteur versant annuellement une somme de 25 frs. ou plus recevra gratuitement toutes les publications régulières du C.I.F. ainsi qu'un billet d'entrée pour les Assemblées du Conseil.

4. Jede Persönlichkeit, die von dem Nationalbund ihres Landes — sofern ein solcher besteht — genehmigt ist, kann durch Zahlung eines Jahresbeitrags unterstützendes Mitglied des I.F.B. werden. Unterstützende Mitglieder, die 20 Mark jährlich oder mehr zahlen, haben Anrecht auf kostenfreie Zusendung aller vom I.F.B. herausgegebenen und verbreiteten, regelmäßig erscheinenden Schriften und auf eine Eintrittskarte zu den Sitzungen des Bundes“.

Carried. Frau Hainisch dissenting.

The Meeting then adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Monday May 11th 1914, at 3 p. m.

Resolution on Standing Orders for Standing Committees.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer moved, **Mrs. Creighton** seconded:

"That without discussion, the draft of the Standing Orders for the International Committees be accepted by the Council, as amended by the Meeting of Conveners and Presidents, and passed by the Executive."

On a question by **Frl. Honegger** the amendments to the draft were read and explained by the **Corresponding Secretary** (the Standing Orders as accepted will be found on p. 500).

The motion was then put to the Meeting from the Chair and carried unanimously.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous Session were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and signed.

Resolutions to Limit Number of Resolutions.

The **President** in the name of the Executive asked that permission be given to withdraw the following resolution:

"That a plan be arranged to give power to the Executive to limit the number of resolutions which may be sent to the Executive or Council by a National Council or a Standing Committee, and also to give power to the Executive to select which of the proposed resolutions, as the most important, shall be brought forward on the Agenda of the Quinquennial Meetings."

Extract from the Stenographers' Notes.

The **President**: "I am afraid we must make an admission; this resolution was passed at the Hague but it was intended that the Executive should go into this matter and prepare some plan for submission to the Council. We had not time to deal with this at the Executive, so this comes to the Council without really having been prepared. It would be a difficult thing to go into the matter here. We have a rule which seems pretty well to give us the power, if we like to use it:

If a two-thirds majority of the International Executive deem any resolution sent in by the National Councils unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the Agenda.

That really gives us the power and I ask the Council if it is not better to tell the Executive to make use of this rule."

This was unanimously agreed upon.

Mevrouw van Biema Hymans proposed, **Mrs. Sewall** seconded the amendment on the agenda as a substantive resolution:

"That a list of those resolutions which have been excluded from the Agenda by the Executive on account of minor importance be reported to the Council.

Le Comité Exécutif a le devoir de présenter au Conseil une liste des vœux qui ont été exclus par lui du programme à cause de leur moindre importance.

Der Vorstand soll der Generalversammlung eine Liste der Anträge vorlegen, die er als weniger wichtig nicht in die Tagesordnung aufnimmt."

On a division being taken 107 were in favour, 62 against. Carried by a majority.

Resolution on Additional Annual Contributions from the National Councils.

Mrs. Creighton moved, **Mrs. Huestis** seconded:

"That the International Council of Women, realising the absolute necessity of increased funds for the work of the Council, is strongly of opinion that an annual contribution, in addition to the uniform fee, should be given by each of the National Councils, and while urging this upon the affiliated Councils, they recommend that it be left to each National Council to arrange how such sum should be raised.

Le Conseil international, comprenant l'absolue nécessité en vue de son travail, d'augmenter les ressources dont il dispose, insiste fortement, auprès des Conseils affiliés, sur l'urgence pour chacun d'eux d'ajouter à sa contribution statutaire une contribution annuelle supplémentaire; la forme qui devra prendre cette contribution étant laissée à la discrétion de chaque Conseil.

Der I.F.B. spricht in Erkenntnis der zwingenden Notwendigkeit höherer Einnahmen für die Arbeit des Bundes mit aller Entschiedenheit die Meinung aus, daß von allen Nationalbunden neben dem gleichförmigen Beitrag eine jährliche Beisteuer geleistet werden sollte. Während er den Nationalbunden diese Tatsache mit allem Nachdruck nahelegt, empfiehlt er, es jedem einzelnen Bund zu überlassen, wie solche Beisteuer von ihm aufgebracht werden kann."

This was discussed together with an amendment proposed by **Frau Bensheimer**, seconded by **Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix**:

"That after the words "annual contributions" the clause be added "amounting to at least 5% of the sum raised by annual subscriptions."

Report of the Discussion from the Stenographers'
Notes.

Mrs. Creighton: "The British Council came to the conclusion that any uniform collection in addition to the present fee would not be fair to the smaller countries. But all alike we feel the need of contributing as much as we can towards the expenses of the International, and we consider that all alike are becoming interested in the work of the International Council of Women. We feel the necessity of pleading before the different branches of our Council. I myself during the last winter spoke at several branch Meetings and we do not have collections as a rule, but we took the opportunity of asking for a special collection for the International at these Meetings and it gave us an opportunity of saying a few words about the International. I think that money may easily be collected in this way without anybody feeling difficulty and this helps to create a kindly feeling much more than by increasing fees. I feel that we ought to try to get them to care by asking them for direct contributions to the International besides the affiliation fee; that is the best way of producing the right feeling towards the International."

Frau Bensheimer: „Wir haben schon im vergangenen Jahre durchgeführt, daß jeder der 280 angeschlossenen Vereine im Jahr 1 M. extra gibt für den Internationalen Bund und jeder der 55 angeschlossenen Verbände 2 M. Dadurch war es möglich, dem Internationalen Frauenbund eine Zuwendung zu machen, die etwa 5 % der Einnahmen, die wir selbst haben, entspricht. Wir stehen auf dem Standpunkt, daß es nicht das Richtige ist, die Ordnung einer Geldfrage der Noblesse der einzelnen Länder zu überlassen, sondern wir glauben, daß es sich um eine Rechtsfrage handelt und daß gewisse Grundlagen festgelegt werden müssen. Wir haben deshalb vorgeschlagen, daß von jedem Land eine besondere Beisteuer von mindestens 5 % geleistet werden möge. Wir glauben, daß nur, wenn auch die kleineren Länder eine feste Verpflichtung gegenüber dem Internationalen Frauenbund übernehmen, damit gerechnet werden kann, daß die finanzielle Seite der Frage festgefügt und geregelt ist.“

Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix: „Je me rallie à la proposition qui a été faite par le Conseil national allemand. Notre Conseil se rendant compte de la difficulté pour certains pays de

trouver des fonds pour ce rouage essentiel, avait proposé, à Toronto, de donner au prorata des revenus des Conseils, un cinq pour cent pour les finances du Conseil international. Nous sommes heureuses aujourd'hui de voir l'Allemagne se rallier à nous pour cette proposition."

Mrs. Edwin Gray: "The Executive Committee of the British Council felt rather strongly that even from the point of view of the International alone it is better not to have a fixed sum, or a fixed percentage because that is very likely to be the least you can give."

Mrs. Watt: "May I say that Canada instructed us to vote against the amendment because we feel that we should have to decrease our subscription instead of to increase it. We feel that it would be much better to take it from our national funds, where we feel that everybody has a small share in our contributions."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich möchte noch einmal für einen festen Prozentsatz sprechen. Ich meine, eine Organisation wie der Frauenweltbund, der so viel regelmäßige Aufgaben hat, der für Drucksachen vorher ein Budget aufstellen muß, muß auch eine bestimmte Summe regelmäßiger Einnahmen haben. Es muß ein Fond sein, auf den mit Sicherheit gerechnet werden kann.“

On the amendment being put, 83 voted for and 97 against. The amendment was lost.

The resolution was then put and was passed by a majority.

Resolution on Alteration in Name of Committee.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer proposed and **Frl. Honegger** seconded:

"That the words "on Laws" be omitted in the name of the Committee on Laws concerning the Legal Position of Women."

Frk. Forchhammer moved and **Miss Macmillan** seconded as an amendment:

"That the words "Laws concerning" be omitted and the name read "Committee on the Legal Position of Women" (Commission pour la Situation Légale des Femmes; Kommission für die rechtliche Stellung der Frau)."

Carried.

The amendment was then put as a Substantive resolution and passed nem. con.

Resolution to form a Committee on Trades,
Professions and Employments for Women.

Mme. Avril in the name of the French Council moved the first part of the resolution and **Frl. Dr. Bäumer** seconded it as follows:

“That a Standing Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women be formed by the International Council of Women.

Qu'une Commission de Travail soit créé dans le Conseil international des Femmes.

Es soll eine ständige Kommission für Frauenberufsfragen im I.F.B. gegründet werden.”

Report of Discussion from Stenographers' Notes.

Mme. Avril: „Il y a quelques années, nous avons demandé au bureau international de bien vouloir mettre à l'ordre du jour la fondation d'une Commission internationale de Travail. Il est impossible dans l'état actuel de la Société, alors que plus de 60 % des femmes sont obligées de subvenir à leur existence, que dans une association comme la nôtre cette question ne soit pas posée. Nous avons recontré au Comité Exécutif et au bureau le meilleur accueil. Nous venons donc aujourd'hui vous demander de ratifier le vote de La Haye et de fonder cette Commission du Travail.”

Frk. Krog: “I think when we take up the Standing Committee on Trades and Professions, it would be well to have it as a propaganda Committee, not only for information. It should be like the Committees on Peace and on Suffrage and I would recommend that it should take up such points as equal pay for equal work.”

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Die Internationale Gesellschaft für Statistik hat jetzt auf Anregung des Direktors eines deutschen statistischen Amtes eine Kommission eingesetzt, die sich mit der Frauenarbeit in den verschiedenen Ländern befaßt. Man sieht, wenn man die bisherige Arbeit dieser statistischen Kommission verfolgt, daß jedes Land von der Entwicklung der Frauenarbeit in den andern Ländern sehr viel lernen kann, wenn nämlich die Statistik nach gleichen Methoden aufgestellt ist. Ich glaube, womit unsere Arbeitskommission diese Kommission, die aus den Leitern der statistischen Landesämter besteht, unterstützen könnte: das wäre durch Forschungen über die Ursachen in der Bewegung der Frauenarbeit. Ich sah, daß z. B. in England ein

Rückgang der industriellen Frauenarbeit im Gange ist. Es wäre von Interesse zu wissen, welche Ursachen da mitsprechen. Mir hat der Leiter dieser statistischen Kommission gesagt, daß es sehr wertvoll sein würde für diese internationale Gesellschaft, in Verbindung mit Vertretern der internationalen Frauenbewegung und der internationalen Frauenorganisationen zu stehen, so daß die Arbeit unserer Kommission, wenn sie systematisch geleitet würde, sehr gut eine praktische Ergänzung bilden könnte zu dieser Arbeit. Und ich glaube, daß die Sache selbst von enormer Bedeutung für das Verständnis unserer eigenen Entwicklung wäre; daß man als eine Aufgabe dieser Kommission die Zusammenarbeit mit dieser großen wissenschaftlichen statistischen Kommission empfehlen könnte.“

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The second part of the resolution was then moved:

“That the province of this new Committee and that of the Committee on Education be distinctly indicated so that neither should overlap the other.”

Moved by **Mme. Avril de Ste. Croix**, seconded by **Frl. Dr. Bäumer**:

“That this be not accepted.”

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by **Mrs. Edwin Gray**, seconded by **Frau Hainisch**:

“That Frau Dr. Altmann-Gottheiner be nominated Convener of the new Committee.”

Proposed by **Frk. Krog**, seconded by **Miss Richards**:

“That Mrs. Waller Barrett be nominated Convener.”

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Contessa Spalletti** seconded:

“That there be a Convener and Sub-Convener of the Committee with a European and an American Section and that the Convener be Frau Altmann-Gottheiner and the Sub-Convener Mrs. Waller Barrett.”

Moved by **Miss Richards** and seconded by **Frk. Forchhammer**:

“That the lady receiving the highest number of votes be the Convener and the other lady Sub-Convener.”

The **President** ruled to take Mrs. Creightons amendment in two parts:

“1. That the Committee be sub-divided, one part for European work, the other for work in America.”

This was put to the Meeting and lost.

The **President** then ruled that the ballot on the two nominations should be taken on the following day.

Resolution on Limitation of Number of
Standing Committees.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer asked permission of the Council to withdrawn the resolution on the limitation of the number of Standing Committees. Carried by a majority.

Resolutions on Temperance.

Frk. Forchhammer moved and **Frau Hainisch** seconded:

„That a Standing Committee on Temperance be formed in the International Council of Women.“

Frl. Lange moved, **Frl. Honegger** seconded and **Mme. Siegfried** supported an amendment:

„In der Erkenntnis der außerordentlichen Schäden, die durch den Alkoholismus sowohl für die einzelne Häuslichkeit wie für das Volkswohl entstehen, erklärt der Internationale Frauenbund seine Sympathie mit der Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus und fordert alle Nationalbunde auf, ihren Einfluß soweit wie möglich zum Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus zu verwenden.“

Report of Discussion from Stenographers' Notes.

Frk. Forchhammer: „We thought it would be a good thing if such a Committee would procure statistical information on what is done. Besides I think a Committee of this kind would mean thing of such would procure statistical information on what is done. Besides I think a Committee of this kind would mean that the International Council would take a decided stand for temperance. We do not thereby mean that any Council should bind all its members to become total abstainers, but I think women ought to realise more then they do now how immensely important it is that temperance should rule in their countries. It has been said that there are some countries where there are such large organisations working for temperance that the International Council need not take it up, but there are those that would say that they need the aid of the International Council.“

Norwegian Delegate: „Ich verstehe die Schwierigkeiten, die der I.F.B. hat, wenn er diese Arbeit als eine internationale Arbeit aufnehmen soll. Ich schließe mich daher Deutschland an und bitte den I.F.B. so dringend wie möglich, die ein-

zelen Frauenbunde aufzufordern, den Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus aufzunehmen in der Form und der Art, wie es dem einzelnen Lande paßt.“

Frl. Lange: „Das Amendement ist in der Weise zu verstehen, daß es wünscht, daß keine besondere Kommission für diesen Zweck eingesetzt werde, sondern daß den Nationalbunden empfohlen wird, gegen den Alkoholismus zu wirken. Eine Kommission zu bilden, wäre meines Erachtens unrichtig, weil eine ausgezeichnete internationale Gesellschaft besteht, die so vorzüglich arbeitet, daß wir nicht nötig haben, diese Arbeit im Bunde aufzunehmen. Wir haben zwar zwei Kommissionen, für die auch internationale Bunde bestehen: die Kommission für Frieden und die für Stimmrecht. Hier liegt die Sache aber anders. Es ist gesagt worden, daß der Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus besonders eine Frauensache ist. Aber wir können den Kampf gegen den Alkohol in der Hauptsache nur mit dem Manne führen, weil er gegen den Mann geführt werden muß. Hingegen können wir die Sympathie der Männer in bezug auf die Friedensbewegung nicht erwarten und noch viel weniger in bezug auf die Stimmrechtsbewegung. Wir müssen diesen Kampf allein und zum großen Teil gegen die Männer führen. Aber eine besondere Frauengruppe zum Kampfe gegen den Alkoholismus brauchen wir nicht. Wir haben deshalb geglaubt, daß wir die Nationalbunde auffordern sollen, sich an dem Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus zu beteiligen. Wo der Kampf noch nicht mit genügender Energie geführt wird, da muß der betreffende Nationalbund selbst vorgehen.“

Frl. Honegger moved and **Mrs. Sewall** seconded:

“That the debate be adjourned till the following day.”

Carried.

The Meeting then terminated.

FOURTH BUSINESS MEETING OF THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

MORNING SESSION,

Tuesday, May 12th, 1914.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The discussion on the Temperance Resolutions was continued:

Mrs. Vickery: "I wish to speak for the Temperance Committee. Our work in the Health Committee, and the White Slave Traffic Committee and the Peace Committee is handicapped through intemperance and we cannot work effectively on all these lines if we leave out this very large question."

Mrs. Sewall: "I am here to speak against the amendment which commits us to an expression of sympathy; from my point of view it is an entirely useless expression; to express sympathy and to do nothing to support that with which we sympathise is useless. The passage of a resolution which permits us to organise a Temperance Committee will not imply that we are members of temperance societies, but it does imply that from this International body shall proceed a movement purely International to oppose an evil from which all nations suffer. In expressing such an emotion we must back it up by action. It will bring the temperance unions of the different countries into the National Councils of the respective countries and it will certainly make our position clear and intelligible and no one can misrepresent our attitude."

Frau Hainisch: „Ich schlieÙe mich den Worten von Mrs. Sewall vollkommen an. Ich glaube, wir können in keiner Weise unsere Sympathie für die Antialkoholbewegung besser zeigen, als wenn wir eine Kommission bestellen. Sollte es nicht

gelingen, die Einstimmigkeit auf Grund der jetzigen Vorlage zu bekommen, so wäre vielleicht Frl. Forchhammer in der Lage, die Sache zu reduzieren und zu sagen „gegen die Trunksucht“. Das muß doch jedermann annehmen.“

Frl. Lange: „Ich muß mich dagegen verwahren, daß es so gedeutet wird, als wenn wir für den Alkohol eintreten. Ich habe gesagt, wir sollen keine Arbeit aufnehmen, die von anderer Seite vorzüglich getan wird und unsere Kräfte nicht dadurch zersplittern.“

Mme. Siegfried: «Nous partageons les idées de Mlle. Lange. Nous pensons que les femmes au point de vue de l'alcoolisme doivent travailler avec les hommes.»

Frau Rosenberg: «Si nous n'arrivons pas à l'unanimité de la formation d'une Commission pour la lutte contre l'alcoolisme, je voudrais donner la suggestion à notre Commission permanente d'Hygiène publique de mettre sur son programme la lutte contre l'alcoolisme et non la lutte contre l'intempérance, qui ne signifie rien du tout.»

Frk. Forchhammer: "I think that when Frl. Lange says we must work with the men because it is chiefly against the men, that holds good still more with regard to the question of equal morality. We also want to act with women as well as with men. Frl. Lange said it would be to divide the forces, but yet we always feel when we take up a new field of work that we draw new forces into the Councils. Now as to the question whether we should have the amendment or the resolution. If there were a chance of having the resolution I should move it, but in the case of having the Committee, I think it would be better to have the amendment rather than nothing at all."

Frl. Lange: „Da man zu glauben scheint, daß wir dem prinzipiell entgegenstehen, muß ich im Namen Deutschlands die Erklärung abgeben, daß das nicht der Fall ist. Wir haben das Amendement eingebracht, weil wir es für wirksamer halten. Ich beantrage, vorerst über das Amendement abzustimmen.“

Frk. Forchhammer: "Might I propose that the resolution be taken before the amendment?"

The President: "I should have to ask the permission of the Council."

Mrs. Cadbury moved and **Mrs. Bullock** seconded:

“That the Standing Orders be suspended, so that the resolution be put to the vote before the amendment.”

Carried by a majority.

The Resolution was then put from the Chair:

“That a Standing Committee on Temperance be formed in the International Council of Women.”

On a division eight Councils voted against: Germany, Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Servia, Finland. Six Councils voted for: United States, Denmark, Netherlands, Australia, Austria, Hungary. Three Councils were neutral: Canada, Great Britain and France.

The motion was lost.

The following Councils wished it recorded that they did not vote against this resolution on principle, and that had all the other Councils desired to pass the resolution, they would not have rendered a contrary vote: Germany, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Servia, Finland.

Before the amendment was put, **Mrs. Creighton** moved, **Miss Rosenberg** seconded a proposal to add a rider to the amendment:

“And request the Public Health Committee to give special attention to the study of the effects of alcoholism.”

The mover and seconder accepted a proposal by

Mrs. Hamilton to omit the words “effects of.”

The **President** put the amendment to the Meeting as on the Agenda.”

Carried unanimously.

The **President** put the proposed rider to the Meeting. Carried unanimously.

The resolution as accepted runs as follow:

“The International Council of Women fully realising the immense harm done to the home as well as to the human race at large by intemperance, strongly expresses its sympathy with the cause of temperance, and urges the National Councils to use their influence as far as possible to combat alcoholism and request the Public Health Committee to give special attention to the study of alcoholism.

Réalisant pleinement le mal immense causé par l'intempérance, autant à la famille qu'à la race humaine, le Conseil international des Femmes exprime sa sympathie pour la Tempérance, recommande aux Conseils nationaux d'user de toute leur influence pour venir en aide à la lutte contre l'alcoolisme, et demande à la Commission d'Hygiène d'accorder une attention spéciale à l'étude de l'alcoolisme.

In der Erkenntnis der außerordentlichen Schäden, die durch den Alkoholismus sowohl für die einzelne Häuslichkeit wie auch für das Volkswohl entstehen, erklärt der I.F.B. seine Sympathie mit der Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus und fordert alle Nationalbunde auf, ihren Einfluß soweit wie möglich zum Kampf gegen den Alkoholismus zu verwenden. Er fordert ferner die Kommission für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege auf, dem Studium des Alkoholismus besondere Aufmerksamkeit zuzuwenden.“

Election of Convener of Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women.

Mrs. Waller Barrett withdrew her nomination as Convener of the Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women, **Miss Krog** and **Miss Richards**, who proposed her, regretfully accepted her decision.

Rev. Anna Shaw moved and **Mrs. Torrington** seconded:

“That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Council in favour of Frau Altmann Gottheiner’s election as Convener of the Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women.“

Carried unanimously.

Miss Macmillan asked whether the scope of the work of this new Committee might be defined, and if it had been clearly understood that as no programme of work had been submitted to this Meeting of Council, the work to be undertaken by the Committee until the next Meeting of Council in 1919 could only be of the nature of investigations. She thought that it should not include propaganda in definite directions on such questions as labour laws for women, until these should be submitted to the Council. The **President** then directed attention to the Standing Order:

“No Standing Committee may take up a new line of work, “or may memorialise officially any other association in the name “of the International Council of Women, without first having “secured the approval of the Executive or Sub-Executive Committee of the International Council of Women.”

Resolution on International Mediation.

Fru Anker moved, **Mevrouw van Beek en Donk** seconded and **Miss Richards** supported:

“(a) That the I.C.W. express its sympathy with the principle that the Governments pledge themselves to try mediation even where vital interests are involved in international conflicts.

(b) Should this motion be adopted by the Council, it is further proposed that the I.C.W. should make an appeal to the different Governments to adopt this principle in international conflicts."

Report of Discussion from Stenographers' Notes.

Fru Anker: "I want to explain the full meaning of this proposal. As you know the ultimate end of the peace movement is to settle conflicts between States by the Hague tribunal or other arbitration courts instead of wars. All civilised States have now arbitration treaties with other States to settle conflicts by arbitration. But almost all these treaties exclude vital interests. There are only some ten treaties which include arbitration on all questions. The peace movement has, therefore, started another parallel work to establish different forms of mediation or intervention by a third power for instance. As you know, arbitration means a judgment by a court with a binding authority, while mediation is every peaceful intervention by a third power but without any binding authority. There are different forms of mediation, good advice by a friendly disinterested power, mediation conferences, or by enquiry commissions which are to investigate and state the facts of dispute and propose a resolution. All these forms of mediation have not the binding authority of an arbitration tribunal, but they have the great advantage that they may cover the whole field of conflicts, even vital interests. The great States are more willing to pledge themselves to some form of mediation before a declaration of war than to arbitration. The proposal which is now laid before the International Council invites the women to make a united appeal to the Governments to make use of mediation on all questions of conflict between States. The proposal does not suggest any distinct form of mediation. It suggests two points, i.e. to pledge themselves, and on all questions.

I appeal to the women to support this beneficial mediation by voting for our proposal. It is the very least thing we women can do, the most modest demand. When we women meet at this time under the sign of Christ we must do as much as to ask the Governments: Do not rush to war till you have at least listened to peaceful advice. Promise in binding forms to use some form of mediation."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer proposed and **Mme. Avril** seconded as an amendment:

„Der I.F.W. befürwortet auf das wärmste den Ausbau und die wirksame Anwendung der durch die beiden Haager Konferenzen begründeten Rechtsinstitutionen zur friedlichen Erledigung internationaler Streitigkeiten; insbesondere erklärt er seine Sympathie mit dem Abschluß von Verträgen, durch welche die Regierungen sich verpflichten, bei Streitfällen jeder Art in Vermittlungsverhandlungen einzutreten.

The International Council of Women supports warmly the effective application of the resolutions passed at the Hague Conferences for the peaceful settlement of International conflicts, and declares its sympathetic desire for the conclusion of treaties through which the Governments pledge themselves in the case of disputes of every kind to enter into negotiations for mediation.

Le Conseil International des Femmes se prononce chaleureusement en faveur de l'application effective des résolutions adoptées aux Conférences de la Haye en vue de la solution pacifique des conflits internationaux, et se déclare sympathique à la conclusion de traités par lesquels les gouvernements s'engagent, en cas de dissensions de toute nature, à entrer en négociations en vue d'une conciliation."

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers' Notes.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Deutschland ist zwar prinzipiell für den Inhalt der Resolution. Aber der Wortlaut ist bei uns vielfach mißverstanden worden, weil in dem Wortlaut der Resolution nicht das Wort „durch Verträge“ aufgenommen ist. Ich glaube, es würde die Sache sehr viel klarer machen, wenn direkt gesagt würde, es handelt sich um den Ausbau der durch die Haager Konferenz geschaffenen Rechtsinstitution, und zweitens um Verträge, die die Regierungen mit einander abschließen, in denen sie sich verpflichten, die Vermittlung neutraler Mächte anzurufen. Es ist ferner durch den Wortlaut der Resolution und zwar speziell durch die Verwendung des Wortes „vitaler Interessen“ das Mißverständnis entstanden, als ob es sich um Schiedsgerichte handelte. Aber wir müssen mit der Öffentlichkeit rechnen, die diese Unterschiede nicht macht, weil sie fachliche Kenntnisse nicht hat. Unserm Publikum gegenüber würden wir bitten, daß diese beiden Dinge etwas detaillierter gesagt werden.“

Frau Rosenberg: „Wir müssen eine andere Formulierung als die des Amendements haben, denn die Lebensinteressen sind es, um die sich die Frage handelt.“

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „In unserer Fassung sind die „vitalen Interessen“ tatsächlich eingeschlossen, weil wir sagen in „Konfliktfällen jeder Art“.

Mme. Avril: «Nous vous demandons d'adopter la proposition faite par l'Allemagne et soutenue par la France, qui semble donner satisfaction à tout le monde et permettra à toutes les déléguées de donner leur adhésion au voeu que vous émettrez.»

Mme. Popovitch (Servia): "Je viens vous dire au nom du Conseil National Serbe que nous sommes pour la médiation et si vous pouviez maintenir la paix pour la Serbie et les pays Balkaniques, les femmes serbes ne sauraient assez vous remercier.

Mrs. Sewall: "As Convener of the Peace and Arbitration Committee I of course should stand for the strongest possible expression, but I feel myself that we should have much more influence and ensure a much better effect wherever our work may be (if we cannot unanimously pass the resolution introduced) by passing one of the same significance by a large majority. When we say "in conflicts of every kind" that means "vital questions"; they are included. I should be glad to have the emphatic expression passed, but that is included in "conflicts of all kinds". It means the same thing. That is what our Committee is speaking for."

Fru Anker: "I understand very well that the German proposal has not the intention of excluding vital interests and it has the same meaning, but I think it is very desirable to express this point of vital interests in the resolution, because all mediation does not include vital interests at present. It is just owing to the great progress of the last two years that mediation on vital interests has been proposed. I think it is very important to have these vital question brought to the front, so I cannot accept the German proposal in that way. I shall vote for the original resolution."

The amendment was then put to the Meeting and passed. The amendment was moved from the chair as a substantive resolution and carried *nem. con.*

Resolution on Appeal for Protection of Women in Time of War.

The **President** intimated that the Committee on Peace and Arbitration desired to combine the two resolutions on the Agenda so that they read as follows:

"The I.C.W. protesting vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, contrary to international law, desires to appeal to the next Hague Conference to consider how a more

effective international protection of women may be secured which will prevent the continuance of the horrible violation of womanhood that attends all wars.

Le C.I.F. proteste avec énergie contre les traitements odieux dont les femmes sont victimes en temps de guerre, lesquels sont en opposition avec le loi international, et adresse un appel à la prochaine Conférence de la Haye, pour la prier d'examiner quelles mesures internationales de protection pourraient être accordées aux femmes, afin de mettre un terme aux actes de violence spéciale envers la femme, qui accompagnent toutes les guerres.

Indem der I.F.B. energisch gegen die abstoßenden Gewalttaten, denen die Frauen in Kriegszeiten trotz der entgegenstehenden völkerrechtlichen Bestimmungen ausgesetzt gewesen sind, protestiert, beschließt er, sich an die nächste Konferenz im Haag mit der Bitte zu wenden, sie möge erwägen, wie ein wirksamer internationaler Schutz geschaffen werden kann, der Gewalttätigkeiten an Frauen verhindert, wie sie bisher alle Kriege begleitet haben."

Proposed by **Fru Tybjerg**, and seconded by **Mlle Lafontaine**.

Extract from Stenographers' Notes:

Mrs. Sewall: "It is my duty to my Committee to put one or two points before you. One of these is this: it is often said, our only means of aiding the women of countries where war is going forward is through various philanthropic activities. I feel that our only means of acting is by an appeal to the Hague Conference. You know that appeals have come up to our Committee from the women of countries involved in war. We could do nothing for them, but we can do something by appealing to the only body which can do anything for them."

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Resolution on Exposition of I.C.W. Propaganda during Quinquennial Meetings.

Frau Hainisch moved and **Miss American** seconded

"That at each Quinquennial there shall be an opportunity provided for the exposition of every distinct line of work adopted as propaganda by the International Council, subject to the approval of the National Council in the country visited."

Mrs. Sewall moved and **Mrs. Husted Harper** seconded as an amendment:

"That at each Quinquennial an opportunity shall be provided for presenting at a public meeting the work adopted as propaganda through the Standing Committees of the I.C.W.

Qu' à l'occasion de chaque Assemblée quinquennale une occasion soit fournie à chacune des branches de propagande adoptées par le Conseil international des Femmes d'exposer son travail dans une réunion publique.

Es möge auf jeder Generalversammlung in öffentlicher Versammlung Gelegenheit zur Dastellung jedes Arbeitsgebiets gegeben werden, das als Propagandagebiet vom I.F.B. aufgenommen ist."

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers' Notes.

Mrs. Sewall: "In moving the amendment, I wish to say that in my opinion this is absolutely necessary in order that the Propaganda work of the International Council may be known. If at the time of the Quinquennial Meetings the various branches of propaganda adopted may not be presented, we leave a country knowing no more about our real work than they knew before our arrival. We must not simply put upon our programme whatever propaganda may be agreeable to the Council of that country. It has invited us to come so that its public may know more about the International Council. If we only tell what is agreeable to that Council, we are subordinating the International Council to the National Council. We place upon our programme the just decision that the Congress should always be organised by the Council of the country in which our Quinquennial is meeting and that the International Council should have no power of dictation with regard to the Congress held under the auspices of the National Council. Surely it is as just that the International Council shall not be ruled by one of its parts?"

Mrs. Husted Harper: "Our Standing Committees have been selected with the greatest care. They represent the subjects that we consider of the greatest importance, otherwise we should not have them. Now if we are to be checked in presenting these subjects, we cannot make the world understand what the Council is for. It has been said that it would require eight public meetings — not at all. We have eight Committees and with an opening address that would make nine addresses which would be necessary to present the work of our Council. Of course we could have three addresses on each afternoon. If we decide that at every one of our Quinquennial Meetings all of the subjects shall be presented for which we stand, then the country which invites us will know that that must be done, and if it is not willing to have it done then it need not invite us to come.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich möchte sagen, daß wir sachlich ganz damit einverstanden sind, daß die großen Propagandagebiete des Frauenweltbundes in öffentlichen Versammlungen gelegentlich der Tagung dargestellt werden. Aber wir tragen Bedenken dagegen, daß schematisch den Kommissionen das Recht gegeben wird, die öffentlichen Versammlungen mit je einem Vortrag jeder Kommission zu besetzen. Wenn Sie jetzt annehmen, daß jede Kommission dieses Recht auf einen Teil einer öffentlichen Versammlung erhält, so schließen Sie aus, daß einmal ein wichtigeres Gebiet für die Propaganda in größerer Ausdehnung behandelt wird. Ich glaube, wenn wir alle überzeugt sind, daß eine solche Darstellung der Propagandagebiete notwendig ist, so haben wir die volle Möglichkeit, bei der Besprechung der Tagesordnung einer Generalversammlung dafür einzutreten. Was die Bestimmung betrifft, daß dann die Zustimmung des Landes notwendig sein muß, wo die Versammlung stattfindet, so brauche ich dazu nicht zu sprechen, weil wir gegen die Annahme dieser Resolution als eines Teiles der Geschäftsordnung stimmen werden. Aber wir sprechen zugleich den Wunsch aus, daß die Propagandagebiete des Frauenweltbundes bei den Generalversammlungen möglichst wirksam und vollständig dem Publikum dargestellt werden.“

Mrs. Creighton: “My opinion of this discussion is that it is certainly wiser to leave the decision of the Quinquennial programme to the Executive, and also we can trust that they will consult the National Council of the country visited. I have been a little puzzled by this discussion; I believe our general policy is in the interests of no special propaganda, but I suppose I must now read it that the International Council is composed of the interests of some eight kinds of propaganda. My opinion is that we have various women who come to the Quinquennial to give us the results of their wisdom, not generally in a spirit of propaganda. It would be very difficult in the different countries if we had all these different propaganda rushed upon us at the Meeting. We should like the Executive to give some time in these quinquennial gatherings to hearing the results of the work of the Standing Committees, and when they thought it right to organise a public meeting. We must always think of the country in which we are, a thing may keep back a cause in one country at some special time. I oppose the amendment.”

Rev. Anna Shaw: "I am in favour of dropping the last clause of the resolution "subject to the approval of the National Council where the Quinquennial is held", because it puts the entire organisation of the International Council under the control of the National Council which invites us to hold our Meetings. In regard to the point raised by Dr. Bäumler that question does not come into the discussion at all; we are not discussing whether the Committees shall have an equal time or not. What we are discussing is, whether a National Council shall have the right to dominate or not. This resolution was passed at our meeting of our Committee unanimously, the Committee asking that the last clause should be dropped.

Frl. Lange: „Wir stimmen gegen den ganzen Antrag überhaupt; nicht, weil wir dagegen sind, daß diese Fragen behandelt werden. Wir kommen dabei überein, daß die großen Fragen vor dem Publikum behandelt werden sollen. Ich wünsche aber nicht, daß die Kommissionen darüber befinden. Ich sage, der Council soll nicht beherrscht werden von den Kommissionen. Ich beantrage, daß wir an den Vorstand die Bitte richten, in Zukunft dafür zu sorgen, daß die öffentlichen Abendversammlungen die großen Propagandagebiete möglichst zur Geltung bringen. Ich wünsche nicht, daß in die Geschäftsordnung eine Bestimmung aufgenommen werde, wonach die Kommissionen das Recht haben, vor dem Council zu bestimmen.“

Mrs. Sewall: "I agree absolutely with what Miss Lange has said. This is not expressed clearly in the resolution, because several people had assumed that it was the intention to put the arrangements for the exposition of the work into the hands of the different Committees. The suggestion is that everything put on the programme of the Public Meetings shall be decided by the Executive, which shall choose who is to present the work of the Committees."

The amendment was then put and carried by a majority. Eleven Councils in favour; four Councils against; two neutral.

The amendment was moved from the Chair as a substantive resolution and passed.

The Meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Tuesday, May 12th, 1914, at 3 p. m.

Minutes.

The Minutes were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and accepted.

Roll Call.

The roll-call was then taken.

Resolution on Civil Rights of Women.

The **President** intimated that the Committee on Laws accepted the amendment of the Danish Council and desired to embody it in the resolution as follows:

"The I.C.W. urges the affiliated National Councils to endeavour to obtain laws which guarantee the civil capacity of the married woman in relation to her personal rights and to her property.

Le C.I.F. recommande aux Conseils nationaux affiliés d'essayer d'obtenir des lois qui garantissent l'intégrité de la capacité de la femme mariée quant à sa personne et à ses biens.

Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den Nationalbunden dringend, dahin zu wirken, daß das Gesetz die Stellung der verheirateten Frau im bürgerlichen Recht sicherstellen möge, sowohl hinsichtlich ihrer Person wie auch ihres Eigentums."

Proposed by **Frl. Kirch**, seconded by **Frau Hansen**.
Carried unanimously.

Resolution on Equal Rights of Parents in
Regard to Children.

Frl. Dr. Salomon moved, **Frau Hainisch** seconded the resolution:

"The I.C.W. urges that in all countries the law should give equal rights to father and mother in respect of the guardianship, the education and the disciplinary control of their children."

Miss American proposed, **Miss Anthony** seconded as an amendment:

"That the word "property" be added between "guardianship" and "education."

Miss Creighton moved, **Miss American** seconded that the amendment should be:

"That after the word "mother" the latter part of the resolution should read: "in all respects with regard to their children."

Qu'après le mot «mère» la dernière partie de la résolution soit: «à l'égard de leurs enfants.»

And that the German text be not altered.

This amendment was accepted. The resolution was put in this form and carried unanimously.

The Amendment on the Agenda proposed by the Council of the Netherlands was then moved by **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans**:

“And further that in cases of difference of opinion between parents, which cannot be settled by any other means, but where a decision is essential for the sake of the children, a State authority shall be empowered to make such decisions.”

Frl. Kirch proposed an amendment, which **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** accepted, as follows:

“And further, that in cases of difference of opinion, and at the demand of one of the parents, a State authority shall be empowered to make such decisions.”

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

In moving the amendment **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** said: “Nous avons trouvé qu'il était difficile de donner la même voix à deux personnes sans qu'on dise ce qui doit arriver quand les deux ont également raison.”

Frl. Kirch: „Darf ich die holländischen Frauen bitten, doch die Worte „auf keinerlei andere Weise“ recht zu beachten. Ich weiß aus 15jähriger praktischer Erfahrung, daß diese weitgehenden Einschränkungen dahin führen würden, daß wir kaum etwas erreichen würden.“

The amendment in that form was then put and carried unanimously.

The whole resolution as accepted runs as follows:

“The I.C.W. urges that in all countries the law should give equal rights to father and mother in all respects with regard to their children, and further that in cases of difference of opinion, at the demand of one of the parents, a state authority shall be empowered to make such decisions.

Le C.I.F. émet le voeu, que dans tous les Conseils affiliés, la loi sanctionne l'égalité de droits du père et de la mère à l'égard de leurs enfants, et que la loi stipule en outre qu'en cas de dissentiment grave des parents et à la demande de l'un entre eux, c'est l'autorité compétente qui décidera.

Der I.F.B. spricht den Wunsch aus, daß das Gesetz in allen Ländern Vater und Mutter gleichen Anteil an der elterlichen Gewalt geben möge und daß das Gesetz weiter anordne, bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten soll auf Antrag eines Elternteiles eine entsprechende staatliche Behörde entscheiden."

Resolution on Juvenile Courts.

The resolution, embodying the Danish Council's amendment was moved by **Mme. Avril de Ste Croix** and seconded by **Frk. Krog** as follows:

"The I.C.W. urges the affiliated National Councils to make efforts to secure Juvenile Courts or similar institutions in all countries where affiliated National Councils exist and where such courts have not yet been adopted; no child may be looked upon as a criminal."

Miss American proposed and **Miss Macmillan** proposed as an amendment to combine this resolution with the following:

"The I.C.W. recommends that women be permitted to conduct judicial proceedings in juvenile courts."

The whole resolution would then run:

"The I.C.W. urges the National Councils to make efforts to secure juvenile courts or similar institutions in all countries and urges that women be permitted to conduct judicial proceedings in such courts or institutions.

Le C.I.F. recommande aux Conseils nationaux d'essayer d'obtenir des tribunaux pour enfants, ou des institutions semblables, dans tous les pays, et insiste pour que les femmes soient admises à siéger dans les tribunaux pour enfants et mineurs comme assesseurs et conseils.

Der I.F.B. ersucht die Nationalbunde, in allen Ländern auf die Einführung von Jugendgerichten oder ähnlichen Behörden hinzuwirken, sowie auch darauf, daß Frauen als Rechtsbeistand und Schöffen bei diesen Gerichten zugelassen werden."

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

Frk. Forchhammer: "In supporting this resolution I should like to say that when we proposed that not only Juvenile Courts should be mentioned but also similar institutions, it was because we have in Denmark special courts for children that take every care of children — that they are not considered as criminals. In the Committees there is a doctor and a teacher. We have the experience of our own of different people who have to do with children and can look at it from different sides. Perhaps in some big countries the Juvenile Courts are the best things, but I do not think that as a Council we can put up this form as the best thing.

What we can do is to ask for Juvenile Courts or similar institutions. That is to take the child out of the hands of the law and give him more attention than he would have in the ordinary courts."

The amended resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution on Legal Provision for Maintenance of Wives and Children.

Frl. Kirch proposed and **Frl. Dr. Salomon** seconded:

"The I.C.W. desires to emphasise the importance of legal provision being made in all cases for the maintenance of wives, and of legitimate and illegitimate children, and urges the National Councils to endeavour to obtain an international agreement between their respective countries, which shall empower the judicial decision given upon this and other similar pleas in the courts of any one country to be made operative in all countries."

Miss American proposed and **Mrs. Sewall** seconded an amendment:

"To add the word "mothers" after "wives" and to substitute in the English version the words "born in or out of wedlock" for "legitimate and illegitimate children", and to make a similar change in the French wording."

The amendment was carried by a majority.

Mrs. Creighton proposed and **Frau van Biema Hymans** seconded an amendment to alter the second part of the resolution as follows:

"and urges the National Councils to endeavour to obtain such international agreements between their respective countries as shall protect the legal rights of women and children, especially with regard to deserted wives and children."

The amendment was carried unanimously.

The **President** then read the resolution embodying the accepted changes as follows:

"The I.C.W. desires to emphasise the importance of legal provision being made in all cases for the maintenance of wives, mothers and children born in or out of wedlock, and urges the National Councils to endeavour to obtain such international agreements between the respective countries as shall protect the legal rights of women and children especially with regard to deserted wives and children.

Le C.I.F. insiste sur l'importance qu'il y a à ce que des mesures légales soient prises pour qu'une pension alimentaire soit allouée dans tous les cas aux épouses, aux mères et aux enfants, tant légitimes que nés hors du mariage, et engage tous les Conseils nationaux à s'efforcer d'obtenir des ententes internationales entre leurs pays respectifs dans le but de sauvegarder les droits légaux des femmes et des enfants, et plus particulièrement des femmes et des enfants abandonnés.

Der I.F.B. betont die Wichtigkeit einer gesetzlichen Regelung der Alimentationspflicht für alle eheverlassenen Frauen, Mütter und eheliche wie uneheliche Kinder. Er ersucht die Nationalbunde, in ihren Ländern für den Abschluß von internationalen Verträgen zu wirken, die die gesetzlichen Rechte der Frauen und Kinder schützen, insbesondere die der verlassenen Ehefrauen und Kinder."

Carried unanimously.

Resolution on Protection of Deserted Wives and Children.

Miss American moved and **Mrs. Wolverton** seconded:

"The I.C.W. recommends that the various National Councils shall endeavour to secure greater protection in cases of desertion for wives, mothers and children whether born in or out of wedlock.

Le C.I.F. prie les Conseils nationaux de travailler à obtenir une protection plus étendue des femmes, des mères et des enfants tant légitimes que nés hors du mariage.

Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den angeschlossenen Nationalbunden, für einen besseren Schutz der verlassenen Frauen, Mütter und der ehelichen und unehelichen Kinder zu wirken."

Carried unanimously.

Telegram from South Africa.

The **President** read a telegram which had just been received from the National Council of Women of South Africa: "Best wishes from South Africa."

Resolution of Sympathy with the Italian People on Account of Earthquake.

At the end of the sitting, **Mme. Milioukow**, from Russia, made request that the I.C.W. express their deep sympathy and condolences with the Italian people on the occasion of the great diaster caused by the earthquake on Sicily.

The **President** extended the sympathy of the Council to the Italian people through the Italian delegates there present, and **Mme. Bernocco** acknowledges with sincere thanks.

The Meeting then terminated.

FIFTH BUSINESS MEETING OF THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, May 13th, 1914 at 9 a.m.

The **COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN** in the Chair.

Minutes.

The Minutes were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and with a correction and an addition adopted.

Roll-Call.

The roll-call was then taken.

Announcements.

On a question by **Miss Richards** whether the Corresponding Secretary had cast the vote for the appointment of the Convener of the Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women, the **President** replied in the affirmative.

The **Corresponding Secretary** read a telegram of greeting from the Local Council of Christiania, signed by Fru Michelet.

The **Corresponding Secretary** then reported that the Executive had decided again to ask Lady Aberdeen to edit a report of the Transactions of the Quinquennial Meeting. A publisher had been found and a very favourable agreement had been made with him, so that the International Council would have no financial responsibility for the publication, beyond guaranteeing the sale of 700 copies of the book. The volume would cost 3 M., postage extra (postage free on orders of 30 copies or more). Order forms for the book had been distributed and the Councils were requested to fill them up.

Resolution on License for Employment Agencies and Registry Offices.

Mme. Avril moved and **Mme. Turin** seconded the resolution together with a rider proposed by Mrs. Creighton and accepted by the Executive as follows:

“Le C.I.F. émet le voeu qui une jurisprudence internationale intervienne, réglémentant d'une façon uniforme, au point de vue des mineurs, la question des bureaux de placement et leur responsabilité.

Rider: et que, comme indication de projet de loi désirable, le projet proposé par la Commission permanente pour l'Egalité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes soit envoyé au Comité interparlementaire.”

Miss American moved and **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** seconded:

“That permission be given to allow the rider to be discussed as an urgency resolution.”

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Creighton moved an amendment:

“That the word “agreement” be substituted for “law”. (“Accords” pour “jurisprudence”)

This was accepted.

A suggestion by **Mrs. Hamilton** to substitute “persons” for “minors” was ruled out of order by the Chair, as introducing more than a verbal change.

Report of Discussion from Stenographer's Notes.

Mme. Avril, in moving the resolution said: “Ayant constaté la difficulté très grande d'atteindre les bureaux de placement qui se livrent à la traite, nous avons, l'année dernière, demandé à la Haye, de bien vouloir adopter le voeu proposé par la Commission et demandant qu'une loi internationale réglemente les bureaux de placement relativement aux mineurs. Des rapports qui nous sommes parvenus de tous les pays, nous nous sommes convaincus que partout cette question se posait. Les tenanciers des bureaux ont une responsabilité très grande et, si notre opinion n'avait pas déjà été faite, elle l'aurait été après la lecture du travail très remarquable que l'Union des Amies de la Jeune Fille a fournie à ce sujet.

Actuellement il est impossible de poursuivre les traitants; neuf fois sur dix ils se cachent derrière un tenancier et l'on est alors presque toujours arrêté par les différences très grandes qui existent entre les diverses législations.

A ce voeu nous ajouterons l'adoption d'un projet de loi internationale. C'est le projet préparé par la déléguée pour la Suisse qui a semblé répondre le mieux aux nécessités actuelles. Si ce projet de loi est adopté par le Conseil international, nous vous demandons l'autorisation de l'envoyer à la Société pour la Répression de la Traite des Blanches et à la plus prochaine conférence interparlementaire, en votre nom. La Conférence interparlementaire est une réunion composée de parlementaires de tous les pays. Nous ne leur disons pas d'accepter notre projet tel quel; nous le leur envoyons à titre d'indication."

Miss Macmillan: "Before the vote of urgency is put, may I ask if it would be possible for us to have these regulations before we vote on the question? Many of us have not seen them and we are responsible to our Councils."

Mrs. Creighton: "It was exactly on that account that we specially asked for them to be sent as a specimen. I should like to say quite clearly that the work of the Council becomes impossible if we are not to trust the Standing Committees with a limited amount of discretion!"

Frl. Müller: „Den Hauptantrag selbst kann man nicht warm genug empfehlen. Denn daß die Beaufsichtigung der Stellenvermittlung eng zusammenhängt mit der Bekämpfung des Mädchenhandels, kann in den Kreisen derer, die sich überhaupt mit diesen Fragen beschäftigen, nicht in Zweifel gezogen werden. Zum Dringlichkeitsantrag würde Deutschland nur unter dem Vorbehalt zustimmend sich äußern können, daß der der Kommission vorgelegte Gesetzentwurf auch noch mit deutschen Juristen besprochen werden kann, weil wir, wie erwähnt, in Deutschland ein nationales Stellenvermittlungsgesetz haben und weil selbstverständlich das internationale nicht zu diesem in irgend einem Widerspruch stehen dürfte.“

The **President** put the complete resolution to the vote:

"That efforts be made to secure an international agreement which shall apply to employment agencies and registry offices and make it obligatory on them to obtain a license which shall impose certain uniform conditions in relation to the placing of minors in situations, and that as a specimen of what might be useful in this direction the Council recommend that the regulations approved by the Standing Committee on Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women be sent to the Interparliamentary Committee (Interparliamentary Union).

Le Conseil international des Femmes émet le voeu que des accords internationaux interviennent, réglémentant d'une façon uniforme,

au point de vue des mineurs, la question des bureaux de placement et leur responsabilité et que, comme indication de projet de loi désirable, le projet proposé par la Commission permanente pour l'Egalité de la Morale et Contre la Traite des Femmes soit envoyé au Comité interparlementaire.

Es möge dahin gewirkt werden, daß internationale Verträge herbeigeführt werden, die den Stellenvermittlungen bestimmte gleichmäßige Bedingungen in bezug auf die Stellenvermittlung an Minderjährige auferlegen. Als ein Beispiel, was in dieser Richtung nützlich sein kann, empfiehlt der Bund, daß die Regeln, die von der Kommission für gleiche Moral empfohlen werden, dem interparlamentarischen Komitee übersandt werden."

Carried by a majority.

Resolution on Supervision of Young Girls Travelling on Steamers.

Mme. Avril proposed and **Contessa Danieli** seconded that:

"Considérant qu'il est de toute importance qu'une surveillance soit établie sur les transatlantiques et vaisseaux d'émigrants, le C.I.F. émet le vœu qu'à bord de tout bâtiment servant au transport en commun, se trouve, en attendant que cette surveillance soit établie par l'Etat, une femme, déléguée des oeuvres si possible, pour veiller à la sécurité des jeunes filles mineures."

Miss Fitzgibbon moved and **Mrs. Waller Barrett** seconded a rider to the resolution as follows:

"Aussi que des mesures de protection analogues soient prises dans les trains transcontinentales."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon moved and **Mrs. Sewall** seconded:

"That permission of the Council be given to allow the proposed addition to be discussed."

Carried unanimously.

After discussion the rider proposed by Miss Fitzgibbon was put to the Meeting and passed unanimously.

Frl. Müller moved and **Mejuffrouw Baelde** seconded an amendment:

"Daß der zweite Teil der Resolution nach dem Wort „beauftragen“ ausgelassen wird."

This amendment was by consent of Council withdrawn on the understanding that the word "recommended" be used in the second part of the resolution instead of the word "appointed" in the English text.

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers' Notes.

Mme. Avril: "Ayant suivi la conférence pour la loi contre la traite des blanches et ayant entendu tout particulièrement,

à Bruxelles, il y a trois ans, Monseigneur Way de Waya nous raconter ce qui se passait sur les vaisseaux d'émigrants, sur ces villes que personne ne surveille, notre attention a été attiré sur la situation faite aux jeunes filles qui sont à bord de ces vaisseaux. A la Conférence de la Haye l'année dernière, nous avons décidé de demander aux Conseils affiliés au Conseil international s'il ne serait pas possible d'établir nous mêmes une surveillance à bord de ces bateaux. Cette surveillance a été proposée à la conférence de Bruxelles, il y a trois ans. A notre proposition, un délégué du gouvernement français, Mr. Lépine, Préfet de Police de la ville de Paris, a demandé que ces surveillants soient des agents de police. Nous avons repoussé cette proposition, et avec nous toute l'assemblée. Nous avons pensé qu'il était impossible que dans nos conseils affiliés, il ne se trouvât pas suffisamment de sociétés de protection et de relèvement des jeunes filles pour arriver à payer deux femmes par pays pour surveiller les bateaux servant au transport des émigrants. Pour donner des bons résultats, cette surveillance ne peut être assurée que par des femmes dévouées et indépendantes de tous les rouages administratifs. Ces femmes que je propose ne seraient pas toujours à bord du même navire. Elles rempliraient dans le monde entier le rôle des contrôleurs de chemin de fer. Nous nous entendrions pour qu'une déléguée, partie par exemple sur un navire allemand, revint sur un navire français et inversement. J'ai pensé que de cette façon nous organiserions entre nous une armée internationale de femmes pour lutter contre l'armée internationale des traitants. Pour alimenter la caisse nécessaire à cette surveillance, chaque société affiliée pourrait donner au prorata de ses revenus. En France, Mme. de Schlumberger, qui est notre déléguée, s'est adressé à différentes sociétés et elle a reçu de plusieurs la promesse de donner tant pour cent de leur revenu; "l'Armée du Salut", nous a dit: "Nous vous donnerons une femme et de l'argent."

Miss Fitzgibbon: "There is one point I should like to emphasise. We were asked to continue to work for matrons to be appointed by societies rather than by the Government. I can tell you from my experience that the steamship companies are only too ready to accept recommendations for women as matrons. I have recommended women for the Royal and Allan Lines and in both cases the recommendations were accepted.

The trains crossing our great countries take almost as long as the boats across the Atlantic, especially emigrant trains, and I have found from my experience that the girls need as much protection on the trains as on the boats. I should like to ask that a rider should be added that similar action should be taken in the case of transcontinental trains."

Frl. Müller: "Es will mir scheinen, als wenn in dem vorliegenden Antrag zwei Dinge schon miteinander verknüpft sind: zunächst das Prinzip und dann die Ausführungsbestimmungen in den einzelnen Ländern. Nun glaube ich, daß in unserm Kreise wohl niemand sein wird, der nicht dem Prinzip zustimmen wird. Ich habe vielfach mit Vertretern von großen Schifffahrtsgesellschaften verhandelt, um zu sehen, in welcher Form wir in Deutschland die Frage verwirklichen können. Da sind mir große Schwierigkeiten entgegengetreten, denen ich mich nicht verschließen konnte. Und so möchte ich den dringenden Wunsch aussprechen, daß der internationale Bund jetzt über die große Frage allein abstimmt und die Ausführungsbestimmungen den einzelnen Ländern überläßt. In einem Lande wird es möglich sein, Delegierte von Vereinen in diese Stellung zu bringen, in dem andern, Beauftragte von der Regierung selbst zu haben. — Meine persönliche Ansicht ist die, daß die Fürsorgerinnen der Vereine immer die Schattenseite haben, daß sie im Notfalle nicht die genügende Autorität besitzen, um einzugreifen. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß eine Beamtin mit der Autorität der Regierung gründlichere Arbeit leisten kann."

The **President** put the complete resolution to the vote as follows:

"The I.C.W. urges, that until the various Governments take measures to establish some form of supervision over young girls on board the steamers and emigrant ships, there should be a woman specially appointed on board of all such transport vessels for this purpose; if possible she should be recommended by Societies interested in the care of girls. Similar action should be taken in the case of transcontinental trains.

"Considérant qu'il est de toute importance qu'une surveillance soit établie sur les transatlantiques et vaisseaux d'émigrants, le Conseil international des Femmes émet le voeu qu'à bord de tout bâtiment servant au transport en commun, se trouve, en attendant que cette surveillance soit établie par l'Etat, une femme, recommandée des oeuvres sociales si possible, pour veiller à la sécurité des jeunes filles mineures. Aussi que des mesures de protection analogues soient prises dans les trains transcontinentaux.

Der I.F.B. möge dahin wirken, daß die für die Auswanderer konzessionierten Dampferlinien Frauen mit der Beaufsichtigung und dem Schutz der reisenden minderjährigen Personen beauftragen. Die Frauen sollten so lange, bis die Regierungen ihre Anstellung bewirken, wenn möglich von sozial arbeitenden Vereinen empfohlen sein. Gleiche Vorkehrungen sollten für die transkontinentalen Züge getroffen werden." Carried unanimously.

Resolution on Suppression of Houses of Ill-Fame.

Mme. Avril intimated that she accepted the amendment proposed by the Danish Council and moved the resolution as follows, **Frk. Forchhammer** seconding:

"The I.C.W. being firmly convinced that licensed houses of ill-fame form one of the principal causes of the White Slave Traffic, urges the women of all the affiliated National Councils to carry on a continuous propaganda with the object of obtaining their entire suppression.

Le C.I.F. convaincu plus que jamais que la maison de tolérance est une des causes principales de la traite, demande que dans tous les pays affiliés les membres des Conseils nationaux par une campagne de propaganda incessante, arrivent à en obtenir la suppression.

Der I.F.B. ersucht seine Mitglieder, in allen Ländern dahin zu wirken, daß die öffentlichen Häuser auf das nachdrücklichste bekämpft werden, da er die feste Überzeugung vertritt, daß diese eine der Hauptursachen des Mädchenhandels bilden."

Carried.

Resolution on Instruction of Girls in Laws Affecting Women and Children.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon moved and **Miss Shaw** seconded the resolution as follows:

"The I.C.W. recommends the affiliated National Councils to consider what means might be taken in their respective countries to encourage in the continuation schools, and in the upper classes of all schools attended by girls, some systematic teaching of the leading principles of the laws which more directly concern women and children, and of the civic duties and responsibilities of women."

Miss Shaw proposed an amendment:

"To add the word "rights" after "responsibilities."

Miss Forchhammer accepted this instead of the amendment proposed by the Danish Council:

"To substitute the word "rights" for the word "responsibilities." This amendment was accepted by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon.

Report of Discussion from Stenographer's
Notes.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon in moving the resolution said: "I would draw your attention to the fact that this is a resolution with a very wide bearing and comes to you supported by the Education Committee, the Suffrage Committee and the Laws Committee. It is a resolution that is to build up for us the future of the women's movement in the most effective way that we can devise. Our Committee considers it necessary that girls after they leave school should be trained in those laws that are to affect powerfully the comfort and health of the homes and the upbringing of their children. We also have to consider such questions as women's insurance. It is possible that working women who are now compelled to insure have felt that the conditions where they work are unfavourable to their health they may call upon local authorities and insist that this should be put right. But a very excellent law may be a dead letter unless the people know that it exists and can be put into operation. That is the great point of this resolution. We wish that in Continuation and Secondary schools the girls should have good teaching regarding all the most important laws and regulations bearing on their lives. This we can do in the elementary schools far better than in any other way. If we keep hold of the girls as they leave the schools there will be a magnificent generation before us in the future. Another point is to consider women as employers. We want them to be able to understand the technical legal language, to be able to read legal documents with some comprehension. We want them to read documents through carefully before signing them and to know what they have signed. I would say in conclusion that as social workers, we want this plan adopted. We want women in all countries and in all social ranks to have the security of knowledge. How many more women would come forward to take up public work if they could trust themselves to know what should be done? We ourselves have to seek this knowledge in order to equip ourselves, but our chief duty now is to see that the girls who are growing up should be fully and correctly instructed in the laws under which they live."

Frl. Lange: "Wir werden natürlich den Antrag unterstützen. Ich möchte aber auf eine Gefahr aufmerksam machen, die in

den Ländern, in denen die Vorrednerinnen leben, keine Bedeutung zu haben scheint, daß, solange der Unterricht in den höheren Klassen der Mädchenschulen von Männern gegeben wird, die Sache sehr zweischneidig ist. Bei uns sind die Oberlehrer so begierig, die politische Unschuld nicht zu zerstören. Deshalb bin ich sehr froh, daß auch das Amendement angenommen werden soll, daß die Mädchen für die Fragen des Rechts unterrichtet werden sollen. Diese Gefahr muß von den Ländern betont werden, in denen wie bei uns der höhere Unterricht noch in den Händen von Männern liegt.“

The resolution was then put as follows:

“The I.C.W. recommends the affiliated National Councils to consider what means might be taken in their respective countries to encourage in the continuation schools, and in the upper classes of all schools attended by girls, some systematic teaching of the leading principles of the laws which more directly concern women and children, and of the civic duties, rights and responsibilities of women.

Le C.I.F. recommande à tous les Conceils affiliés, de considérer si on peut prendre des mesures pour enseigner aux jeunes filles dans les écoles d'adultes et dans les classes supérieures de toutes les écoles, auxquelles les jeunes filles sont admises, les principes essentiels des lois qui concernent la femme et l'enfant et les devoirs, droits et responsabilités civiques des femmes.

Der I.F.B. empfiehlt den angeschlossenen Nationalbunden, zu beraten, welche Maßnahmen in ihren Ländern getroffen werden können, um in den Fortbildungsschulen und in den höheren Klassen aller Schulen, die von Mädchen besucht werden, eine systematische Belehrung über die hauptsächlichsten gesetzlichen Bestimmungen, die Frauen und Kinder betreffen, sowie über die Bürgerrechte und die Bürgerpflichten und Verantwortlichkeiten der Frauen einzuführen.“

Carried unanimously.

Resolution on Bureaux of Information and Courses of Instruction for Intending Emigrants.

Contessa Danieli moved and **Frk. Forchhammer** seconded the resolution including the amendment proposed by the Danish Council as follows:

“That in all countries from which much emigration takes place, bureaux of information for all matters concerning emigration and eventually courses of instruction shall be arranged for the emigrants intending to go to foreign countries, so that they should acquire some knowledge of the land where they intend to reside.

Que dans tous les pays, qui fournissent un fort contingent à l'émigration, on institue des bureaux d'informations pour toutes les questions concernant l'émigration et éventuellement des cours spéciaux pour les émigrants afin que les émigrants, qui ont l'intention de se rendre à l'étranger, possèdent les notions principales sur le pays qui leur donnera l'hospitalité.

Es sollten in allen Ländern mit starker Auswanderung Auskunftsstellen für Auswandererangelegenheiten und eventuell besondere Kurse für die Auswanderer eingerichtet werden, die beabsichtigen, in andere Länder zu gehen, damit sie einige Kenntnisse über das Land besitzen, das sie aufnehmen soll."

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

Contessa Danieli in moving the resolution, said: "Cette proposition qui a été faite par notre Commission a pour but d'instruire les émigrants avant de partir de notre pays des lois et de tout ce qui les attend dans les pays où elles doivent aller. C'est une chose très importante, parce que en général les femmes partent sans rien savoir."

Frk. Forchhammer: "In seconding this resolution, I want to say that in agricultural countries where most of the emigration takes place from the scattered country places, it would perhaps be difficult to have special courses, but I think in all countries it would be of immense importance to have special established bureaux of information, arranged by the Government, where the emigrants can get reliable information. The information they can get now is chiefly through the railway companies and steamboat companies and I suppose most of you know what that is. I think such bureaux ought to be controlled by government and ought to give reliable information about the countries where people are going."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

Wednesday, May 13th, 1914 at 3 p.m.

Minutes.

The Minutes were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and approved.

A n n o u n c e m e n t.

The **President** announced that the Ambassador for Great Britain and Ireland and Lady Rodd had wished to give a garden party to the Council, but on account of the death of the Duke of Argyll and the subsequent Court mourning, they were unable to do so. They had asked if it would be acceptable to the Council if they invited the Executive and members of the Standing Committees to have their Meetings on the following day in the garden, and tea would be provided at 4.30. It was decided to accept this invitation with hearty thanks.

The **President** further explained that last year at the Hague the English-speaking Councils had a meeting to consider the best way for the women of these countries to take part in the celebration of the Peace Centenary between Great Britain and the United States. It was decided that there should be another meeting for that purpose in the Embassy after the Committee Meetings on the following day.

U r g e n c y R e s o l u t i o n o n S u f f r a g e.

Mme. Siegfried moved, seconded by **Frau Hainisch** and supported by **Miss Shaw** the following resolution:

“Realising the rapidly changing character of the problems that have to be considered by the Governments of the present time and seeing that these problems increasingly affect the moral, educational and industrial life of the people, it grows more and more important that women should recognise their responsibility in national life. The I.C.W. therefore re-affirms its earnest belief that the right of voting in parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative governments exist.

Considérant le changement rapide de l'orientation des problèmes que les gouvernements actuels ont à envisager; considérant que ces problèmes concernent de plus en plus la vie morale, l'éducation et les intérêts industriels des peuples et qu'il devient de plus en plus important que les femmes envisagent leurs responsabilités au point de vue social, le C.I.F. exprime sa conviction profonde que dans tous les pays où existe un gouvernement représentatif le droit de vote en matières communales et politiques soit accordé aux femmes.

In Anbetracht der sich rasch vollziehenden Veränderungen der Aufgaben, die heute an die Regierungen gestellt werden, und mit Rücksicht darauf, daß diese Aufgaben die Moral, das Bildungswesen und das Wirtschaftsleben des Volkes beeinflussen, wird es von immer größerer Bedeutung, daß die Frauen sich der Größe ihrer Verantwortung im nationalen Leben bewußt werden. Der I.F.B. spricht deshalb von Neuem seine feste Überzeugung aus, daß das politische und kommunale Stimmrecht den Frauen in allen Ländern gegeben werden sollte, in denen Repräsentativvertretungen existieren.”

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

Mme. Siegfried in moving the resolution, said: "Je vois, Mesdames, que la salle est bien disposée pour le voeu et je m'en réjouis. La question du vote des femmes devient à l'heure actuelle le facteur essentiel de notre travail social, il est parfaitement évident que l'heure a cessé pour nous d'être toujours appelées à penser des plaies sans pouvoir jamais les guérir. Il est évident d'autre part que beaucoup de femmes par modestie et aussi avec le tempérament qui leur est naturel, ne travaillent pas suffisamment à cette évolution parce qu'elles croient qu'elles ne seront pas capables de remplir dignement cette tâche. Elles font erreur, à l'heure actuelle toutes les femmes qui travaillent au point de vue social ne pourront travailler d'une façon efficace que lorsqu'elles tiendront en main le bulletin de vote. Il est parfaitement sûr que nous ne devons obtenir cette grande force que par des moyens qui soient dignes de nous. Nous avons derrière nous des siècles de dévouement à la cause des femmes, nous avons derrière nous des siècles et des siècles de travail humble et de soumission, nous avons des heures et des heures de maternité, des heures et des heures où nous avons travaillé à soulager les femmes, à panser les plaies des soeurs et des esprits et je crois que nous possédons en mains quelque chose de grand et de puissant. En conséquence, Mesdames, je crois qu'il est absolument nécessaire si nous voulons que tout notre travail social porte ses fruits, qu'il s'agisse de l'alcoolisme, de la traite des blanches, de l'égalité de la morale pour les sexes, de toutes les questions d'hygiène, d'habitations à bons marché, d'éducation et de tant et tant d'autres questions auxquelles nous travaillons les unes et les autres dans l'ombre, il est temps que nous puissions le vote en main appuyer ce travail et nous joindre à l'homme pour aider l'humanité à faire un pas en avant."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Urgency Resolution on the Nobel Prize for
Peace.

Mme. Schlumberger moved and **Fru Anker** seconded:

"That the Council appeal to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting to award the Nobel Prize for Peace this year to the Staed Memorial Fund, to be used in the erection of hostels for working women in various parts of the world.

Que le Conseil demande au Comité Nobel du Storting norvégien d'accorder le prix Nobel de la Paix pour cette année au Stead Memorial Fund, destiné à la création d'hotelleries pour femmes ouvrières dans différentes pays du monde.

Der I.F.B. möge sich an die Kommission für den Nobelpreis des Norwegischen Storting wenden mit der Bitte: es möge der Nobelpreis für Frieden in diesem Jahr dem Stead-Gedächtnis-Fonds gewährt werden, der bestimmt ist für die Errichtung von Heimen für arbeitende Frauen in verschiedenen Teilen der Welt."

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

Mme. Schlumberger: "Je suis chargée par la Commission de l'Unité de la Morale et de la Traite des Blanches de vous transmettre un voeu qui a été présenté à notre Commission par M. Angles. La Commission approuve ce voeu et nous demandons au Conseil international de bien vouloir le voter."

Fru Anker: "William T. Stead worked for the last years of his life for the establishment of hostels for working women, as a protection against the traffic in women. Working women from all countries who now come to the great cities have not cheap and safe lodgings, and the Labour Exchange Bureaux have complained that they do not know where to send the women, and they are exposed to all sorts of dangers. After Stead's death, English women adopted his idea and raised the agitation on an international basis as a memorial to William Stead in gratitude to his noble and heroic work to protect women against the deepest degradation. Four Stead Hostels have already been raised in England, and one in Hungary. The intention is to establish hostels in all the great cities as far as the fund will reach and according to the contributions received from the different countries. The Norwegian Women's Peace Union resolved on the 30th of January, 1914, to send a petition to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament to award the Nobel Prize to William Stead's International Fund for the establishment of hostels for working women in the great cities of all countries. I appeal to the I.C.W. to support the petition of the Norwegian women and to support this work in memorial of the champion of women and of peace. Let us give William Stead a memorial in which his great heart will live."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Urgency Resolution on International Conference of Immigration Officials.

Contessa Danieli moved, **Mrs. Waller Barrett** seconded:

"That at the request of the Department of Immigration of the United States, the I.C.W. request that each National Council do ask their respective Governments to unite in an International Conference of Immigration officials.

Qu'à la requête du département d'immigration des Etats-Unis, le C.I.F. demande à chaque Conseil national de demander à son Gouvernement de se joindre à une Conférence internationale d'Emigration composée de délégués officiels.

Auf den Vorschlag des Departements für Einwanderer der Ver. St. von Nordamerika fordert der I.F.B. die Nationalbunde auf, ihre Regierungen zu bitten, eine internationale Konferenz der Behörden für die Auswanderungsfrage zu veranlassen."

Extract from Stenographers' Notes.

Mrs. Waller Barrett: "I desire in the name of the Government of the United States to second this resolution as well as in the name of our Council. We have been offering our services to the various nations that we represent. This, I believe, is the initial step that any governments have offered us. I am requested to say that if a request is taken to the United States Government, they are willing to take the initiative in calling such a conference, but we shall also be very glad to join with any other nation whose government would like to call a conference. We have had international conferences called on almost every well known subject, but there has never been an offer made to bring a conference on emigration. And we believe that if the immigration officials of every government are called together they will be able to bring forward many things which will be of value to every nation. We have a Commissioner General of Immigration, you have other officials in your Governments in your Immigration Departments; we want these officers called together in an international conference."

Miss Macmillan: "I am not quite clear as to whether such a conference would contain women members. May I ask Mrs. Barrett if that would be possible, or if the resolution could be put in such a form as to include women?"

Mrs. Waller Barrett: "The resolution as I bring it, is intended for the Heads of Immigration Departments of the different governments. I do not believe there is a woman in such

a position. I think they would be very pleased to have women speakers, but officially it could only contain official representatives of the governments."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Urgency Resolution on proposed National Committees for the care of deported women.

Contessa Danieli moved, **Mrs. Waller Barrett** seconded the following resolution:

"That on the proposal of the Department of Labour of the United States, the I.C.W. request each National Council to form a Committee to correspond directly with the United States Government for the care and protection of deported women."

Frl. Dr. Bäumer proposed an amendment:

"Special attention should be given to the care and protection of such girls who would not be received back into the countries from which they came."

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers' Notes.

Mrs. Barrett: "I want to say just a word that this movement is intended to be absolutely voluntary on the part of any Council. If any Council does not desire to form a Committee they need not do so. Mr. Wilson, our Commissioner of Labour, said there was nothing so distressing to him as to deport girls without anyone into whose hands they would be placed. The deportation laws of the United States require the steamboat companies to return the girls to the place from which they sailed, whether it is their country or not. I am speaking of girls deported specially for immorality. They have no friends and there is absolutely nothing for them to do but to go upon the streets. Now if in each Council they could have a Committee, they could correspond with it and make arrangements that the girls should have friends without being turned adrift. It is merely from interest for the girls that our Government wishes to take this up."

Frl. Pappenheim: „Es ist selbstverständlich, daß die Vereinigten Staaten diesen Wunsch an den Frauenweltbund in der Überzeugung stellen, daß sie damit eine Hilfe und Fürsorge für eine große Reihe von reisenden und zurückgewiesenen Mädchen geben. Ich möchte mir aber zu bemerken erlauben, daß in der

Fassung, wie diese Empfehlung vorliegt, er eine Härte in sich schließt, die ganz ungewöhnlich ist. Es ist selbstverständlich, daß die Vereinigten Staaten sich derjenigen Mädchen und Frauen entledigen wollen, von denen Hunderttausende zu ihnen kommen, die unbrauchbar sind. Die jüdischen Mädchen aus Rußland und Rumänien, die wegen Geisteskrankheit deportiert werden, sind dann vogelfrei, sie sind den entsetzlichsten Dingen ausgesetzt. Ich bitte Sie, nicht die moralische Unterstützung Gesetzen zu geben, die nicht in den Geist dieser Versammlung gehören. Ich verstehe, daß Amerika ein solches Gesetz geschaffen hat. Aber es gibt noch höhere Gesetze, als die, die Regierungen machen können, und ich appelliere an Sie im Namen der höheren Gesetze, unter deren Geist und unter deren Ausspruch wir hier stehen. Geben Sie ihre moralische Zustimmung nicht zu dieser Idee. Man hat gesagt, das Gesetz besteht; es ist einerlei. Es ist nie einerlei, ob man das ausspricht, was recht und notwendig ist.“

Miss American: “There is no such contradiction as Miss Pappenheim would suggest. The United States Immigration laws state that certain classes of persons shall be excluded; if later they become a public charge they shall be deported. It was decided that insane girls should be sent to the port from which they started. Now we watch from the time a girl leaves until she reaches her destination. All that one asks for is that in these cases of deported girls there may be some woman to whom they can write to meet these girls as they pass through their country and see to it that they are properly delivered to their destination. It will have no such effect as Miss Pappenheim expects and I beg of you to try it.”

Miss Fitzgibbon: “I wish to point out that Canada is not in the same position as other countries in regard to deportation between Canada and the U.St.A. I support the amendment.”

Frl. Dr. Bäumer: „Ich möchte fragen, ob man nicht hinzufügen könnte, um die von Frl. Pappenheim geäußerten Bedenken zu zerstreuen; insbesondere ist dabei die Fürsorge für die Mädchen in Betracht zu ziehen, die von ihrem Vaterlande nicht mehr aufgenommen werden können.“

The amendment was put as a rider and carried.

The whole resolution was then put as follows:

"That on the proposal of the Department of Labour of the United States the I.C.W. request each National Council to form a Committee to correspond directly with the United States Government for the care and protection of deported women. Special attention should be given to the care and protection of such girls who would not be received back into the countries from which they came.

Que sur la proposition du département du Travail aux Etats-Unis le C.I.F. demande à chaque Conseil national de former un Comité chargé de s'entendre directement avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis pour le soin et la protection des femmes repatriées. Il doit être tenu compte tout particulièrement de la protection à accorder aux jeunes filles qui ne peuvent plus être admises dans leur propre pays.

Auf Vorschlag des Arbeitsdepartements der V. St. von Nordamerika empfiehlt der I.F.B. jedem Nationalbund, eine Kommission zu bilden, die sich direkt mit der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten in der Frage der Fürsorge und des Schutzes für deportierte Frauen in Verbindung zu setzen hat; insbesondere ist dabei die Fürsorge für die Mädchen in Betracht zu ziehen, die in ihrem Vaterland nicht wieder aufgenommen werden können."

Carried nem. con.

Invitations for the next Quinquennial.

Frk. Krog moved and **Fru Backer** supported an invitation to hold the next Quinquennial Meeting in Christiania.

Mrs. Creighton asked permission of the Council to withdraw the invitation for the Quinquennial from Great Britain in favour of Norway, seeing that Great Britain and Ireland had already had the privilege of receiving the International Council and on condition that one of the Executive Committee meetings be held in Great Britain.

Moved by **Mrs. Sewall**, seconded by **Frau Deutsch**:

"That Great Britain and Ireland be permitted to withdraw their invitation in favour of Norway."

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Sewall moved and **Mrs. Creighton** seconded:

"That the invitation from the Norwegian National Council of Women be accepted with grateful thanks."

Carried with acclamation.

Invitations for Executive and other Meetings.

Mrs. Creighton extended an invitation that one of the Executive Meetings be held in Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss Forchhammer extended an invitation from the Danish National Council to hold one of the two Executives during the next Quinquennial in Copenhagen.

Miss Rosenberg extended an invitation from the Hungarian Council to hold an Executive in Budapesth.

Other invitations for extraordinary meetings to be held in San Francisco, United States, during the time of the Exhibition were extended by **Mrs. Waller Barrett**, **Mrs. Sewall** and **Mrs. Husted Harper**.

Mrs. Dobson extended a cordial invitation to hold a Meeting in Australia at the first available opportunity. The **President** asked wheter the Australian National Council would accept a deputation from the I.C.W. if it were not possible to arrange a formal I.C.W. meeting.

Mrs. Dobson replied in the affirmative.

Mrs. Barrett proposed, **Miss Forchhammer** seconded:

“That these invitations be referred to the General Board of Officers.”
Carried unanimously.

Resolution on alteration in terms of affiliation of the Australian Councils.

Mrs. Dobson moved, **Dr. Salomon** seconded:

“That the Council accept the alteration of clause 3 of the terms of affiliation of the Australian Council with the I.C.W. to the effect that the Councils of the Australian States appoint the Australian President from among the ten delegates elected by the Councils (instead of the President being elected by the delegates).”

Carried unanimously.

Statement by Frl. Dr. Bäumer.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer asked permission to make a statement as follows: „Eine von unseren Delegierten bittet mich, eine Erklärung abzugeben. Der Deutsche Bund hat einstimmig für den Stimmrechtsantrag gestimmt. Wir haben hier eine Vertreterin eines Vereins, der für das Frauenstimmrecht noch nicht ist, nur für das kirchliche und gemeindliche. Die Betreffende legt Wert darauf, zu betonen, daß sie diese Stimme nur für den Bund abgegeben hat, daß es aber nicht ihre persönliche Meinung ist.“

The **President** proposed to postpone the votes of thanks until the Reception on the following evening.

Minutes.

The Minutes were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and approved.

The Meeting then terminated.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

Thursday, May 14th, 1914 at 9 a.m.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read by **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** and approved.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Mme. Siegfried** seconded:

"That the most cordial thanks of the Executive be given to Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon for the admirable way in which she had carried out the Minutes of the Quinquennial Sessions."

Carried by acclamation.

Consideration of Pamphlet on the Genesis of the I.C.W.

Responding to a request from Mrs. Sewall, the **President** asked if the Executive Committee would take first the consideration of Mrs. Sewall's book on the history of the International Council of Women, and if they would invite Mrs. Husted Harper to be present.

Moved by **Frau Hainisch**, seconded by **Frk. Krog** and carried by a majority.

Mrs. Waller Barrett and **Miss Shaw** wished their dissent and Mrs. Waller Barrett her reason recorded "that as President of the National Council of Women of the United States she is against any member of the United States Council delegation asking a favour of the Executive Committee."

Mrs. Husted Harper was invited to be present.

The **President** desired that the Minute of the Executive Meeting of Tuesday, May 5th, 1914 bearing upon the acceptance of Mrs. Sewall's book as a Council publication be read. This was done.

The **President** asked Mrs. Sewall to read the telegram of reply received from Mrs. Foster Avery in response to the telegram asking her if she were agreeable to signing the book.

Telegram: "Will sign accompanied by statement that Miss Anthony originated the idea of first Council namely International Meeting of Women working in all fields of endeavour. Avery."

Read by **Mrs. Sewall**, who said that she was willing to accept Mrs. Avery's signature with the condition attached, if she, Mrs. Avery, wished to put her name to a statement contrary to the evidence of the documents in the book. Moreover, the first meeting referred to had not been a meeting of the International Council as afterwards constituted.

Mrs. Sewall laid before the Executive Committee as a suggestion:

"That the book be accepted and placed on sale at the I.C.W. Meetings with other Council publications. And that a Committee of three may be formed to select from this book, and other documents the data which in their opinion is essential to a correct historical knowledge of the founding of the I.C.W. and of the first Quinquennium of the I.C.W. (1888—1893). This Committee shall include three persons — one selected by the United States Council or its Executive; one by the Executive of the I.C.W. and one by its Board of General Officers."

Mrs. Sewall said her personal request was limited to the first part as far as "publications." The remainder was a suggestion submitted by her for the consideration of the Executive.

By request of **Miss Shaw** the two parts of Mrs. Sewall's suggestion were taken separately.

Frau Hainisch proposed and **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** seconded:

"That Mrs. Sewall's book be accepted and placed on sale at the I.C.W. Meetings with other Council publications."

On a question by **Miss Shaw**, if the word "accepted" be understood to mean "adopted" as had been ruled at the Council Meeting, the **President** replied in the affirmative.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon moved, **Mrs. Creighton** seconded an amendment:

"That the resolution be altered to read »to be accepted to be placed« instead of »accepted and placed.«"

Carried unanimously.

Frl. Dr. Bäumer moved and **Mrs. Creighton** seconded an amendment:

“That the words »with other Council publications« be omitted from the resolution.”

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Creighton requested that in any later edition a correction be made on p. 39 respecting a conversation with Mrs. Fawcett. **Mrs. Sewall** said she was agreeable to omit entirely the passage on the understanding that the omission was regarded as a withdrawal, not a correction.

The amended resolution was then put from the Chair:

“That Mrs. Sewall’s book be accepted to be placed on sale at the I.C.W. Meetings.”

Passed with one dissenting vote. **Miss Shaw** desired that her dissent be recorded.

Mrs. Sewall moved and **Frau Hainisch** seconded, supported by **Mrs Waller Barrett** the resolution:

“That a Committee of three may be formed to select from this book and other documents the data which in their opinion is essential to a correct historical knowledge of the founding of the I.C.W. and of the first Quinquennium of the I.C.W. (1888 bis 1893). This Committee shall include three persons — one selected by the United States Council or its Executive; one by the Executive of the I.C.W. and one by its Board of General Officers.”

Miss Shaw proposed an amendment to alter the resolution so as to read:

“That a Committee of three be formed to select from authentic documents the data etc.”

Frau Rosenberg wished to second this, and also further to alter the resolution in respect:

That the number of the Committee be five, the two additional members to be Mme. Bogelot and Mrs. Foster Avery, who were members of the original Committee in charge of the publication of this record.”

The amendment was then proposed as follows:

“That a Committee of five be formed to select from authentic documents the data essential to a correct historical knowledge of the founding of the I.C.W. and of the first quinquennium of the I.C.W. (1888—1893). This Committee shall include five persons, one selected by the U.S. Council Executive; one by the Executive of the I.C.W.; one by its Board of General Officers; together with the two members of the original Committee who are still alive, Mme. Bogelot and Mrs. Foster Avery.”

Mrs. Sewall seconded this amendment, which was put from the Chair as the original resolution.

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Cadbury expressed appreciation of the way in which **Mrs. Sewall** had found a satisfactory solution.

In regard to the sale of the book, the following decisions were taken unanimously:

- (a) that the book be sold for 1 Sh. or 25 cents.
- (b) that a slip be printed containing the terms of **Mrs. Foster Avery's** telegram and inserted in the present edition of the book before sale of copies.
- (c) that the terms of this telegram be included under **Mrs. Foster Avery's** signature in some place in later editions of the book.
- (d) that the book be not meantime included in the official list of I.C.W. publications."

Mrs. Sewall presented to the Corresponding Secretary for the International Council Office a bound volume of "The World's Congress of Representative Women, being a historical résumé of the World's Congress of Representative Women convened in Chicago from May 15th—22nd, 1893. Edited by **May Wright Sewall**.

Mrs. Waller Barrett requested that the Executive take such action on the motion for a special Committee that the American delegation to the International Council should not in any future meeting be put in the disagreeable position of entering into discussion in opposition to an International Officer.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Mrs. Waller Barrett** seconded:

"That the Report of this Committee be accepted as final."

Carried unanimously.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Mrs. Waller Barrett** seconded:

"That the Corresponding Secretary be nominated by the Executive as member of the Committee and that she act as Convener of the Committee."

Carried unanimously.

R o l l - C a l l .

The Roll-call was then taken.

M i n u t e s.

Moved by the **President**, by request of **Mme. Alphen Salvador**, the newly elected Recording Secretary:

„That Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon be asked to take the Minutes of this Meeting, for which Mme. Alphen Salvador had not been prepared.”
Carried unanimously.

A l l o w a n c e f o r P r e s i d e n t s a n d S e c r e t a r y ' s
O f f i c e.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon** seconded:

„That the same annual grant of £ 75. for President's and Secretary's office be continued, but that the Sub-Executive be authorised to increase it, if necessary, up to £ 150.”

Carried unanimously.

The Executive expressed its cordial thanks and appreciation to the Corresponding Secretary for the great resource and economy with which the official work was being conducted.

R e c o m m e n d a t i o n s t o C o n v e n e r s o f S t a n d i n g
C o m m i t t e e s.

Mrs. Creighton moved and **Frk. Forchhammer** seconded:

„That £ 5. a year be granted to each Convener for the ordinary expenses of the Committee, and that before undertaking any special piece of investigation entailing further expense she must obtain the permission of the Officers for the necessary expenditure.”

Carried unanimously.

It was further decided that the official printed writing-paper of the I.C.W. should be supplied to the Conveners.

C o n v e n e r s h i p o f P r e s s C o m m i t t e e.

The **Corresponding Secretary** expressed her desire to withdraw from the position of Convener of the Press Committee, which the Executive had asked her to undertake at their previous meeting. She had agreed to do so, only because no one else at the moment appeared to be in readiness. But meanwhile it had been pointed out to her that there was a feeling that this office should be held by some one who represented another country and she would therefore be very glad to withdraw in favour of Mrs. Waller-Barrett who had been proposed.

Frau Rosenberg proposed and **Mrs. Sanford** seconded:

That the Executive, having in view that the office of Convener carries with it a seat on the Executive body, accept Miss Salomon's withdrawal, while placing on record their regret not to have her valuable services in this respect; and that Mrs. Waller Barrett be asked to accept the Convener'ship in her place."

Carried nem' con.

On a question by **Frl. Honegger**, the **President** stated that this reversal of a decision by the Executive would not be taken as a precedent affecting future actions.

Business in Connection with the Standing Committees.

The Conveners of the Committees on Finance, Peace and Arbitration, Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women, Suffrage, Education, Emigration and Immigration had no further communications to add to previous reports.

The **President** moved that in the absence of Frl. Dr. van Dorp, Mme. Boddaert be asked to take her place at the Meeting of the Committee on the Legal Position of Women to be held that afternoon.

Carried unanimously.

The **President** moved that as Mme. Girard Mangin, the newly elected Convener of the Public Health Committee had not been able to be present at the Quinquennial Session but was expected to attend the Congress, a Meeting of her Committee might be held after her arrival.

The **President** moved that in the absence of Frau Altmann-Gottheiner, the newly elected Convener of the Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women, Frl. Dr. Bäumer be empowered to invite the Presidents of National Council at 4.30 that afternoon to deliberate the immediate work of the Committee.

Agreed unanimously.

Business Arising out of the Quinquennial Sessions of the Council:

The **Corresponding Secretary** intimated that all the resolutions which had been passed would be printed at once and circulated to the members of Executive and National Councils.

The **President** undertook to edit the Transactions of the Quinquennial Sessions. The selling price would be 3s., exclusive of postage. Any National Council ordering 30 copies would receive them carriage free.

Several suggestions were made in regard to the conduct of the next Quinquennial period and sessions.

"(1) That it be impressed upon the National Councils, by careful selection of their representatives on the International Standing Committees, and by according every encouragement and support, to do all in their power to further the work being carried on by those Committees.

(2) That the resolutions for the Quinquennial Sessions brought forward by the Standing Committee should bear directly on the work of the Committees, who should give time and care to their preparation.

(3) That all reports of Councils and Committees be circulated at the meetings in proof form, so that the members should have opportunity of reading them, and that during the Sessions a smaller proportion of time be devoted to the hearing of reports, and a relatively larger proportion to discussion.

(4) That each member in submitting a report should not read the report at length, but should devote all the time allowed to her to speaking on the subject or subjects which she regarded as of particular interest in her report, from the International point of view.

(5) That more effort be made to present communications from countries where work in connection with the Council was only being organised, or where Hon. Vice-Presidents had been appointed by the Council.

(6) That fuller opportunities be afforded for the delegates and members to become acquainted and have informal talks with one another.

(7) That only resolutions and amendements should be translated but not discussions or announcements."

These suggestions were referred to the Sub-Executive for their consideration.

The **Corresponding Secretary** brought forward as a recommendation:

"That no local programme connected with the Quinquennial or Executive Meetings be arranged without the knowledge and consent of the Officers of the I.C.W."

This was accepted.

The **Corresponding Secretary** made another suggestion:

"That, while it was at present open to National Councils to convene an International Congress at the close of the Quinquennial Meetings, it might be better not to do so, but instead to hold public Meetings or Conferences on one or two days during or after the

period of the Quinquennial Sessions, which would be arranged by the International Council in consultation with the local Committee formed by the particular National Council of Women."

This was seconded by **Mevrouw van Biema Hymans** and supported by **Fröken Forchhammer**.

After a general discussion of these two recommendations, it was added:

"That should arrangements be made for meetings or conferences of public character to be held within the period of the Quinquennial Council Sessions one of the business Sessions of the Council be omitted on that day."

Carried unanimously.*

Invitations for Executive Meetings.

Frk. Forchhammer asked permission to withdraw the invitation from the Danish Council to the Executive to hold one of the Meetings of Executive in Copenhagen, and hoped that the members of the Council would pay a visit to Copenhagen on their way to attend the Quinquennial Sessions of Council in Norway in 1919.

Report of Discussion from the Stenographers' Notes:

* **Frk. Dr. Salomon**: "I should wish to bring before you another question, whether we should again combine our Quinquennial Meetings with a Congress. I think the time has passed when this was advisable. When it was done in London and Berlin, the Council was much smaller and very few questions were discussed. Now the Council Meetings take ten days instead of one or two as before. Many of our workers are unable to leave home for three weeks and yet we feel it is very ungrateful to our kind hostesses if we go away before the Congress. I therefore think that, as the Council Meetings will again occupy ten days it would be better not to have a Congress combined with them. Perhaps we could then also drop out the Evening Meetings on the Council days, so that we should have more time for the Sessions. Instead of the Congress and the Evening Meetings, I propose that two or three days should be given to public conferences, arranged by the I.C.W., when questions of international interest could be widely discussed by efficient speakers from all Councils."

Mevrouw van Biema Hymans: "I should like to second it."

Frk. Forchhammer: "I should very much like to support it. I feel that we have had so many meetings that we shall not be able to give the freshness of our minds to the Congress. We feel that we would perhaps have been able to get more out of the rest of our time here, if we were not taken up so much with meetings now that the Council is over."

Frk. Krog: "Perhaps then we could put fourteen instead of ten days if we take no Congress. Perhaps one day to rest and take some other things if you are too tired. I am sure we will do as you would like in that way."

Proposed by **Frk. Forchhammer** seconded by **Frl. Dr. Salomon**, carried unanimously.

Mrs. Creighton for Gt. Britain and Ireland and **Frau Rosenberg** for Hungary expressed the readiness of their National Council to receive the Executive either in 1916 or 1918 as the Executive should wish to arrange. It was agreed, subject to the approval of the Sub-Executive nearer the times of meeting, that the Executive of 1916 be held in Gt. Britain and Ireland and that of 1918 be held in Buda-Pesth.

Mrs. Creighton suggested that the Executive hold its Meeting of 1916 in some place other than London, possibly Oxford or Edinburgh; or if they wished to meet in a quiet country place, Swanwick had special arrangements for Conferences. It was remitted to the Sub-Executive to decide. In respect of the time of the meeting, consideration was to be taken of a statement by **Frk. Krog** that the Norwegian delegates could not come to attend the Executive of 1916 in the end of June or the beginning of July.

Mrs. Sewall: "I am fully in favour of all that **Dr. Salomon** has said, except two things. I am not in favour of increasing the length of the business sessions because, strong as we are, a three hours session and two sessions, a day is just about as long as the average representative from each country can stand. Besides we must bear in mind that it has been voted that at the Quinquennial there shall be a public exposition of each one of the lines of propaganda. To my mind that makes it absolutely necessary that the public conferences be organised by the International Council, only I do not wish them limited to one or two days because I do not think that one or two days would be sufficient."

Frl. Dr. Salomon: "I think the days on which we have Council Sessions are so full that nobody has the power and the strength to take part in the evening meetings. We wish people to give something which cannot be given during the Council Sessions and therefore I think that we ought to withdraw this part of our work from the days of the Council Sessions, and give two or three full days to the conference at which we could explain our ideas."

Frk. Forchhammer: "I think that most of the public would not be able to attend in the afternoon and many people would be sorry for the meetings to be in the day time instead of the evening. On the evening when a public meeting is arranged, there should be no afternoon meeting of the Council."

Mrs. Creighton: "You would merely add that should such a meeting be arranged for the evening there would be no Meeting of the Council on the afternoon of that day."

It was intimated from the Norwegian Council that the best month for holding the Quinquennial Sessions of the Council 1919 in Christiania would be in June.

Other Business

It was arranged that in future a copy of the Annual Report should be sent to the President, Secretary and Treasurer of each National Council, also to the Members of the International Standing Committees, but that a further supply should not be provided free of charge to the National Councils.

It was decided that in future the annual reports from the National Councils for publication in the Corresponding Secretary's Annual Report of the International Council be limited to 1500 words; and that the annual reports from the International Standing Committees be limited to 2500 words, or less if possible.

It was decided that during Quinquennial Sessions the Roll-Call be taken once on each day.

Frau Hainisch desired to make a brief explanation in regard to a sentence in her report from the Austrian National Council published in the I.C.W. Annual Report of 1912—1913. On p. 88 the following passage occurred:

„Heute haben wir eine katholische, eine sozialdemokratische, eine slavische und eine ungarische Frauenbewegung, die alle neben einander und sogar miteinander arbeiten.“

Frau Rosenberg had drawn her attention to the misapprehension that might be caused by the inclusion of the Hungarian movement along with the movement in Austria, and she therefore desired to withdraw the words: „und eine ungarische Frauenbewegung“ and to have this correction recorded. Moved from the Chair that this be agreed to. Carried unanimously.

The Meeting then terminated.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME,

Saturday, 16th May, 1914 at 9 p. m.

A special Meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Saturday May 16th, in the Hotel Quirinal at 9 p. m. to hear the Minutes of the Meeting held on Thursday, May 14th.

Minutes.

The Minutes were read as far as item 8 of the Agenda, and approved. The President was empowered to sign the minutes on the completion of the record to include item 9 of the Agenda.

Arising out of the Minutes, the President invited any further discussion or suggestions in respect of the annual allowance to Conveners for the expences of their Committees and the conduct of business during Quinquennial Sessions of Council.

Allowance for work of Committees.

It was agreed to add to the resolution that £5 a year be allowed to each Convener for the work of the Committee, a note to the effect:

“That the Convener shall only apply for this amount or any smaller amount as they find necessary for the work.”

Additional Suggestions in respect of Quinquennial Sessions.

The following additional suggestions in respect of Quinquennial Sessions were remitted to the Sub-Executive for their consideration:

“(8) That in selecting the delegates to attend the Quinquennial Sessions, and the representatives on the Standing Committees of the I.C.W., the National Councils do their utmost to find members with knowledge of the three official languages.

(9) That there be efficient interpreters specially appointed to translate discussions during the sessions, and that time be allowed for translation of all leading points in the discussion.

(10) That a limit of time for the presentation of reports, and participation in discussion be made and adhered to, except where in the judgment of the President or by desire of the Meeting it is in the interest of the International Council to allow a prolongation.

(11) That the nominations of General Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees should, when sent forward to the Corresponding Secretary, be accompanied by some brief account of the nominees drawing attention to the work or experience that especially mark her out a suitable candidate.

(12) That additional nominations made by the Executive Committee at their Session immediately before the beginning of the Quinquennial Sessions of Council, also come under this same rule, and that all nominations be announced at the first Quinquennial Session of Council.

(13) That the election of the General Officers take place not on the first day of the Council proceedings, in order to give the members some opportunity of becoming acquainted with those nominated.

(14) That it be intimated to the National Councils that the Executive are strongly of opinion that no canvassing should be carried on in connection with the election of General Officers and Conveners of Committees.

(15) That on each morning during the Quinquennial Sessions, an Agenda for the day be publicly announced, or if possible printed and circulated, so that all the ordinary members as well as the delegates should be enabled to judge when the subjects of special interest for their Council or their Committee would be under discussion.

(16) That the President should take means through the Sub-Executive, of letting it be clearly understood by all the affiliated National Councils, how the vote of a delegation had to be rendered at the Quinquennial Sessions, more particularly to let them know the ruling that it was in order for a delegation at the Quinquennial Meeting on all questions which were to be decided by a vote, to record either a unanimous vote or a majority vote, or to remain neutral. Whenever a division was taken, this vote was to be recorded by the President of the National Council. At the election of Officers, the whole vote of the delegation would have to be recorded by the President, but this vote might also be as the National Council desires, either a unanimous or a majority vote."

Quinquennial Contributors.

The Treasurer intimated that Mrs. Creighton and Mme. Siegfried desired to become Quinquennial Contributors for the period 1914—1919. Accepted.

The Meeting then closed.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNCILS.

HELD AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN ROME,

May 14th, 1914 at 5 p. m.

After the nine Standing Committees had met in the garden of the British Embassy on the afternoon of May 14th, when each of the newly elected Conveners discussed with her members the best ways of carrying out the decisions of the Council Sessions, bearing on the work of the respective Committee, a Meeting of all the delegates of the English speaking Councils, summoned by the President of the International Council, was held in order to consider how the Councils could take part in the celebration of the Peace Centenary between Great Britain and the United States. Reports of the preparations for the celebration being made were received. The following resolution was then proposed:

“The International Council of Women members of english-speaking countries having received the reports of the preparations now being made to celebrate the Peace Centenary between Great Britain and the United States, recommend the National Councils to co-operate as far as possible with the schemes decided on by the General Committee and suggest that the matter be especially referred to the representatives of each country on the I.C.W. Standing Committee on Peace and Arbitration.”

Moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, President of the National Council of Women of the United States,

Seconded by Mrs. Creighton, Present of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland.

Supported by Mrs. Torrington, President of the National Council of Women of Canada.

and Mrs. Henry Dobson, President of the National Councils of Women of Australia and Tasmania.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting then closed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC
EVENING MEETINGS OF THE INTER-
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

MEETING ON THE LIFE OF WOMEN
IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, ROME,

Friday, May 8th, at 9 p. m.

The **COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN** in the Chair.

The **Countess of Aberdeen** in opening the Meeting said that the question of how to make life more attractive in country districts was being more and more considered in every country and it had therefore been chosen as the subject of that Meeting in order to draw the attention of Council members to the duties and possibilities which lay open for their activities in this branch of social reform.

She then called upon **Fräulein Marie Stegmüller** from Hungary, who spoke on "*La Femme Hongroise dans l'Agriculture*" as follows:

"Il y a quelques mois que, Madame Maria Vérone étant venue visiter la Hongrie, introduisait sa charmante conférence par le mot suivant: "Je vous assure que vous n'êtes pas connus du tout, vous et votre pays, même — et ce qui pis est — vous êtes méconnus". Permettez-moi de citer ces paroles, car c'est la pure vérité. L'Europe ne connaît pas la Hongrie. Veuillez m'accorder d'essayer vous faire connaître les femmes de ma patrie dans leur vie privée, comme mères de famille, femmes de propriétaires, de paysans.

La femme hongroise jouissait de la réputation de bonne ménagère bien méritée. Sa tâche n'était pas toujours facile, dans les siècles passés; car durant les guerres presque continues contre les Turcs ou les armées de l'empereur d'Autriche, les hommes étaient le plus souvent absents; ainsi, l'administration des biens de la famille incombait, outre l'éducation des enfants, à la mère et épouse. L'histoire conserve le souvenir de femmes modèles, instruites, douées des meilleures qualités d'âme et d'esprit.

La vie des femmes nobles était active et utile, et à côté de leur ménage, elles trouvaient encore le temps de diriger l'économie agricole de leurs biens et s'associaient même très souvent à la défense de leurs forts, quand des troupes ennemies les surprenaient.

Les femmes paysannes travaillaient aux champs, aux côtés de leurs maris; elles élevaient la volaille, cultivaient leurs jardins. Les maisonnettes de village hongrois caractéristique ont devant les fenêtres un petit jardin avec des fleurs. Arrivant le dimanche, chaque jeune fille tient un bouquet sur son paroissien, et chaque garçon à son chapeau.

Le petit village, ombragé d'acacias, a pour une étrangère un aspect tout intéressant, surtout le samedi ou les veilles de grandes fêtes. Chaque ménagère est occupée alors à blanchir à la chaux sa maison en dedans et en dehors. On sort les meubles, les paillasses sont vidées et regarnies de paille fraîche.

Pour peu que la famille soit aisée, la femme ne va pas aux champs, elle reste à la maison, traite les vaches et soigne les jeunes bêtes, élève des poulets; prépare le dîner à son mari et le lui porte aux champs, si ceux-ci ne sont pas très éloignés. Si la propriété est à une ferme distante du village, l'on attelle une carriole dès l'aube, et parents et enfants vont ensemble à la ferme pour faire la besogne. Au temps des grands travaux, ils restent dehors toute la semaine et ne rentrent que samedi soir, pour repartir dimanche soir; le char étant alors bien fourni de pain, de lard, de pâtes sèches que la bonne ménagère prépare à l'avance pour les jours des grands travaux.

Les femmes de grands cultivateurs sont en général des ménagères excellentes. Elles fabriquent le pain, elles savent cultiver le jardin dont elles vendent le surplus au marché. Une bonne ménagère ne demande pas d'argent à son mari pour le ménage. Elle y subvient avec le produit de la ferme, et elle

économise même sur le revient des volailles, des oeufs, des plumes et du lait de quoi fournir un trousseau à ses filles.

Notre époque ayant subi les vicissitudes d'une évolution économique formidable, l'enseignement donné par la mère seule ne suffit plus, de nos jours, pour faire de la fille une ménagère experte et avisée; pour le moins que les besoins pressants de la subsistance sollicitent le concours budgétaire de la mère de famille au dehors du foyer, ou bien que ses connaissances et son savoir, parce que trop limités, la rendent inapte à accomplir cette importante tâche, quoi qu'il en soit, le besoin d'un enseignement ménager méthodique suivi s'est fait sentir impérieusement.

La loi hongroise de 1868 a introduit l'enseignement pratique d'agriculture dans le programme de l'école primaire, surtout dans celui des écoles de dimanche. Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique a commué en 1896 le régime des écoles de dimanche en écoles ménagères agricoles. Leur programme comprend les branches de l'agriculture, pour les garçons, telles la laiterie, la culture maraîchère, l'aviculture, l'hygiène et l'économie domestiques, la coupe et la couture pour les filles. Chaque fillette de 12 à 15 ans qui ne fréquente pas une école moyenne ou professionnelle, à dire par conséquent la plupart des fillettes de campagne, doivent suivre pendant trois années l'école primaire agricole où elles reçoivent 12 heures de leçons par semaine.

Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique établit en 1898 huit écoles agricoles professionnelles primaires; en 1908, soixante écoles fonctionnaient, et leur nombre s'élève aujourd'hui à 85 avec 9000 jeunes filles comme élèves. Le budget de ces écoles montait en 1913 à 1,072,000 K. Chacune de ces écoles dispose d'un terrain d'expérience de 10 à 30 hectares; des institutrices s'occupent des filles et dirigent les travaux du jardin potager. Ces écoles sont parfaitement aménagées comme fermes et écoles modèles. Comme le nombre d'élèves est trop grand — il balance entre 300 et 900 — des cours spéciaux pratiques de ménage et de cuisine sont dispensés aux élèves par groupes de 16 dans la 3-ème année de leur apprentissage, et ces cours-là durent de 6 à 8 semaines.

Pour les jeunes filles de plus de 15 ans, le Ministre de l'Agriculture d'alors, Mr. le comte Serényi, a créé en 1911 les écoles ambulantes ménagères agricoles, inconnues jusqu'à cette époque en Hongrie. Sept écoles ambulantes fonctionnent actu-

ellement; dans ces trois ans, 72 cours ont eu lieu pour 1500 élèves. Ces écoles ménagères ambulantes ont un double but: le premier, de faire connaître cet enseignement là où la population rurale n'a d'autre école pour l'instruction des jeunes filles ayant terminé leurs études primaires et atteint l'âge de 15 ans; le second, celui de généraliser l'idée de la nécessité de l'enseignement ménager pour les jeunes filles de toutes conditions, fait qui est la raison de l'appréciation de cette institution de l'école ambulante ménagère agricole, même dans nos grandes villes.

Les maîtresses pour les écoles agricoles ménagères primaires professionnelles et pour les écoles ambulantes ménagères agricoles sont préparées à leur tâche à l'École Normale Ménagère Agricole de Kecskemét; les élèves-maîtresses, toutes internes, suivent un programme théorique et pratique. Les aspirantes sont admises, jusqu' à l'âge de 22 ans au plus, avec un diplôme d'institutrice primaire; elles doivent produire un certificat signé par la directrice de l'école normale d'institutrices attestant que l'aspirante possède toutes les qualités nécessaires à une bonne maîtresse d'école ménagère et qu'elle a manifesté durant les 4 années de ses études une préférence marquée pour les matières ménagères théoriques et pratiques. La durée des études à l'école normale ménagère agricole est de 2 ans; au sortir de cette école, elles débent par l'enseignement ambulante et professent pendant une période de 2 à 3 ans. Après ce stage, elles arrivent aux écoles ménagères fixes pour être appelées enfin comme maîtresses aux écoles normales primaires à donner l'enseignement ménager agricole aux futures institutrices d'école primaire. Leur traitement commençant à 1400 couronnes, plus logement payé, monte jusqu'à 4600 couronnes.

La plus récente école ménagère agricole du ministère de l'Agriculture a été ouverte le 16 avril ct. à Putnok, dans un beau jardin de huit arpents; elle a été aménagée complètement afin de pouvoir donner l'instruction aux jeunes filles au-delà de 15 ans; les cours ont une durée de 3 mois, l'enseignement y est gratuit; les élèves versent pour leur nourriture la somme de 100 couronnes pour 3 mois d'études; l'école est entretenue par l'État.

Pour divulguer les connaissances générales d'hygiène et d'alimentation rationnelles, l'éducation familiale et la puériculture, l'économie domestique ainsi que les branches de l'agriculture

réservées aux femmes, nous avons pour les femmes campagnardes les «Cercles des Fermières»“.

The President then called upon **Fröken Henni Forchhammer** who, speaking on: *Educational Opportunities in Rural Denmark: the People's High Schools*, said:

“The People's High Schools have been called the one original educational system which my country has given to the world, so it will be understood that I shall go very briefly over the other educational opportunities which Denmark has in common with many other countries, such as Continuation Schools, and instead try to give you some idea of the leading features of these High Schools.

The idea of the People's High Schools was conceived in the early part of the past century by N. F. S. Grundtvig, one of the most original personalities in our history. The first School was founded in 1844, but it was not till after the disastrous war of 1864 that the movement became of real importance, furthered by the feeling that «what Denmark had lost in outward power she must strive to gain in inner strength».

There are now 73 High Schools, all in the country. Most of them are open for 5 months in the winter to men and for 3 months in the summer for girls, a few are for women only, while a few are coeducational. Nearly half of the students are girls, i. e. 3600 out of a total number of 6,400. Most of the students are between 18 and 25. The original idea was that all classes of the community should meet at the High Schools, but as a matter of fact the great majority belong to the peasant class*.

Most students only come for one course, some take a second course another time and some go to the extended High School at Askovs.

The High Schools do not prepare for any examinations and are perfectly free in the choice of subjects etc. The chief subjects are generally the Mother Tongue and History, especially the History of Denmark. History is taught almost exclusively by lectures; and each lecture is usually introduced and followed

* Between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rural population frequent the High Schools. The total population of Denmark is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

by singing of religious or national hymns and other songs. Hygiene is taught very generally and gymnastics play a great part at most of the schools*.

The High Schools do not impart knowledge for the sake of knowledge; they aim at giving as Grundtvig puts it »a culture and enlightenment which will be a reward in themselves«, and stimulate the desire of the young people, both men and women, to become good citizens.

In nearly all the Schools the pupils board with the Principal, and have their meals with him and his family and the other teachers. This every day intercourse between students and teachers and of the students among themselves is of the greatest educational value and is perhaps one of the secrets of the influence of the High Schools. But, of course this depends to an enormous degree on the personality of the teachers; the influence of a good and enthusiastic teacher on his or her students can scarcely be overrated.

Nearly all the students go back to their old occupations. It has often been pointed out that a great part of the economic and political development in Denmark for the last 50 years can be traced back to the influence of the High Schools on their men students. It is much more difficult to point out definite practical results for the girls. I may perhaps mention what a country doctor once said to me, that when at a farm or a cottage he saw a bookshelf with good books he usually found that both husband and wife were old High School pupils. He added that such a home was often cleaner than the neighbours, and his orders were carried out in a more intelligent way.

If the High Schools help to make good homes, that is, to my mind, one of the best things that can be said for them."

Gräfin Selma von der Groeben then spoke on: »*Die Deutsche Frau auf dem Lande.*«

„Der Jungbrunnen eines Volkes fließt auf dem Lande. Darum muß es die heilige Sorge aller, besonders der Frauen sein, daß dieser Brunnen der Kraft nicht vergiftet werde. Auch die deutschen Frauen haben sich auf diese Pflicht besonnen.

* In no other country do the peasants go in for gymnastics so much as in Denmark, chiefly owing to the influence of the High Schools. About 10 000 women every year join courses in drill and gymnastics.

Im Rahmen der »landwirtschaftlichen Woche« der Männer tagten im Februar dieses Jahres auch die Landfrauen, und der »Ständige Ausschuß für Arbeiterinnen-Interessen« und der Verein für ländliche Wohlfahrtspflege. Den Verhandlungen des Ausschusses für Arbeiterinnen-Interessen lagen die Ergebnisse einer Enquête über die Arbeit und Stellung der verschiedenen Frauenklassen auf dem Lande zugrunde, während der zweite Landfrauentag sich mit der Arbeit an der ländlichen Bevölkerung beschäftigte. Der starke Abzug, auch der weiblichen kräftigen Jugend vom Lande in die Stadt, die Notwendigkeit der Einstellung ausländischer Feldarbeiter im Sommer, das Vordringen der Industrie ins flache Land — alles das bedingt eine allmähliche Umwandlung der ländlichen Verhältnisse und kompliziert die Aufgaben der Frau auf dem Lande.

Diesen mannigfachen Notständen gegenüber hat eine planmäßige ländliche Wohlfahrtspflege eingesetzt, die wesentlich von großen Frauenorganisationen mitgetragen wird: (Vaterländischer Frauenverein, Rote-Kreuz-Vereine, Evang. Frauenhilfe, Kathol. Caritasverband, Diakonissen- und Johanniterinnenarbeit, Landpflegerinnenverband). Diese Fürsorgearbeit umfaßt sowohl Krankenpflege, Wöchnerinnen- und systematische Säuglingspflege, als auch die Bewahrung der Jugend in Krippen und Kleinkinderschulen in ländlichen Industriebezirken; ferner Ausbildung der Frauen und Mädchen in hauswirtschaftlichen und landwirtschaftlichen Kursen (Koch-, Näh- und Haushaltswanderkurse, Samariterkurse; und Ausbildung im Molkereiwesen, Gemüse- und Gartenbau, Kleinvieh-, Geflügel- und Bienenzucht). Vielfach wird diese private ländliche Wohlfahrtspflege wirksam durch staatliche Hilfen unterstützt.

Neben diesen mehr äußerlichen Fragen wendet sich die moderne ländliche Wohlfahrtspflege aber auch der ethischen Hebung des Landlebens zu: die Frage der richtigen Bewertung und Achtung der ländlichen Frauenarbeit, die Frage der geistigen Versorgung der Landbewohner durch geeignete Unterhaltungen, Belehrung und Vermittlung gesunder Lesekost gehört hierher.

Hier spielt neben der allgemeinen Weckung und Förderung der Heimatliebe und Bodenständigkeit die heute auch vom Staate lebhaft unterstützte männliche und weibliche Jugendpflege eine wichtige Rolle. Familien- und Mütter-Abende, Jugendvereinigungen usw. dienen dem Zweck, das Landleben

reicher und schöner zu gestalten. Auch die Erziehung zur selbsttätigen Nächstenliebe zählt hierher. So arbeitet man in Deutschland auf dem Lande.

Der natürliche Freiheitsdrang der Jugend soll nicht unterdrückt, sondern zu rechtem Tun in bewußtem Verantwortlichkeitsgefühl geleitet werden; der auch auf das Land verschleppten Unsittlichkeit soll durch Darbietung guter und edler Vergnügungen und Eindämmung des Alkoholmißbrauchs gesteuert werden; denen, die »Glaube und Heimat« verloren haben, soll innerlich geholfen werden!"

The President introduced **Mrs. L. A. Hamilton** who spoke on: *Women in Rural Life in Canada*.

"The women in rural life in Canada may be roughly divided for the purposes of study into three classes.

(1) The women on farms or in country homes in the capacity of wife, mother or daughter.

(2) The woman working herself as a farmer.

(3) The woman who might, could, would and should be on a farm. To many people the woman in a Canadian country district is regarded as completely isolated and much overworked. This can hardly be said of many districts now, for settlement has been so extraordinarily rapid during the past ten years that isolation does not play the important part it did. Even in many outlying districts the advent of a rural telephone system has mitigated this condition in bringing homes in touch with one another, while electric power has in many localities lightened the burden of work of the woman in country districts. In the newly opened districts of Northern Ontario and the Western Provinces isolation of course still exists, and is and must be part of the life of the pioneer.

The most important factor in overcoming this condition of isolation, and in developing the life of the rural women of Canada, has been and still is the organization known as The Women's Institutes. This organization originated in 1897 in Ontario, and at the present time that province alone has 800 branches with a membership of 25000. Latterly the Institutes have extended into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The Institutes operate under the Provincial Departments of

Agriculture, which departments give financial aid and send lecturers to the various branches at regular intervals. The object of the Institutes is the betterment of Rural conditions and the dissemination of knowledge relating to all that concerns the home, the motto of the organization being "For Home and Country". The organization works by means of branches scattered about amongst the country towns and districts, under the leadership of a district county Institute. During the early years the Institutes confined their activities chiefly to the consideration of food and food values, but the work has now broadened out and great attention is being paid to such things as general community development; the establishment of libraries; civic improvement; control of contagious diseases; matters pertaining to the schools; child welfare; co-operative marketing; dairy inspection and the care of milk; medical and dental inspection in schools; sanitation and hygiene; laws relating to women and children; business methods for women; eugenics; woman's suffrage.

All these and kindred subjects are studied at the monthly meetings, the members themselves preparing addresses and taking part in the programmes and discussions. A recent development is that of Demonstration Lectures in Food Values and Cooking, Home Nursing and Sewing; these are carried on by means of co-operation of several Institutes in a district with classes at different points, the lectures extending over a period of ten weeks; such systematic courses are much more effective than the old methods of giving isolated lectures once or twice a year. In Ontario alone in 1912—13 1667 persons were reached by such demonstration courses.

The Institutes are so much valued that in outlying districts it is no uncommon thing to hear of a woman walking several miles to the monthly meeting taking her little children with her; the meetings form the link between the hard-worked woman and the outside world, they provide social intercourse, and have done much to brighten and expand many lives and to develop latent talents and community spirit. It is noteworthy that a large number of the women in rural districts are developing the power of public speech through their experience in Institute work. It is hard to overestimate the value of this organization in general education and social development.

The second class of women I would refer to are those who are working their own farms, of whom there is an appreciable number scattered over the Dominion. In some cases the lot of the farmer has fallen to them through the death or incapacity of the man of the household; of these some are operating dairy or stock farms in the North West, while others pursue the business of fruit growing in the Eastern provinces or British Columbia, a branch of agriculture very well suited to women. While these women all acknowledge that farm work is hard, the large majority express themselves as liking the work, and voice the opinion that a persevering woman can make a good living, with something over for the rainy day and old age.

The Dominion Government has been petitioned to grant homestead rights to women; in many cases this opportunity would be of benefit both to the community and to the women, especially where women brought up on farms themselves desire to engage in agriculture as a career.

There is considerable demand on the part of educated young women from the British Isles for the opportunity to do co-operative agricultural work, few of them possess the necessary means to buy outright, and the establishment of farm settlements either by the Government or as private enterprises would give them what they desire. Such young women could very well engage in the lighter forms of agriculture and it is very desirable that they should be encouraged; in the vicinity of small towns where market gardens are scarce, settlements might be established to the great advantage of the community and the young women themselves. So far co-operation along these lines is in an embryonic stage, there is a settlement in British Columbia carried on by the Colonial Intelligence League of London, and we hear of another society just formed for the same purpose.

At the Agricultural Colleges of Guelph, Ontario, and Macdonald Institute, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, there are now two or three girls taking the full course with a view to obtaining the degree in Agriculture, in a year or two these young women will be available as instructresses for farm settlements; scientifically trained in Canadian farm conditions they will be a valuable addition to our rural life.

The third class of women comprises that large number we find in every country shut up in jails and reformatories. The

treatment of the delinquent is now passing from the region of punishment to that of re-construction. The United States have led as regards the Continent of America in establishing prison farms in several places for their women. Canada has made a beginning with a jail and prison farm for men, and Toronto holds the unique position with its municipal farm for men committed by the city courts. We are happy to report that the city has just purchased a jail farm for women. It is earnestly hoped that this may be the beginning of a general reform in this direction, and that before long all women (and children) now shut up in city Institutions may be taken out to the country districts and given the opportunity to become productive members of society, under conditions which tend to their moral and physical up-building. Many women delinquents are the victims of the maternal instinct gone wrong, they might be given work in connection with plants and animals which would turn this instinct into sounder channels of expression, and which would appeal to their interest and affections. I submit that the creative work incident to agricultural pursuits tends to awaken dormant goodness and hope.

A well known writer has said: "When I am worried by the little daily cares and am inclined to give way to the 'Sin that doth so easily beset me' I take my tools and work for a few hours in the garden; irritability and bad temper soon disappear and the Spirit never comes so near to me as then". May we not hope that our Governments will so open a way, that the Spirit may also come to these our sisters."

This speaker was followed by **Dottoressa Cornelia Polesso**, who said*.

"L'influence bienfaisante que la femme qui vit à la campagne, peut exercer sur l'évolution sociale est maintenant reconnue par plusieurs des économistes les plus éminents, et nous disons avec Méline: «Nous ne réussissons à rien tant que nous n'aurons pas converti la femme à la vie de campagne». C'est pourquoi nous sommes convaincues de la nécessité d'un féminisme agraire et ne saurions assez encourager ces femmes intelligentes et perspicaces qui tâchent de venir en aide à leurs sœurs des champs, trop souvent encore ignorantes et superstitieuses.

* Ce discours fut délivré en Italien, mais pour la convénience d'un plus grand nombre de lecteurs, ce résumé est imprimé en français.

Le féminisme agraire, en Italie, a heureusement commencé à porter des fruits bienfaisants et nous mentionnerons avant tout la création d'une section féminine dans la Société des Agriculteurs Italiens, qui a spécialement pour but d'élever le niveau moral de nos paysannes par une double action: instruction technique, instruction sociale.

La section féminine a travaillé pour propager dans les campagnes l'institution de caisses de prévoyance pour la vieillesse et la maternité; elle tâche d'éveiller l'esprit d'association parmi les paysannes plus évoluées; elle initie des cercles pour les femmes de la campagne afin de répandre les principales notions d'hygiène et d'économie domestique. Et ces efforts ne sont pas les seuls: de droite et de gauche, à travers notre Péninsule, différentes institutions sont nées tendant toutes à répandre l'instruction rurale et domestique parmi nos paysannes."

Nous sommes convaincues que tous nos efforts doivent tendre à lutter principalement contre *l'urbanisme*, cette plaie sociale qui entraîne tant de jeunes filles vers les grandes villes, où elles perdent définitivement le goût à la vie simple et saine de la campagne, et qui fait d'elles d'éternelles mécontentes qui ne savent plus bien remplir la grande mission d'élever des enfants sains et vigoureux, ayant le viril orgueil de devenir d'honnêtes agriculteurs".

Miss Janet Richards (United States) then said:

"Not until after my arrival in Rome did I know that the President of our U. S. Council, Mrs. Waller Barrett, intended to ask me to deliver this Report. Hence you will hear no carefully written paper, full of varied statistics, but simply a few extemporaneous remarks.

This Report that I hold in my hand was sent to Mrs. Barrett by our Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. David Houston, in response to the request of Lady Aberdeen for a short statement concerning the work done by our U.S. Department of Agriculture for the benefit of women in rural life. So far as I know it is the only Report submitted to this Council by a government Cabinet Official. I briefly state some of the chief points contained in this report. After calling attention to the isolation and unremitting toil of the women of the farm, — reminding us of the truth of the old couplet: "Man's work extends from sun to sun, But woman's work is never done!" the report states that many improved methods are being used by the Agricultural

Department for the improvement of rural conditions, including the sending of monthly bulletins to farmers, giving information concerning labour-saving devices, sanitation, extermination of disease-breeding pests, improved dietaries and methods of cooking, and methods to prevent waste of food; — and, (especially for the women,) the recommendation to substitute modern machinery for muscular drudgery. All this is designed to secure for the woman a shorter day and more leisure for reading, visiting and ordinary enjoyment.

In addition to these bulletins and other publications the Department sends out what we call "Demonstration-agents", — both men and women, who visit the farms and give practical instruction in improved methods. These Agents have been particularly successful with the boys and girls. The women-demonstrators are organizing what we term "Canning Clubs" and "Gardening Clubs" among the girls which are most successful. They teach the girls to cultivate a vegetable garden on one tenth of an acre, and then to can or preserve the vegetables or fruits which they have grown. In many cases the little girls have been able to make enough money in this way to pay for their schooling or to dress themselves, and also to help their parents. This instruction to the girls has also often helped the mothers by stimulating them to use improved methods. The girls also raise poultry according to the advanced methods taught by the women demonstrators, and often get much better results than their parents who follow the old methods.

The boys of the farm, (and through them their fathers), are also helped to better methods by the demonstrators and are formed into "Corn Clubs", "Potato Clubs", in the south into "Cotton Clubs" and even "Poultry" and "Pig Clubs". These Clubs not only teach the boys much that is of permanent value, but are also of great help and comfort to the over-worked mothers, by directing the energies of the boys to things that are both interesting and worth while, and at the same time training them to better and more profitable methods for the future.

Thus the lives of the mothers may be less over-taxed, with more that contributes to spiritual and mental development. For let us not forget that the women of the farm in one respect resemble the "Pilgrim mothers" of 1620. You may recall that someone has wittily remarked that the pilgrim mothers

had even a harder time, in the early pioneer days in our country than the pilgrim fathers. Because they not only had to put up with all the trials and privations from which the pilgrim fathers suffered, but they also had to put up with the "pilgrim fathers!" So the mother on the farm must endure all her own toil and hardships and also all the troubles of her husband and children!

Naturally therefore, anything that improves the condition and increases the contentment of husband and children, is just so much gain for the happiness and comfort of the woman on the farm.

In closing my remarks, I am permitted, to extend to the Council fraternal greetings from three large organizations of Women in the United States, which are not members of our National Council. Two of these are patriotic organizations, respectively "The Daughters of the American Revolution", and the "United States Daughters of 1812". These societies are organized to teach intelligent patriotism and to keep alive the Anglo-Saxon ideals inherited from our ancestors of the Colonial period. As a member of both these societies, — which together number more than one hundred thousand women, — I have been commissioned to extend fraternal greetings and best wishes for the entire success and fulfilment of the aims of the Council.

The third organization is the "Federation of Women's Clubs for the District of Columbia", numbering about ten thousand members. The official greetings of each of these societies I submit with this."

In conclusion the **Countess of Aberdeen** said that it had been hoped that Miss McKlosky, from the Cornell University in the United States of America, would also have been able to speak at that Meeting, but she had unfortunately been prevented from coming to Rome. She was sure that what they had heard that evening must have been of great interest to all who lived and worked in rural districts, and she tendered the hearty thanks of the Meeting to all the speakers. She further spoke of the development of rural life in Ireland, where some 50,000—60,000 houses for labourers had been erected during recent years, and land had passed into the hands of the people. She drew attention to the forthcoming Civic Exhibition in Dublin, which would be a good opportunity for Council members to go to Ireland and see for themselves what had been done there in that direction.

The Meeting then closed.

MEETING ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ITS CAUSES AND MEANS OF PREVENTION

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, ROME

Monday, May 11th, 1914. at 9 p. m.

The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN in the Chair.

The **Countess of Aberdeen** in opening the Meeting, spoke of the importance of the subject chosen for presentation, which had already been dealt with by the work and deliberations of the Committee on Laws and the Committee on Education of the International Council of Women and called upon **Frau Marianne Hainisch**, Vice-President of the International Council and President of the National Council of Women of Austria, who spoke on: „*Die Aufgaben der Erziehung im Kampf gegen die Kriminalität der Jugend*“.

„Bei einem Zeitausmaße von 15 Minuten kann ich nur skizzenhaft meiner Meinung Ausdruck geben; aber ich tue dies mit Beruhigung, da die folgenden Referentinnen den Gegenstand von anderen Seiten beleuchten werden. Die Erziehungsfrage ist seit Luther und Comenius nicht mehr von der Tagesordnung gekommen und derzeit steht sie mehr denn je im Mittelpunkt kultureller Arbeit. Man nennt unsere Zeit das Zeitalter des Kindes, wenn nun aber trotz aller Bemühungen der Erzieher und Schulmänner die Entartung der Jugend zunimmt, so muß sie auf andere Ursachen zurückgeführt werden. Waisenväter und Mütter, Schulärzte und Ärztinnen und Jugendrichter machen die derzeitige Gesellschaft dafür verantwortlich. Dieser Zustand macht selbst tüchtigen Familien das Erzieheramt schwer, denn das Treiben der heutigen Gesellschaft birgt eine Summe von Schädlichkeiten, die in den obersten und untersten Klassen noch

besonders vermehrt sind. Am günstigsten ist das Milieu, welches Familien in den mittleren Lebenslagen bieten. Die Not muß als eine besondere Ursache der Kriminalität angesehen werden, denn die Wohnungsnot, die das Bettgeherwesen mit sich bringt, die Konkubinate, die traurige Lage der heimatlosen unehelichen Kinder, die Trunksucht, die Roheit, und häufig die Abwesenheit der erwerbenden Mutter, schaffen äußerst ungünstige Verhältnisse. Zudem ist die straffällige Jugend häufig erblich belastet. Es wurde festgestellt, daß mehr als die Hälfte sich als tuberkulös und davon ein großer Teil überdies als psychopathisch erwies. Das ergibt Sprunghaftigkeit, Willensschwäche, Übererregtheit oder Apathie, woraus Arbeitsscheu und die schlimmsten Exzesse resultieren.

Im Hinblick auf diese Ursachen der Verwahrlosung sehen wir, daß soziale Hilfe zunächst nottut. Die Kinder sind heute tatsächlich schutzlos, wenn sie nicht das Glück genießen, gute Eltern zu haben; für vaterlose Kinder sind in Österreich nach dem Gesetz Vormünder zu bestellen und zwar muß jeder Mann drei Vormundschaften übernehmen, das führt zu sehr widerwilligen Vormündern. Der Bund österreichischer Frauenvereine petitionierte daher auch um Bestellung von Vormünderinnen; diese, sowie andere wertvolle Reformen nahm die Regierung in die Gesetzesvorschläge auf und sie wären schon Gesetz, wenn die nationalen Kämpfe die zweite Kammer nicht am Arbeiten hinderten. Überdies erstreben die Frauen mehr als weibliche Vormünderinnen, sie streben die Generalvormundschaft in allen österreichischen Kronländern an. Darunter verstehen wir ein zentrales Kinderschutzamt. Im Kronlande Mähren ist die Aktion durchgeführt. Die Landeskommission im Verein mit zwei ausgezeichneten Organisatoren, Prof. Dr. Spann und Margarethe Roller, haben dort das Werk geschaffen. Es wurden in den Gemeinden Komitees gebildet und Gemeindepflegerinnen bestellt, welche jedes Kind registrieren und Abhilfe schaffen, wenn ein Kind verwahrlost, mißhandelt und bedroht ist. Es werden die Kinder aus verderblicher Umgebung genommen, ihr Gesundheitszustand und ihr Schulbesuch überwacht, und nach dem Austritt aus der Schule sollen die Berufsberatungsstellen ihres Amtes walten. Da es sich vor allem darum handelt, die Kinder vor einer verderblichen Umgebung zu schützen, sowie die Mütter, welche erwerben, in ihrem Erziehungsgeschäfte zu

unterstützen, wird eine Vermehrung der Säuglingshorte, Krippen, Kindergärten und Schülerhorte angestrebt. Diese wertvolle Aktion wurde mit Unterstützung des Kaiser-Jubiläumfonds, der im 60. Regierungsjahr des Kaisers von den Völkern gespendet wurde, in Angriff genommen. Er reicht natürlich nicht aus und es bedarf noch vieler Opfer, um sie vollständig auszubauen.

Damit hofft man die Ursachen des sittlichen Verfalles, soweit er auf Armut zurückzuführen ist, zu beheben; aber wir können nicht hoffen, daß sie wirksam werden, wenn nicht das Haupthindernis einer sittlichen Erziehung beseitigt ist. Denn die Kinder der Reichen leiden nicht Not, sie leben geschützt im Elternhaus, haben Lehrer, besuchen Schulen und für ihre körperliche Entwicklung werden große Opfer gebracht; dennoch werden auch in reichen Häusern sehr häufig zweifelhafte Erziehungsergebnisse erzielt. Es ist ein Merkzeichen der gesamten Jugend, daß sie in ihrer Mehrzahl pietätlos, undankbar, anmaßend, unduldsam, genußsüchtig und arbeitsscheu ist. Ausnahmen kommen hier nicht in Betracht. Sonach müssen wir nach den Ursachen der allgemeinen Verwilderung suchen. Und da kommen wir alsbald darauf, daß der derzeitige Zustand der Gesellschaft für den Niedergang verantwortlich zu machen ist. Der Haß hat die Liebe verdrängt. Unsere Kinder hören von ihren ersten Tagen an ihre Eltern und Vorgesetzten gehässig von diesem und jenem Volke sprechen, sie hören die politischen Gegner persönlich verunglimpfen, hören geringschätzig von den religiösen Überzeugungen anderer sprechen, so daß alle Liebe und Ehrfurcht in ihrem Herzen verkümmert.

Wenn es uns Frauen nicht gelingt, den Männerstreit zu besänftigen und das Wohlwollen des Menschen für den Menschen wieder zu beleben, so ist kein Heil zu erwarten, und es müssen alle Erziehungsbehelfe an der Grundstimmung der heutigen Gesellschaft scheitern. Was meines Erachtens zunächst vorgekehrt werden muß und auch vorgekehrt werden kann, das ist die Kinder der Armut durch soziale Vorkehrungen leiblich und moralisch zu schützen, vor allem aber das Gesellschaftsleben von den Schlacken zu reinigen, die daran haften. Der I. C. W. ist geschaffen worden, damit, wie Lady Aberdeen wiederholt betont hat, »wir die Welt besser verlassen, als wie wir sie betreten haben«. Dazu haben wir uns die Hände gereicht, und

wenn wir der Liebe treu bleiben und den Haß abweisen, so werden wir das beste tun, was wir für unsere Kinder tun können.“

The **Marchese Elena Luciforo*** (Italy) then spoke on the same problem:

“Les délits des mineurs augmentent par les mêmes causes qui font augmenter les délits en général, les cas de suicide, de folie et de dégénération. La précocité du développement intellectuel et de la puberté, hâtée par les excitations et les corruptions des grandes villes, entraînent au délit prématuré les organismes faibles et défectueux, qui peut-être seraient devenus également criminels à un âge plus avancé, parce que leur organisme dégénéré les aurait entraîné tôt ou tard à des actions antisociales; et même ceux qui dans un autre milieu et sous des influences salutaires auraient pu être sauvés. Le fait plus grave est l'augmentation des organismes dégénérés, prédisposés au délit comme au suicide, comme à la folie à tout âge, et tandis que d'autres dames vous parleront des malheureux entraînés à l'âge mineur au délit sans y être prédisposés organiquement, seulement par l'abandon et la misère, je m'occuperai des prédisposés, de la manière d'en diminuer le chiffre de naissance, et de les fortifier contre les dangers de leur malheureuse prédisposition.

On oublie trop souvent que la vie de l'enfant ne commence pas avec la naissance mais qu'elle existe déjà à l'état latent dans l'organisme des parents avant la conception. La prédisposition au délit est donc souvent héréditaire et peut être la conséquence de l'alcoolisme habituel de l'un des parents ou même de l'ivresse passagère au moment de la conception, de la sifilis, de la néurasténie, de l'épilepsie, d'empoisonnements organiques d'origine industrielle comme ceux du plomb, d'exténuations et privations, exagérés durant la grossesse.

Il serait nécessaire étendre à toutes les classes de la population la connaissance de ces causes d'hérédité fatale afin que chaque individu se rende compte de sa responsabilité envers ses descendants et que la société prenne les mesures nécessaires pour la prévention de la dégénération. Puisque la prostitution est considérée comme la forme spécifiquement féminine du délit,

* Ce discours fut delivré en italien, mais pour la convenience d'un plus grand nombre de lecteurs, ce resumé est imprimé en français.

je ne puis m'empêcher d'en parler. Elle peut en effet provenir comme la criminalité, comme le suicide et la folie d'une dégénération de l'organisme; elle peut encore être la conséquence de séduction, viol, traite des femmes, et certainement ces malheureuses victimes de la brutalité et de l'avidité d'infâmes spéculateurs ne peuvent être considérées des criminelles. Mais elles peuvent le devenir, car la vie qu'elles sont obligées de faire et le milieu dans lequel elles sont condamnées à vivre les abaisse toujours davantage et les met en contact avec les pires criminels.

Pour les protéger des dangers dont sont menacées les jeunes filles il faudrait rendre d'action publique la poursuite des délits de viol et de séduction de mineur, punir sévèrement les corrupteurs, qui qu'ils soient, et fussent-ils les propres parents, les priver de l'autorité paternelle, leur soustraire leurs enfants et les confier à des instituts d'éducation.

Par contre, les malheureuses conduites à la prostitution par des abnormités de leur organisme, appartenant donc à la même catégorie de dégénérés comme les criminels, les suicides, les foux, pourraient en partie être sauvées en les soumettant dès les premières manifestations d'abnormalité, à des traitements médicaux psychothérapeutiques et pédagogiques dans des instituts d'éducation scientifiques. Le même système devrait être suivi pour tous les enfants qui présentent les stigmates de la dégénération. Dès les jardins d'enfance et l'école primaire les maîtres devraient être en devoir de signaler au médecin scolastique les enfants qui semblent révéler des qualités anormales. Ceux-ci devraient être soumis à l'examen consciencieux de spécialistes, et au cas de besoin confiés aux instituts d'éducation scientifique, où ils devraient rester jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient atteint la puberté, car nous savons que c'est là l'époque la plus dangereuse pendant laquelle l'organisme est plus exposé à toutes les influences bonnes et surtout mauvaises. Les enfants des alcoolisés, des sifilitiques, des nevrasténiques, des épileptiques, des suicides et des criminels devraient être soumis à une surveillance toute spéciale, mais il serait plutôt à désirer qu'ils ne soient jamais nés. Plus beau que guérir est prévenir et c'est pour cela que j'insiste sur la nécessité d'éclairer le peuple sur les causes de la dégénération, sur la lutte contre l'alcoolisme, contre la prostitution et sa compagne la sifilis; sur des précautions contre les empois-

soinements industriels; sur la plus ample protection de la maternité et des nourrissons, sur une sérieuse éducation sexuelle, sur des lois sur l'obligation de présenter un certificat médical avant le mariage, et sur la responsabilité civile et pénale en cas de contagion par maladies vénériennes; enfin sur une large et prévoyante législation pour la protection des mineurs.

Par la fondation de nombreux instituts scientifiques pour l'éducation d'enfants anormaux, par la protection des mineurs et par l'instruction du peuple en matière d'hérédité morbide, la société pourra rejoindre le noble but de fermer d'innombrables prisons et maisons d'aliénés et d'éviter beaucoup de souffrances et de malheurs."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon (Great Britain) followed with an address on: *Recreation as a Means of Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*.

"The subject of Juvenile Delinquency was made the special study for this year by our International Committee on Education over which I preside. Seventeen reports from different countries were contributed by members of the Committee, and have been published in a pamphlet entitled "Juvenile Delinquency, its Causes, and Means of Prevention and Correction". The most remarkable feature about these reports is the unanimity with which each writer traces wrongdoing in early youth to the same causes. Setting aside the delinquency that proceeds mainly from natural defects and weaknesses in the individual, the prevailing causes in every country are poverty, drink, poor housing, parental ineffectiveness or neglect, street life, formation of irregular habits, increased supply of sensational amusements and popular craving for excitement and entertainment.

Irrespective of race and country, we find that human nature in the children is much the same, and under unfavourable circumstances is everywhere prone to the same temptations, liable to the same downfall and yielding under evil influences. On the other hand, the reports exhibit a profound belief that a normally healthy child is intended to grow up honourably and happily, and would do so given the right influences. It is this belief that inspires and urges women in every country to-day to take an active, strenuous part in pressing forward social reforms for the better care and protection of the young.

As if with one pen, the women writing these reports plead for more playing ground for the children and young people.

They appeal for national recognition, in all countries, of the first great physical need of healthy children, room to move, to play, to breathe the free air, to grow big and strong, and enjoy their own powers. They urge that, while, under the present complex conditions of city industrial life, we cannot hope to entirely remove temptation from the children, we might do more to strengthen the children's powers of resistance, and to guide them in free hours and playtime in such a way as to reduce the risks of their falling a prey to evil acts, evil company, evil tendencies; that we ought to try to secure a much fuller scope and provision for suitable recreation and to supervise the games and sports of children and young people as carefully, and with as much intelligence and solicitude as we watch over them in the schools. To be gay and happy is childhood's right. Play in the open air may be regarded as a physical necessity for the proper growth and development of children, and for older boys and girls there is no influence more potent in the building-up of character than the game well and honourably played. Whether lost or won, a game well played is at once a lesson in comradeship and a natural stimulation to brain and body of the highest value for good health.

The famous residential Secondary Schools for boys in England, — Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester and others — have for generations been educating the best youth of the country upon a system that incorporates the playing-field as part of the school curriculum, and the history of our country provides abundant proof that the boys who learnt to play well together in these fine schools, knew afterwards how to work well together, either for the high purposes of State or in the Services of the commercial and mercantile world. Just as they were accustomed to play their given part loyally and uprightly, as it might be on opposite sides in the schools and to win or lose without personal feeling, so Englishmen have shown in political life that they could take their places in opposite parties and serve their country without introducing the spirit of personal bitterness and rancour. These great English public schools have demonstrated beyond question the advantages of properly-supervised recreation in developing fine physique and high moral tone, and in training that sense of comradeship which leads naturally to the appreciation of citizenship and its duties in the

nation. But these schools have remained the privilege of the well-to-do. The sports themselves, the supervision, the residence, cost money. And our problem is to evolve a system in connection with the day schools and the homes of the people in city or country that shall democratise the best elements in the secondary public school system.

We have only to consult the statistics of juvenile misdemeanours in the police records of any large city to convince ourselves that many of them are comparatively slight offences, and might rather be regarded as hopeful signs of energy and animation than as evidence of any moral defect or obliquity in the offender. Take, for example, the large industrial and mercantile city of Glasgow in Great Britain, with nearly 800,000 inhabitants. In the year 1912, the number of juveniles convicted of non-criminal offences in Glasgow was 2837, of whom 1863, or nearly two-thirds of the number were boys between 14 and 16 years of age, 883 were boys under 14, and 91 were girls.

No less than 40 per cent of the convictions among boys were for playing football in the streets. But probably all of these cases of "delinquency" could have been prevented had there been playing grounds available in the populous districts. Of the other 60 per cent of the convictions, 16.7 % were for tramway offences, 10 % for breaches of the peace, 8.6 % for gaming, 8 % for theft, 5.4 % for malicious mischief, 4.6 % for street trading out of hours, 4.3 % for throwing stones, and 2.4 % for sundry slight offences.

If we exclude the 22 % for theft, gaming, and malicious mischief as the more serious offences, it may be roughly computed that probably 75 to 80 per cent of the offences, and certainly the 40 % of football offences, might have been prevented, had the municipality faced the necessity for providing abundant scope for diversion and sport among the robust childhood and youth of their city. In respect of offences of petty theft, it is notorious that one great inducement to this offence among juveniles at the present time, is the keen desire to procure entry money to attend some of the picture shows. And this same desire leads to the practise of subterfuge among young people towards their parents, and their falling into habits of late hours and even staying out at night. The acquirement of such habits among young people from 14 to 16 and 17 years of age is

exceedingly serious and is one of the most important points to be kept in view in all measures of reform undertaken by municipal bodies and others. In Sydney, Australia, where entry into many of the Cinematograph entertainments costs only 1 d, Mrs. Vickery writes that the children steal empty bottles or anything they can find that will yield the penny, and that the disastrous moral effects are only too apparent by the time the children come to adolescent years. It is more difficult to prove what is very generally believed, that increase in criminal offences by juveniles may be traced directly to the prevailing rush to Cinematograph shows. Yet there have been in the United States of America, Great Britain, and several other countries a few well-known cases of criminal offences by juveniles, where the offenders themselves have indicated that the suggestion had come in the first instance from displays witnessed by them in Cinematograph entertainments.

Boards of Censors of Cinematograph films are being established in one country and another, and municipalities are passing regulations limiting the age of entry for juveniles, except in cases where they are accompanied by parent, guardian, or teacher. But the only sure way to deal with this new social danger is an absolute veto for juveniles, except for Cinematograph shows sanctioned by the local authorities responsible for the care of children. Naturally a veto could only be wisely applied if the authorities made ample provision of evening recreation halls suitable for the children and young people, where a variety of amusements and activities could be engaged in and rendered thoroughly attractive.

In several countries the municipal authorities of the larger cities are taking a broad and enlightened view of their responsibilities towards children and adolescents, and are initiating new forms of protective and constructive measures to meet the new demands. Here and there women are being appointed as police officers and protective agents, and the whole trend of public opinion is towards purer and more healthful forms of amusement.

The growth of recreation centres in the cities is one of the most encouraging features of the day. The way has been toilfully prepared by the admirable pioneer work done by leaders of Lads' Clubs, Girls' Clubs, and many associations of like nature.

In Italy, every one knows the beneficent work accomplished by the "National Society of Mutual Help", under the guidance of Mlle. Artesana de Turin. The "ricreatori" (recreation halls) and "educatorii" (homes for schoolboys) are also well-established agencies in your midst.

No doubt, the most highly developed system of "Organised Playgrounds" and recreation under skilled guidance and supervision is that which has sprung up in the United States of America (See page 274). In 1887, Fru Anna Hierta-Retzius instituted in Stockholm a "Work-parlour" (Arbeitsstube), for poor children between 7 and 14 years of age, that was conducted on lines linking together recreational and school interests. There are now 89 of these centres of recreation and the teaching of useful handwork for children, scattered in towns and villages of Sweden; they are subsidised by public authorities, and carried on chiefly by paid superintendents and teachers, partly by voluntary workers. The children have either their dinner or supper in the building.

In London, there has existed for 24 years the Children's Happy Evenings Association, of which Queen Mary is Patroness, and there are some provincial branches of this Association. More recently, from a beginning made in 1897 in the "Passmore Eward Settlement" in London for social work, a system of school "playcentres" has been organised under the guidance of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Twenty of the London County Council Schools are kept open every evening for 1½ or 2 hours, and a generous equipment is supplied for play, round games and attractive occupations of all kinds suitable for young workers. The superintendents, the teachers of handicrafts, singing and dancing, and the leaders of the games are paid, and there are also voluntary helpers. The use of the school-rooms is given free by the London County Council, but other expenses fall on the "Play Centres Association". Twently thousand children are in attendance, and the financial accounts show that the annual cost of providing suitable recreation in this way, exclusive of schoolroom accommodation, is about 5 s. 4 d., or rather over six francs for each child. The London County Council has arranged to carry on "play centres" at its own expense, and to keep certain of the schools open as play centres during vacations. A large proportion of the school authorities

in Great Britain are taking similar measures, and the wealthier school authorities, e. g. Liverpool and Manchester, are purchasing playing-fields as near as possible to populous districts, and replacing slum properties by open spaces equipped as playgrounds or play-gardens. Efficient supervision and leadership are now taken as a necessary part of all organised reform in this direction.

The Countess of Aberdeen has given great encouragement to pioneer work of the kind in Dublin. Several waste places in that city have been temporarily secured by Lady Aberdeen and her helpers, and converted into happy centres where the children may play to their heart's content. In Edinburgh, several "garden playgrounds" have been started on voluntary lines by the District Health Visitors and with the support of the municipal authorities.

Here, in Rome, nothing has more charmed the women visitors from many nations than the delightful gardens in the midst of the blocks of model Dwellings (*Casa dei Bene Stabili*) so admirably designed and constructed by Signor Talamo.

To make childhood happy, and boyhood and girlhood natural, gay and wholesome, is a first claim upon our care: to watch, more strictly over the years of adolescence is probably the most pressing duty of the moment, and it is often complex and difficult. Various solutions, according to the locality and its conditions, will be found for the problem of providing suitable recreations. Where the school and municipal authority is centralised in one public body, it would appear to be easily possible to connect an organisation for recreational interests with the elementary day schools for the younger children and with the secondary and continuation schools for the older boys and girls.

Our part as women would appear to be to keep before the public the view that education in its full sense includes some definite training in the enjoyable and rightful use of leisure. The young man with a hobby that takes him out-of-doors, the young woman with a hobby that interests her in art, music, some form of social work, has no lack of pleasure in life. Harmful excess or artificiality in amusements at any age is a disease in the social life, and has to be carefully diagnosed and studied, with a view to finding the best means of remedy and prevention.

A great purpose will be served if the present movement for due provision and supervision of recreation among children and young people can be so directed that it will bring about a centralisation of the authorities that have to deal with the various aspects concerning them — their moral training, physical development, school attendance, and entry into industrial, earning life. An enlightened public opinion is now prepared to make whatever changes, and take whatever measures may seem necessary, in order to train up a healthy, wholesome-minded body of youth in each nation."

Miss Sadie American (United States) then spoke on: *The Supervised Playground Movement and its Potentiality.*

"The previous speakers have indicated that juvenile crime has increased in our day and generation. I do not believe that this is true. I do not believe that the youth of the twentieth century are more evil in tendency than were the young people of the past. Here in an International Council of Women it is for us to look the facts in the face, and to proclaim the truth that if crime there be it is our crime, the crime of the fathers and mothers, the crime of the responsible adult and not of the child.

True, juvenile arrests have increased, and I venture to say that 75 % of these arrests should never have been made. For what is their cause? Is it not in the vast majority of cases because these children have broken laws or ordinances which the child can and does not understand, laws and ordinances which have been made for the protection of property, laws and ordinances which make the value of the child secondary to the value of property. It is not for me here to discuss this phase of the subject. To me has been assigned the subject of Supervised Play and its Possibilities as an antidote to delinquency. Play — the joy of life! The joy of life, this is what I would like to impress upon you. That we shall endeavour to provide for and secure to each child, aye to every youth and adult too, the opportunity for that expression of self which is the joy of life.

Play both in children and adults is this expression; but in children its function is creative, in adults it is recreative. And what we call delinquency in children is frequently but the outbreak of that expression of energy which is the portion of every normal child, which forces its way out in spite of the

barriers which laws and changed conditions place in its way; which breaks through these barriers made by us. And we then stigmatize these children as juvenile delinquents! Shame upon us! It is we who are the delinquents, we who do not understand, who are short-sighted. It is we who must destroy these barriers and instead open new gateways of expression, or we will deprive the peoples of that joy of life which is the most valuable possession of every nation, for without it, life becomes depressed, and surely flickers and dies.

Work we must — that is a part of life, but work alone makes slaves, not men; and for the child work and play should be interchangeable. Both are the necessary and natural means of building his character, of creating a man.

And incidentally here I would emphasize the fact that, while I speak of men, I wish to call particular attention to girls and women. For we are only just awakening to the fact that girls need an amount of attention and service at least equal to that of boys. In the U. S. an inquiry made several years ago brought out the remarkable fact that for every activity for girls there were twenty for boys. How is it in your country? And upon girls modern life and modern conditions press even more heavily than upon boys.

The old Roman cry "Panem et Circenses" had a deeper meaning than they realized who shouted it. Translated into our modern tongue it means work and play — bread, the result of work — Play — Leisure to enjoy; and opportunity furnished by the Commonwealth for both.

What are our modern conditions affecting Play? They are common to all countries. Steam and electricity have made of the world one great struggling and striving mass. They have driven the people to the factories out of the home. The factories have drawn people into larger and larger groups — from village to town — from town to city. By thousands they go to seek their bread, to seek the wider opportunity for work or education and even amusement, until the distribution of population has been almost reversed and we find the majority of the population in the cities crowded together — overcrowded — where as one hundred years ago the majority lived and worked and played in the country. And what, you ask, has this to do with play? Everything, for the conditions of life

have changed. In place of the variety of occupation of former days, there is the monotony of factory work, divided and subdivided. And alas! by thousands the children are ground in this monotony of occupation, using few muscles, leaving the rest of the body without exercise; the cities are closely built and leave no room for play, and the streets are given over to trams and automobiles which take toil of children's lives as scarce did Moloch of old. We live under a tradition long after the conditions which gave rise to it are gone. A custom is abandoned long, long before it is formally abolished. So we still allow ourselves to believe that the same opportunities and conditions for play exist that did exist 100 years ago. That which was ample for the expression of the joy of life when the pressure of life was less, no longer suffices to-day.

In the United States we have recognized what is the meaning of play for children and youth as a creative force, for adults as a recreative force and we are passing on from Playgrounds for children to great and general plans for a rounded scheme of Recreation for the whole people, young and old. This programme is not merely one of supplying opportunities for Recreation for each separate group, but that the plan as a whole shall include young and old and that these shall understand, each of them, that he is to give and to get and to have his responsible part in making the life of the city that of a happy, joyous people.

Joy I have said, not pleasure, they are different in kind. Pleasure lasts but for the moment, pleasure may be selfish and may even bring pain to another. This was the old "Circenses". the people were passive and looked on. Joy is self-expression, can never give pain to another, joy is active, and this active expression of self is what the Playground and Recreation movement of America is seeking to bring about.

It was my proud privilege to have secured in the year 1898 in the City of Chicago the first municipal appropriation for Playgrounds in the United States. It was a small sum, \$1000 administered by the Society of which I was President. At that time there were but 3 or 4 cities in which any attempt was being made to meet these modern conditions which were grinding the children down. In the short space of 15 years the movement has taken such hold that now about 300 cities and

towns have some form of Recreation movement, in many cases conducted by the city itself. Last year nearly \$30,000,000 was spent for this purpose from public and private sources. Ordinarily statistics mean very little, but these figures mean much, for in our commercial age the surest gauge of the interest of the people and the government is the amount of money they are willing to spend upon things which bring no return other than the welfare of the people themselves. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, founded about 8 years ago and of which I had the honour to be one of the group of Founders, itself spends about \$40,000 a year on propaganda alone, keeping 6 or 8 Field Secretaries in different parts of the country who study conditions in the various towns and cities and advise both city governments and their departments and also voluntary societies on what the city needs and on how to meet the need. And the demand on this Association both for the service of its field secretaries and its office force for information is far greater than its resources permit it to meet.

And these secretaries wherever they make a "Survey" of the city as we call it, (i. e. study the conditions of play and the needs) find practically the same things, namely: that there is no place or space in which to play, that the children are losing the habit of play, that the surplus energy that spends itself in play when space and opportunity are given, now seems to spend itself in such acts as lead to the breaking of city ordinances and arrest. And then these healthy normal children, doing that which their nature calls upon them to do, are called juvenile delinquents and we become pessimists and talk of the degeneracy of our youth! And the proof that what is needed is an opportunity and outlet for this energy is the reiterated statements of the judges of the Juvenile Courts in various parts of the country and in cities of various sizes that the establishment of a proper playground in a given locality reduces the juvenile delinquency from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$! What better proof do we need?

And what is a "proper playground"? It is one in which there is a space, a sand pile, perhaps a wading pool, for the little children, boys and girls; a space for those between about 7 and 12 years of age, and also large spaces separate for boys and girls above this age, where Team games are played. There

should be some gymnasium apparatus and space sufficient for the greater running games such as basket ball, base ball, foot ball etc. A field house with provision for indoor recreation — dances, lectures, for games in rainy weather, and with provision for light refreshment adds to the completeness, for here the elders can gather and so the Playground becomes a family affair. And of course there must be proper toilet provision for boys and girls. And over all there must be supervision. Now, what is supervision? Let me first tell you what it is not! It is not teaching, it is not formal. It is rather direction, but leadership is a better word. Leadership implies something positive, constructive. And so the supervised Playground provides leadership, guidance for the natural energies. It points the way, it does not command nor force.

Unhappily we are finding that the children are forgetting the games played by their forefathers. We are rediscovering these for them, playing the games with them. For example — here in Europe the folk-dance seems to be disappearing. Some years ago travelling through eight countries I looked almost in vain for it. Only in isolated places did the people still gather and dance the old folk-dances in the old costumes which you know are also fast disappearing. In America to-day we are studying these dances, we consider them a valuable gift from the immigrant peoples, we are teaching the children to continue them and we bring much joy to parents and children thereby. We have taken from Germany the lessons of her Turn-Vereine, but this, (we include it in what we call Athletics), is too formal to be play pure and simple. It has its place, a most valuable and valued place as exercise, as a developer of the body; but it is not play. This is why Germany and other countries are to-day asking us in America for help and guidance in this matter of play. They have found that a mere open space without a supervision, without a personality imbued with the spirit of play to guide and direct, does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. It is found that school-children do not wish to be always under the school-teacher, for the association of the school-room with its necessarily stricter discipline dampens the ardor of play; the teacher is not always fitted to be the play-leader. In America a new distinct profession is growing up: that of Play-leader. Training schools are being

established by which men and women are preparing themselves for this profession, the movement for supervised Playgrounds has made the demand for trained leaders far greater than the supply. These leaders are being taught to conserve the expressions of the great Spirit of Play in the people themselves which the past has produced, they are taught that play is to be the outlet and expression of the inner spirit, that it must be joyful, spontaneous, considerate of others; that it is an upbuilder of character, creative and of the soul, a positive force.

Negative discipline, i. e. the forbidding of some act has no place in the Playground. Every act has its cause and source, and if out of this source grows an evil act it is for us to study and consider whether it is not, like the river, a beneficent source which, dammed up overflows its banks and causes damage instead of good. Let me give you one illustration.

In a certain city a grocer and fruit dealer was much annoyed by the petty stealing of his fruit and vegetables by the boys of the neighbourhood. Finally 4 or 5 were arrested and brought before the court. They had been found together in a cave which they had built and which they had stocked with provisions and where together they lived for several hours of the day the life of adventurers in a kingdom of their own. This was the same spirit which drove the ancestors of many here to take horse and sword and sally forth and upon whose deeds many a noble house is founded. Their imagination was at work, the spirit of adventure which has conquered so many lands and achieved so much for mankind was fermenting in them. Denied a proper outlet it took the form which landed them in the police court. Were they to be stigmatized as petty thieves? I think you will answer with me: no, and again no. Modern life perhaps offers little chance to the young boy for adventurous life, but we must study and understand this working imagination and seek to find outlet for it, suited to our modern life. The leadership which organized this gang of boys is of the substance of which leaders of men are made: We must not waste this rare quality by calling it delinquency. To these boys it was seeking for the joy of life, doing something, expressing themselves, being something in themselves. For is it not the ambition of each one of us to be something? This is indeed the joy of life, to be something.

So let us not think of play merely as something to fill the passing hour, it is far more than this; let us not think of the playground merely as a place where children may go off the street, it must be much more than this; let us think of play rather as the activity of the soul building a healthy mansion in which to dwell joyfully, shining from the eyes of these happy children who find a playground ready for them with a wise guide and leader who shall play with them, as one of them, guiding, directing, without their ever being aware that they are led. But let the playground be not for school-children alone but ever more and more for those between 14 and 20 years of age, those dangerous years where our young people are feeling more and more the pressure of modern life, forced into industry, becoming economically independent, hearing all too many radical ideas without knowing how to value them, finding all too soon that amusement is not happiness, mistaking pleasure of the passing moment for joy.

Let us make playgrounds for them where they may learn the ideals of a truly joyful life, the things that last, not teaching nor preaching to them but by the unseen influence, that is none the less felt, let them learn that their city, their larger home provides every facility for them to be a happy, joyous people. And oh, ye women of the International Council, women to whom is given so much of sorrow and so much of joy, make it your great achievement that there shall be made a record of health of mind and soul, work for health of mind and soul, emphasize again and yet again the joy of life until it shall come to be counted as the right of every child of man to possess, make it your great achievement that no longer shall the great spirit of Play lead even our thoughts to delinquency but shall give the nations the joy of life."

Mme. Pichon-Landry (France) spoke on: *La criminalité des mineurs devant la loi.*

"Exposer en quelques minutes le vaste sujet de la criminalité des mineurs est impossible, mais on peut du moins indiquer quels sont les nouveaux principes qui inspirent actuellement le droit pénal des mineurs. Pourquoi ce droit pénal est-il partout en voie de transformation? C'est que la criminalité des mineurs est chose relativement récente. C'est depuis une trentaine

d'années que les délits et crimes d'enfants se sont multipliés avec une rapidité effrayante. Il suffit de remettre en mémoire certains chiffres pour mesurer l'étendue de ce danger social.

Allemagne:	en 1882	30.700 mineurs de 18 ans arrêtés	
	„ 1905	51.232	d ^o
Italie:	en 1892	30.100 mineurs de 18 ans arrêtés	
	„ 1905	67.945	d ^o
France:	en 1880	23.319 mineurs de 18 ans arrêtés	
	„ 1905	31.441	d ^o

Puisque ce développement de la criminalité juvénile est si récent, il ne faut pas nous étonner de trouver tant de tâtonnements, d'hésitations, d'erreurs même dans sa répression; partout on a cherché à enrayer le fléau et rares sont les pays où l'on soit arrivé à établir un ensemble satisfaisant de mesures pénales et réformatrices. C'est que les principes du code pénal sont si différents lorsqu'il s'agit de mineurs et non plus d'adultes que l'on n'est pas arrivé de suite à saisir ces différences. On a posé, tout d'abord, la question sur le même terrain que pour les adultes; l'enfant est-il responsable? a-t-il agi avec discernement? Voilà ce que toutes les législations se sont demandé. Le plus souvent on répondait que l'enfant avait agi sans discernement et il était alors rendu à ses parents, au milieu et aux circonstances qui l'avaient amené devant le juge; ou bien le mineur était jugé responsable et envoyé alors dans des établissements pénitentiaires.

Les funestes résultats de cette méthode apparurent sans tarder: l'enfant relâché, soumis aux mêmes influences retombait bientôt et le même juge voyait parfois comparaître le même enfant cinq, six fois de suite; l'habitude du délit, de la semonce inefficace, ne pouvait que convaincre l'enfant du peu d'importance de la faute et de son impunité. Pour celui qui avait été emprisonné, la rigueur du régime, et surtout la promiscuité d'adultes plus instruits que lui du mal, durcissaient son âme et rendaient presque impossible le relèvement. On s'aperçut alors que la notion de la responsabilité des enfants était beaucoup plus complexe encore que celle des adultes et que, jusqu'à un certain âge du moins, il était bien difficile de parler de responsabilité pour des enfants qui sont le jouet des influences qui les entourent. On a entrevu que d'autres étaient responsables et c'est alors que se sont multipliées les lois sur la déchéance

de la puissance paternelle, et qu'ont éclos de toutes parts les patronages, maisons de réforme pour abriter les enfants en danger moral dans leur famille. Ce sont en partie les œuvres privées, les beaux résultats qu'elles ont obtenus, qui ont aidé le législateur à comprendre que les lois pénales des mineurs devaient reposer sur de tous autres principes que celles des adultes. Que doit-on désirer devant un enfant coupable? L'empêcher de devenir un criminel de profession. Le devoir de la Société est de se substituer aux gardiens naturels de l'enfant lorsque ceux-ci ne peuvent ou ne veulent pas remplir leur mission; ce n'est pas seulement son devoir, c'est son intérêt le plus immédiat. Que deviendront les 50.000 criminels mineurs dont nous parlions tout à l'heure, sinon des criminels endurcis, ennemis de la société, de son ordre et de ses lois? Or, comment les empêcher de devenir des professionnels du crime sinon en leur donnant la notion du bien et du mal, en changeant leur état d'âme et leurs habitudes, en les éduquant. Le droit pénal des mineurs doit avoir un caractère qui lui est spécial; il doit être éducatif. On a cherché souvent sans toujours se mettre d'accord les fondements du droit pénal des adultes; on a parlé de défense sociale, d'intimidation, etc. . . . On n'a pas pu parler d'éducation car on ne pourrait alors condamner des inculpés qui sont près de la vieillesse ou de la mort. Mais l'accord s'est fait universellement sur le caractère éducatif que devait avoir le droit pénal des mineurs. De là découlent, pour la procédure et les pénalités, certaines conséquences.

Et d'abord l'instruction, l'enquête des délits ou crimes de mineurs portent moins sur le fait délictueux qui le plus souvent d'ailleurs, est un flagrant délit, que sur les circonstances qui l'ont permis; sur le milieu où vit l'enfant et sur l'espoir de relèvement que permettent ce milieu, la nature morale et physique de l'enfant coupable. L'instruction et l'enquête recevront donc une toute autre direction que l'instruction d'un crime d'adulte.

Le jugement devra être rendu dans des conditions différentes par un tribunal spécialisé dont Madame Schreiber-Favre vous parlera tout à l'heure. Et ce jugement condamne en quelque sorte moins le fait que le coupable; tandis que dans tous les codes du monde nous voyons l'échelle des peines graduée d'après la gravité de l'acte, que tous les codes punissent

l'assassinat, le vol, etc., le code des enfants punit surtout l'intention; la peine est proportionnée à la méchanceté de la nature individuelle et non pas à la gravité de l'acte.

La répression enfin est d'une nature bien différente parce qu'elle doit être réformatrice. Remettre les enfants de caractère faible, victimes surtout de mauvais exemples dans un milieu sain, honnête, doit être son principal objectif. C'est là que les patronages, maisons de réforme, placements à la campagne, peuvent rendre les plus grands services et que les États ont le devoir de favoriser ces oeuvres et d'en créer dans la mesure où elles ne seront pas suffisantes.

Des établissements pour les enfants anormaux que leurs tares physiques ont conduits devant le tribunal, dont les instincts vicieux sont dus à des déformations physiques et desquels on ne peut espérer grand chose, s'imposent également; le contact de ces enfants pourrait être funeste à des natures normales offrant l'espoir de relèvement.

Enfin, la répression peut et doit, dans certains cas, comporter de vraies pénalités; les établissements pénitentiaires s'imposent tout particulièrement pour des mineurs de 15 à 18 ans; une discipline plus rigoureuse est, pour certaines natures et à un certain âge, la seule chance de salut possible. On a pu constater parfois un excès d'indulgence, réaction naturelle contre les sévérités excessives d'autrefois; on comprend maintenant que parfois l'indulgence est aussi nuisible que la sévérité; dans le premier mois d'exercice du tribunal pour enfants à Paris le $\frac{1}{4}$ des mineurs de 16 à 18 ans a été envoyé en maisons correctionnelles; c'est dire que l'indulgence n'a été appliquée que là où on la croyait plus efficace que la sévérité.

Mais tout de mesures de preservation, de reformation resteraient inutiles si on ne donnait pas à l'enfant, pour plus tard, le moyen de se suffire, si on ne donnait pas un métier, et c'est le voeu que commencent à formuler tous ceux qui s'occupent de criminalité enfantine. Le relèvement par l'enseignement professionnel apparaît de plus en plus comme la garantie la plus sûre du relèvement définitif. Certes, le problème est difficile à résoudre, car il est d'ordre budgétaire: organiser l'enseignement professionnel dans les oeuvres privées, dans les établissements de l'Assistance publique, dans les colonies pénitentiaires, c'est se heurter à des difficultés d'organisation et à des difficultés

pécuniaires considérables. Et cependant? Sans rappeler ici les vertus moralisatrices du travail régulier et rémunérateur, il faut voir à quel danger est exposée l'honnêteté de l'enfant, livré à lui-même, sans un métier suffisant pour le faire vivre.

C'est alors seulement que l'ensemble des mesures législatives contre la criminalité juvénile formera un faisceau capable de préserver, de réformer la mineur coupable et que le droit pénal des mineurs méritera d'être appelé «éducatif».

Qu'il nous soit permis, en terminant d'exprimer un vœu: c'est que partout s'établisse ce qui fonctionne déjà dans certains pays: une Commission du Code de l'enfance où seraient étudiées toutes les lois qui touchent à l'enfance, à son instruction, à son apprentissage, etc. Tels règlements sur l'apprentissage en rendant très difficile l'emploi des apprentis, ont favorisé le développement de la criminalité juvénile. Dans une Commission générale où les contre-coups de ces lois et règlements seraient étudiés, bien des erreurs commises malgré le désir ardent de bien faire, auraient pu être évitées. Que dans chaque pays s'établisse un code général de l'enfance et un pas de plus aura été fait vers la moralisation des mineurs."

In the place of **Mme. Schreiber Favre**, avocate, (Switzerland) who was at the last moment prevented from coming to Rome, **Mme. Chaponnière Chaix** (Switzerland) read the following report in her place: *Les juridictions spéciales pour mineurs*.

"Il y a une quinzaine d'années qu'a été créée à Chicago (U. S. A.) la première juridiction spéciale pour mineurs; depuis lors l'idée que l'enfant délinquant doit être soustrait aux Tribunaux et aux pénalités ordinaires, n'a cessé de faire son chemin dans le monde. Aujourd'hui, les juridictions spéciales pour mineurs fonctionnent avec succès en Australie, aux États-Unis d'Amérique, au Canada, en Egypte, en Grande Bretagne, en Allemagne, en Autriche-Hongrie, en Russie et depuis le mois de Mars dernier en France et en Suisse dans le Canton de Genève. Les juridictions spéciales pour mineurs des divers pays diffèrent passablement les unes des autres; quelques législateurs n'ont pas craint de rompre ouvertement avec la tradition et de tourner leurs regards vers les juridictions types des États-Unis d'Amérique; d'autres ont créé des institutions encore trop inspirées des habitudes anciennes.

La psychologie de l'enfant est différente de celle de l'adulte, il ne saurait lui être assimilé: l'enfant délinquant doit, non pas être puni à tous prix, mais réformé, éduqué, et tout en tenant compte des différences de mentalités ou de développement physique plus ou moins rapides inhérents à chaque peuple, il est certains caractères fondamentaux qui doivent être adoptés dans la création des juridictions spéciales pour mineurs, qui, sans eux, manqueront leur but:

Ces principales caractéristiques sont:

1) La spécialisation du Tribunal et du juge. Il est de toute importance que l'enfant ne soit pas mis en contact avec l'appareil judiciaire ordinaire, et la solennité des audiences, ce qui aura toujours sur lui une influence néfaste; car, suivant son caractère, ou bien il s'intimidera et dissimulera ou bien il se sentira un personnage et se glorifiera de son importance. En outre il est nécessaire que le juge de l'enfance ne s'occupe que des jeunes délinquants à l'exclusion de toute autre fonction judiciaire, et puisse ainsi se spécialiser pour être non seulement un juriste, mais devenir encore un psychologue de l'enfance et surtout un pédagogue. Les motifs qui militent en faveur du juge spécial pour l'enfance font également préférer le système du juge unique à celui d'un collège de juges. Un seul juge arrivera plus facilement à pénétrer l'âme de l'enfant, et à devenir son ami que plusieurs magistrats réunis en Tribunal.

2) La spécialisation du Tribunal entraîne celle de la salle d'audience et de la procédure; pas de décorum, la salle d'audience doit être dépourvue de tout appareil judiciaire. Il faut rendre au juge son entrée en contact avec l'enfant, aussi simple et naturelle que possible, il faut que les formes suivies soient réduites, que l'intervention du juge soit véritablement celle d'un père. Pour cela il faut que du commencement à la fin de la procédure, le cas de l'enfant soit entre les mains d'une même juridiction spéciale, afin que le jeune délinquant n'ait pas, comme l'adulte, à passer par plusieurs rouages judiciaires (arrestation, interrogatoire, instruction, débat). Le juge s'entourera de tous les renseignements utiles concernant, non seulement l'acte commis, mais encore et surtout le caractère de l'enfant, le milieu dans lequel il a vécu. Les interrogatoires devront être de simples entretiens du juge avec l'enfant. Le public et la presse ne doivent pas être admis aux séances; aucune publicité ne devrait

d'ailleurs être donnée aux méfaits des enfants, ce dont ils tirent vanité et ce qui encourage les imitateurs désireux de voir leur nom publié dans les journaux.

3) Les méthodes employées vis-à-vis de l'enfant doivent être différentes de celles utilisées envers les adultes. La prison, avec ses promiscuités dangereuses et l'opprobre qui s'y attache, doit à tous prix être évitée à l'enfant. Pas de prison préventive; l'enfant doit être laissé dans sa famille, sous surveillance ou s'il est dans un mauvais milieu être provisoirement placé dans une autre famille ou un établissement de protection de mineurs. Pas davantage de prison répressive: le principal des moyens éducatifs qui doivent être mis à la disposition du juge est: la mise en liberté surveillée; l'enfant, laissé chez ses parents, ou changé de milieu suivant le cas, est placé sous le contrôle de quelqu'un qui le suivra, l'entourera de ses conseils et de sa sollicitude, veillera à ce qu'il suive l'école ou, s'il est en apprentissage, se rende régulièrement chez son patron et fera rapport au juge de l'état moral de son pupille, de sa conduite, et des effets des mesures prises à son égard. Dans les cas graves, le juge pourra recourir au placement de l'enfant dans une maison de correction ou de réforme.

Quant aux enfants anormaux ou arriérés ils devront être mis dans les établissements spéciaux où leur état pourra être amélioré. — Le juge ne devra pas se borner à prendre une décision au sujet d'un mineur délinquant; il devra rester en rapport avec lui et modifier les mesures prises selon l'effet qu'elles auront produit.

A la question des mineurs délinquants est étroitement liée celle de la répression du vagabondage des mineurs, car l'enfant, et surtout l'adolescent désœuvrés, deviennent facilement de précoces vauriens. Il est donc important que le juge spécial des mineurs soit compétent pour prendre des mesures contre les mineurs vagabonds.

Les juridictions spéciales pour mineurs ne doivent avoir en vue que redressement moral du jeune délinquant. C'est pourquoi les caractéristiques ci-dessus rappelées sont indispensables au succès de leur oeuvre. Il est donc de toute importance de soutenir la nécessité de leur existence ou de leur introduction dans les juridictions spéciales pour mineurs qui, sans elles, n'ont pas de raison d'être.

The Meeting then closed.

MEETING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF WOMEN'S WORK.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, ROME,

Wednesday, May 13th 1914 at 9 p. m.

The **COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN** in the Chair.

The **Countess of Aberdeen** in opening the Meeting said that she need hardly introduce the speakers of that evening, as they all were so well-known in the International Council and by the Italian audience. She at once called upon Mrs. Creighton, President of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, to give her address on *Women's Work and Wages*.

Mrs. Creighton said:

"The great army of women wage-earners now existing is a direct result of the industrial revolution. It is computed that in England one third of the whole female population over the age of 15 are wage-earners. Formerly in all classes the home industries occupied a far greater proportion of the time of all women from the highest to the lowest. The change of social conditions has produced two classes, the women of leisure who, like parasites, live on the labours of others, and the vast army of women wage-earners, who for the most part are very insufficiently paid. Of the wage-earners in England $\frac{3}{4}$ are unmarried, and of these $\frac{1}{3}$ are under 20 and $\frac{1}{2}$ under 25 years of age. Of all single women 50% are occupied, but of married women only 10%. Of the occupied single women 36% are domestic servants, of the remainder the clothing trade occupies the greatest number: 15%. The wages and general conditions of life of the domestic servants are for the most part better than those of other workers, but of course their lives are more restricted. Next them the textile workers are best off. In the better paid trades the average weekly earn-

ings are 13 s 6 d; but there are many young girls who begin at 3 s a week. In the low class trades the average weekly wage for women is 8 s 9 d, but there are many who cannot earn more than from 2 s 3 d to 4 s 6 d a week, even working ten hours a day.

A woman earning less than 12 s a week cannot maintain her efficiency in England and this underpayment of her women workers means a distinct loss to the nation.

(1) The health of the women suffers from it. Insufficient food, monotonous and heavy work interferes with the physical, intellectual and moral development of the girls.

(2) The next generation suffers because the girls grow up unfit for their duties as mothers.

(3) The homes of the married workers suffer from the loss of the care of the mother, who is compelled to be a wage-earner.

(4) The facility with which cheap unskilled labour can be procured makes employers content to use it instead of inventing machines capable of doing the work.

(5) The morals of the women suffer. Though it is not proved that prostitutes adopt their trade because of want, yet the possibility of earning money easily by vice is a constant temptation to the insufficiently paid worker. The prostitute comes mainly from the region of economic pressure. Seasonal trades are a frequent cause of prostitution. In Germany the low wages paid to waitresses and to dancers at the theatres, make their existence without prostitution practically impossible. All this is a matter that concerns the community as a whole.

The remedies suggested are: (1) Equal pay for equal work to men and women. This is obviously just, but can only be expected where piece work is the rule. It is doubtful whether a woman's out-put in the day can equal a man's. But it is only in very few industries that women compete directly with men, doing exactly the same work. In other kinds of work, educational, clerical, official this is more often the case. Here the man's salary is calculated on the assumption that out of it he has to keep a wife and family; yet the bachelor is paid as much as the married man. There is a danger that if equal pay for women and men is insisted upon, men will be preferred because of the greater uncertainty of women's work,

which is always liable to be interrupted by marriage. But it is obviously not in the interests of men to make it possible for employers to take on women to do their work at less wages. A quantity of unregulated ill-paid labour available is bad for all workers. Hence it is desirable for all that women should join trade unions in their own trades, and join the men's unions where they work in the same trade.

(2) The Women's Trade Union League was formed in England in 1874 and in 1911 there were 273,875 women in trade unions. The league also initiated the formation of the Anti-Sweating League, and helped to promote the Trade Boards Act of 1909. This Act has secured a minimum wage in a selected number of the worst paid trades.

(3) The women's movement is making itself felt amongst women of all classes, and is putting life, energy and hope into them.

(4) One cause of the low wages of women is doubtless their inefficiency. Better education, a longer school life, and opportunities of further training in trade schools and colleges for all should be available. More attention must be paid to their health, and to their need for wholesome recreation, and sufficient food.

If trade boards, labour organisations and better education are to improve the wages of women, women must share in the organisation of these boards and educational facilities. Women must help to determine what is for the good of women and children. The possibility that a woman's career as wage-earner may at any time be interrupted by marriage and motherhood will always prevent her position being identical with that of men. In my opinion no plans of state endowment of mothers or children are so desirable as that the mother should be in a position to stay at home and care for her own family, rather than go out to work. I consider the profession of wife and mother not only the noblest but the happiest profession for any woman, only we have to see to it, that her circumstances are such as to enable her to make a true home. This I cannot enter into now, but I am convinced that no training to do efficient work before marriage will make her less likely to be a good wife and mother should she marry, whilst the capacity to do efficient work will prevent her from embarking on marriage merely as a refuge from her own unsatisfactory position.

The great evils of the low wages earned by women are evident to all; the inability of the average woman owing to lack of training to earn more is equally evident; it is the unskilled workers who abound and force down the rate of wages; highly skilled workers in any branch are hard to find. The number of ill-paid, unskilled girls and women, victims of poor health because of the conditions of their life, is a source both of economic and of moral waste to the community. To remedy these evils is incumbent upon all, and so long as there is life in the women's movement, women will not rest till they have found the remedy."

Mme. Duchêne (France) then spoke on: *Salaires égal pour travail égal; les moyens de l'obtenir.*

"L'infériorité des salaires féminins a été maintes fois constatée; elle est générale à de très rares exceptions près. Dans le nouveau continent, aussi bien que dans l'ancien, la différence entre les salaires masculins et les salaires féminins est d'environ 50%. Parfois même le pourcentage est encore plus élevé. On allègue pour excuser ces inégalités qu'il y a une «différence de la qualité de travail», que les travaux ne sont pas de même nature, ne sont pas équivalents, mais la différence des travaux est insuffisante pour motiver l'écart considérable des salaires.

D'ailleurs, pour des travaux identiques, hommes et femmes sont payés inégalement. Dans le paiement aux pièces même les salaires restent différents. Dans les travaux où la femme excelle le plus, là où elle n'a pas à redouter la concurrence de l'homme, elle se contente souvent d'un salaire qui ne correspond ni à la dépense d'habileté, ni même à la dépense physique qu'ils exigent; lors même que son travail est plus avantageux par suite d'une plus grande productivité son salaire reste inférieur.

On invoque aussi «l'instabilité plus grande du travail féminin» malaises, nervosité; l'objection n'est valable que dans une certaine mesure et les inégalités de salaire ne correspondent pas à des inégalités permanentes de la valeur du travail. On cherche encore à justifier l'inégalité des salaires par l'infériorité des besoins de la femme. Est-ce des besoins naturels ou des besoins acquis qu'il s'agit? Les premiers me semblent à peu près identiques ou équivalents; en ce qui concerne les seconds, la raison alléguée me paraît suggérée par l'habitude qu'on a de considérer que la femme a des dépenses plus re-

streintes que l'homme, du fait qu'elle pourvoit généralement elle-même à la confection de nombreux articles de son habillement, à la préparation de ses repas, souvent à son blanchissage. Mais il y a une injustice grave à faire intervenir, quand il s'agit de son salaire une possibilité, qui ne peut être acquise qu'au prix d'un supplément de travail. Pour trouver les moyens d'obtenir l'égalisation des salaires il est indispensable de rechercher quelles sont les causes de l'infériorité des salaires féminins.

Ces causes tout nombreuses et d'ordres divers, ce sont :

- 1° La concurrence patronale
- 2° Le nombre croissant des travailleuses
- 3° Le caractère provisoire et intermittent du travail de la femme
- 4° L'inégalité des besoins
- 5° La réduction des besoins intellectuels
- 6° La compressibilité plus grande des besoins matériels
- 7° Le manque de vues générales
- 8° L'individualisme.

On aurait tort de ne pas y ajouter l'absence de tous droits politiques.

Examinons les successivement :

La concurrence patronale pour réaliser une économie ou des bénéfices supplémentaires, s'exerce surtout au dépens de la femme ouvrière ou employée parce qu'elle est moins préparée que l'homme pour la résistance par sa nature, son éducation, les habitudes acquises.

L'augmentation toujours croissante du nombre des travailleuses est un fait reconnu. Il entraîne comme conséquences l'acceptation des emplois subalternes et les sous-concurrences qui permettent aux employeurs d'abaisser presque indéfiniment les salaires.

Etant donné le sujet traité, ce sont les 3^e et 4^e causes : caractère provisoire et intermittent du travail de la femme et l'inégalité des besoins qui me paraissent devoir retenir particulièrement notre attention.

En effet c'est parce que le travail de la jeune fille n'est pas considéré comme devant durer, c'est parce que ses parents comme elle, escomptant le mariage, recherchent le profit immédiat et choisissent pour elle les emplois rémunérés dès le début sans se préoccuper d'assurer son avenir professionnel que, le plus

souvent, le manque de capacités professionnelles, l'insuffisance de connaissances techniques lui rendront plus tard impossible l'accès aux besognes supérieures mieux rétribuées. C'est pour cela aussi qu'elle ne s'intéresse pas assez à son métier pour acquérir cette dignité professionnelle qui lui serait indispensable pour faire aboutir, s'il était nécessaire, de justes revendications.

Mais le facteur principal de la dépréciation des salaires féminins c'est l'inégalité des besoins. Une grande portion de la population féminin travailleuse est composée de jeunes filles soutenues par leur famille ou de femmes mariées, pouvant les unes comme les autres, se contenter d'un salaire d'appoint. Le reste subit le contrecoup de cette offre de travail à prix réduits et les veuves et les isolées ayant souvent non seulement à pourvoir à leurs besoins personnels, mais encore, bien souvent, à de lourdes charges familiales, se voient obligées de se contenter du salaire d'appoint des privilégiées; «pas assez pour vivre, trop pour mourir» disait une ouvrière à un enquêteur.

A l'heure actuelle, la plupart des salaires féminins, dans le monde entier, ne sont pas suffisants pour l'individu seul. Le salaire d'appoint pratiqué comme il l'est, en est, en grande partie, la cause. Si une femme n'a besoin que d'un complément de gain il serait préférable qu'elle l'acquière en quelques heures de travail bien rémunéré, plutôt qu'au prix de journées prolongées. Sa santé, sa culture, ses enfants, son ménage en profiteraient et, en même temps, le même ouvrage, exécuté pendant une journée normale de travail, pourrait assurer à la femme qui en aurait besoin un «salaire vital».

Si nous envisageons maintenant la réduction des besoins intellectuels, il nous faut bien reconnaître que si un grand nombre de femmes n'ont pas des besoins familiaux plus réduits que les hommes, leurs besoins intellectuels paraissent moins grands. Un trop grand nombre d'elles, et cela est vrai surtout pour la femme ouvrière, absorbées par les préoccupations matérielles et familiales, ne semblent pas réclamer le temps et l'argent nécessaires aux satisfactions intellectuelles les plus modestes, telles que, l'achat de livres, de journaux, la fréquentation des conférences etc. . . Leurs revendications ne dépassent pas la satisfaction des besoins matériels les plus essentiels. Or la «compressibilité» de ces besoins doit, elle aussi, compter pour les femmes au nombre des causes de l'infériorité de leurs salaires.

Leur endurance, leur courage en arrivent à leur porter préjudice. L'esprit de résignation qu'elles ont hérité des générations précédentes et que, parfois, l'éducation a encore développé chez elles; cet esprit, qu'on a longtemps considéré comme une vertu, leur facilite l'acceptation des plus mauvaises conditions de travail, les rend inaptes à la résistance.

D'autre part un manque de vues générales semble, si pénible que cela soit à constater, fréquent chez elles. Les femmes préoccupées par dessus tout de l'intérêt immédiat, ne savent pas apercevoir les répercussions de leurs actes et possédant, en général, à un moins haut degré que l'homme l'idéalisme qui aide celui-ci dans ses luttes, elles s'enferment souvent dans le cercle étroit des préoccupations exclusivement pratiques.

Enfin l'individualisme des femmes est leur plus grand ennemi. Vivant isolées, trop souvent inconscientes ou insoucieuses de la solidarité qui les lie à toutes les femmes pour lesquelles le travail est une nécessité, bien peu encore comprennent que leur intérêt autant que leur devoir, rend absolument nécessaire l'entente pour l'action en commun et cherchent à lutter par l'organisation professionnelle pour améliorer leur condition.

Reste enfin, l'absence de tous droits politiques qui, dans de nombreux cas, fait considérer leurs revendications comme négligeables. Parmi toutes les causes que nous venons de passer en revue, quatre des dernières au moins sont d'ordre purement personnel; elles proviennent soit de l'atavisme, soit de l'éducation. Les causes de l'infériorité de la situation des femmes résident ainsi en elles-même autant que dans les conditions économiques. Il est donc en leur pouvoir de réagir.

D'ailleurs les lois économiques ont cessé d'être considérées comme une « fatalité aveugle et meurtrière » comme des règles immuables ainsi qu'on l'a trop longtemps admis; on s'est enfin rendu compte que l'être humain a le pouvoir et le devoir de les dominer comme les lois naturelles de les « maîtriser, de les régler » comme des lois scientifiques.

Il y a actuellement en France une tendance à l'égalisation des salaires, particulièrement dans certaines professions qui ne groupent qu'une petite minorité de femmes. Tandis qu'en 1890, le gain moyen de l'ouvrier allumetier était de 4.36, en 1904 il était de 6.57; pour les ouvrières, il était de 2.78 en 1890

et en 1904 de 4.92; soit pour les hommes une augmentation de 50% et pour les femmes de 76%. Pour les travailleurs du tabac le relèvement des salaires à été continu de 1894 à 1904. Il est de 14% pour les ouvriers et de 21% pour les ouvrières. Les institutrices, après une longue campagne en faveur de l'égalisation des salaires, ont également obtenu un commencement de satisfaction. Les traitements de début sont égaux mais des différences importantes persistent pour les classes supérieures. Ce qu'il s'agit de faire c'est de hâter ce mouvement vers l'égalité.

Quels seraient les moyens de réaliser ce salaire égal pour travail égal, que tous ceux qui sont le moins du monde préoccupés de justice doivent se donner pour but? Ce n'est selon moi que par le perfectionnement professionnel et l'organisation syndicale qu'on peut espérer réussir à l'obtenir.

En effet il y a deux conditions essentielles pour obtenir de hauts salaires: être habile dans son métier et être organisé. La première condition n'a sa pleine valeur que si la deuxième est également remplie et inversement. Seules les professions fortement organisées fournissent des exemplaires de hauts salaires féminins, seules elles offrent des exemples d'égalité de salaire. Seuls les Syndicats mixtes, c'est-à-dire composés d'hommes et de femmes ont la puissance nécessaire. Seule l'organisation professionnelle commune supprime la concurrence entre hommes et femmes de la même profession.

Il faut avant tout, instruire socialement la femme.

Il est donc de l'intérêt de tous de travailler au relèvement des salaires féminins. Je ne pense pas que d'une façon générale l'égalisation puisse s'obtenir pour d'un seul coup. Le salaire égal pour un travail égal c'est le but à viser. Mais je crois que c'est par degrés qu'il faudra chercher à l'atteindre. Il faut que dans l'augmentation générale des salaires, les salaires féminins subissent une élévation plus sensible que les salaires masculins, c'est ainsi qu'on arrivera sans heurt à l'égalisation complète.

Ce n'est que quand le travail d'éducation sera achevé, ce n'est que lorsque les femmes auront reconnu la nécessité d'acquérir une habileté professionnelle ou une culture suffisante pour lutter à égalité de valeur avec leurs concurrents masculins; ce n'est que lorsque les uns et les autres, ayant compris la soli-

darité absolue de leurs intérêts, lutteront en commun pour les défendre, que l'organisation professionnelle possédera la force suffisante pour obtenir pour les travailleurs ce qui n'est qu'un minimum de justice, un salaire correspondant aux besoins physiques, intellectuels et moraux de l'individu."

Fröken Gina Krog (Norway) on *Equal Pay for Equal Work*.*

I am glad that a Standing Committee on Trades, Professions and Employments for Women has been formed, which will study the economic position of women. Let us try to find new ways, but let us not forget the ideals we have been looking up to — like lighthouses they are showing us the way over the dark ocean.

One is "equal work, equal pay." In the higher positions in the Government services in Norway women are paid the same wages for the same work as men. For example, women who act as judges, as district, medical officers, as high school teachers etc. have equal work and equal pay. In the case of other Government employees, on the other hand, in the lower services, women are with only few exceptions, paid less than men for the same work, and most private employers follow this bad example. A great many working women live miserably; they are underpaid and therefore overworked. I feel ashamed to have to record such facts from my country.

Can not the universal suffrage you have gained help you? we are asked. I hope it can, indeed I believe it will help us. In the postal service women have done the same work and are paid the same wages as men. Last year, however, a bill was introduced proposing that the pay for men and women in the postal service should cease to be the same after they had worked a certain number of years. Women in the post office did not want this and our Council and several of its branches urged by petition that the principle of equal pay for equal work in this service should not be departed from. We feared that we might not succeed, but Parliament yielded to our insistent demands. And why? This is the interesting point. Why? Within a few days a Bill was to be introduced to extend the

* Fröken Krog was unfortunately at the last moment prevented through indisposition from giving her address.

limited suffrage exercised by women since 1907, so as to give them the vote on the same terms as men, that is to say universal suffrage. All parties were in favour of the bill, the members had to vote for it. They no doubt felt that it would be little in harmony with this action not to treat the women with justice. So here the suffrage throws its light behind it. But the light thrown before it is still broader and brighter.

As the women have been treated fairly in one direction, they begin to think: why are we not treated fairly when it comes to our work? Not only the reformers — they are always a small number — but the majority reason in that way now. And they begin to demand higher wages, better treatment. How egotistical, people say. But when it comes to women a healthy sort of egotism, which I don't doubt will develop into a still more healthy altruism. Not till women join together to demand better economic conditions for all their sisters will the social evils be done away with. Can we doubt that the general poverty of women as compared with men and their economic dependence on men are at the bottom of many of the worst evils?

The great economic questions have always been looked at with men's eyes. Let us open our own eyes now. Let us revise the laws men have made for women, even when they have given the word "protection" as a title. Many women in our northern countries see a danger in several of these protective laws. On June 10th and 11th this year Danish, Icelandic, Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian women will meet in Copenhagen and discuss the question; you will no doubt have news from them.

But the question before us here we need not discuss. We all desire that justice shall be done to women, not least so when it comes to wages. We can, however, discuss the best means to this end, and I feel sure it would give new impetus to the work in regard to the question of the economic position of women if we inscribe the words: "Equal pay for equal work" on the banner of the new Committee, when we meet at the next Quinquennial gathering.

Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Bäumer (Germany) followed with an address on: *Die Bewertung der Hausfrauenarbeit*:

„Die Einstellung der Hausfrauenarbeit in einen Abend, der Lohnfragen gewidmet ist, könnte den Gedanken erwecken, daß

die Rednerin sich von vornherein irgendwie auf den Boden des Vorschlags einer Bezahlung der Hausfrauenarbeit stellte. Dieser Vorschlag ist innerhalb der Frauenbewegung verschiedentlich in der Form gemacht worden, daß der Mann das Geld, das er etwa für eine Haushälterin oder Erzieherin ausgeben müßte, der Frau für persönliche Bedürfnisse zur Verfügung stellte. Ich möchte von vornherein erklären, daß ich diesen Vorschlag für eine banale und gefährliche Übertragung des kapitalistischen Prinzips, geldwirtschaftlicher Gedankenbildung auf ein Verhältnis halte, das diesen Grundsätzen nicht untersteht und niemals unterstehen sollte. Die Idee einer Bezahlung der Hausfrauenarbeit durch den Hausherrn widerspricht dem Wesen der Stellung der Hausfrau; sie wird dadurch von der Herrin des Hauses zur Angestellten ihres Mannes herabgedrückt.

Außerdem — was soll bezahlt werden? Wägbare sind nur ihre wirtschaftlichen Leistungen. Wenn die Hausfrau zugeben würde, nur nach dieser wirtschaftlichen Leistung eingeschätzt zu werden, so würde sie selbst ihrer Arbeit alle Würde nehmen. Sie würde sich von der Trägerin der höchsten, innerlichsten und feinsten Kulturarbeit, die es überhaupt gibt, zu einer manuellen Arbeiterin erniedrigen.

Außerdem müßten Leistung und Lohn beinahe immer im umgekehrten Verhältnis zueinander stehen. Die Frau, deren ganze hauswirtschaftliche Tätigkeit in der Leitung eines gut geschulten Dienstpersonals besteht, würde naturgemäß das zehnfache von dem empfangen, was einer Frau gewährt werden könnte, die sich Tag und Nacht ohne Dienstboten um die Erhaltung ihres Heims, die Pflege des Mannes und ihrer Kinder, selbst mit dem Aufgebot aller ihrer Kräfte müht.

Der Lohngedanke ist also auf die Hausfrauenarbeit nicht anwendbar. Im Gegenteil. Die Frauen haben allen Grund gegenüber der kapitalistischen Geringschätzung alles dessen, was nicht in Geld umgesetzt und ausgedrückt werden kann, auf das entschiedenste zu betonen, daß es unwägbare und materiell nicht ausdrückbare Werte gibt, die mindestens so hoch stehen, wie die wirtschaftlich meßbaren. Nur wenn die Menschheit im allgemeinen wieder ein stärkeres Gefühl für die Tatsache solcher außerhalb des Marktes liegenden Kräfte und Werte bekommt, wird auch die Leistung der Frau, die als Marktwert sicher immer weit hinter dem dem Mannes zurücksteht, in der Schätzung

steigen können. Die Frauen sollten sich daher vor dem Versuch hüten, ihre Leistung für das Heim in Geld ausdrücken zu wollen. Sie würde dabei auf alle Fälle unendlich unterschätzt und unterbezahlt.

Aber unter einem andern Gesichtspunkte erscheint der Gedanke der Bewertung der Hausfrauenarbeit wichtig, nämlich wenn die Forderung in der Form des Verlangens nach einem Recht der Frau auf die Mittel auftritt, die nun einmal unbedingt als Grundlage einer in irgendeinem wenn auch noch so bescheidenen Sinne persönlichen, selbständigen Lebensgestaltung notwendig wird. Die Hausfrau hat wie jeder reife Mensch das natürliche Bedürfnis nach einem Stück Verfügung über ihr persönliches Leben. Und dazu gehört eine gewisse ökonomische Selbständigkeit, auf die sie sowohl durch ihre Stellung im Heim, durch ihre geistige und sittliche Bedeutung für die Heimgestaltung wie auch durch ihre tatsächliche Arbeit ein Recht erwirbt. Um es juristisch auszudrücken: es handelt sich um eine genauere und etwas weitergreifende Formulierung der Unterhaltungspflicht des Mannes. Es muß der Frau der Anspruch auf ein festes Haushaltsgeld und auf ein angemessenes dem Familieneinkommen entsprechendes Sondergeld für ihre persönlichen Bedürfnisse zugestanden werden. In dieser Form hat auf unserem deutschen Frauenkongreß von 1912 Marianne Weber die Forderung vertreten.

Das grundsätzlich Neue in dieser Forderung ist die Einstellung der persönlichen Bedürfnisse der Frau als einen selbständigen Faktor des Haushaltsbudgets. Sie werden bisher in Sitte und Recht einfach als ein Teil des Haushaltsbedarfs betrachtet. In der Praxis, zumal der kleinen und mittelbürgerlichen Verhältnisse hat die Frau sich die Mittel für ihre eigenen materiellen und geistigen Bedürfnisse am Haushaltsgeld abzusparen. Oder sie hat die Ausgaben für sich selbst von Fall zu Fall einzeln vom Manne zu erbitten. Diese Notwendigkeit, so sehr sie durchschnittlich den natürlichen Macht- und Besitzinstinkten des Mannes entspricht, hat für die Frau zweifellos etwas demütigendes und degradierendes, zumal da häufig genug schon bei der Gewährung des Haushaltsgeldes der Mann sich als der großmütige Ernährer der Familie fühlt und vergißt, daß seitens der Frau doch seiner Pflichterfüllung eine ebenso hoch zu bewertende Pflichterfüllung gegenüber steht. In der Unter-

schicht, aber auch bis weit in den Mittelstand hinein, finden wir ein moralisches Hochgefühl des Familienerhalters, das garnicht im Einklang steht mit der Tatsache, daß die Gewährung des Unterhalts seine einfache gesetzliche Pflicht ist. Aus diesem Gefühl heraus kommt dann eine Mißstimmung, wenn die Frau von Fall zu Fall für ihre Ausgaben von dem Manne Geld erbittet, und da es außerordentlich schwer ist, gerade Haushaltsausgaben vor jemandem zu begründen, der kein Urteil darüber hat, was diese Dinge kosten, so ist die dauernde Bittstellerei selbst in guten und normalen Ehen für die Frau eine Quelle von Unbehagen und bitteren Erfahrungen ungerechter oder doch unsachlicher Beurteilung ihrer Sparsamkeit und ihres hauswirtschaftlichen Könnens. Was in großen Verhältnissen, wo die Lebensbedingungen der Frau bei der Eheschließung durch ihre Familie sicher gestellt werden, schon längst Sitte ist, die Feststellung eines Budgets für Haushalts- und persönliche Bedürfnisse der Frau, sollte allgemein Sitte werden, der dann durch das Gesetz Nachdruck gegeben würde. Wenn wir in tausenden und aber-tausenden von Fällen in allen Ländern über Pflichtvergessenheit unterhaltspflichtiger Familienväter zu klagen haben, so ergibt sich daraus ohne weiteres, daß Sitte und Gesetz bis jetzt für die Festigung und Erziehung eines selbstverständlichen Pflichtbewußtseins beim Mann nicht genug leisten. Dieselben psychologischen Momente, die in den oberen Gesellschaftsschichten den Mann ungern auf die Genugtuung des Gebens und Gewährns zu gunsten des Zugeständnisses eines Rechtsanspruchs der Frau verzichten lassen — dieselben psychologischen Momente erleichtern es in andern Schichten den säumigen Vätern, ihre Pflichtvergessenheit vor sich selbst zu entschuldigen. Nicht nur im Interesse der Frau, sondern überhaupt im Interesse der Familie sollte alles geschehen, um der Gewährung ausreichender Mittel für Haushaltsführung und persönliche Bedürfnisse der Frau den Charakter einer selbstverständlichen Pflichtleistung des Familienvaters zu geben.

Nun wird uns gesagt, diese Forderung widerspräche dem Geist, in dem die Frau ihren hausmütterlichen Beruf auffassen solle. Sie muß zur Selbsthingabe und zum Opfern bereit sein. Die beste Frau ist die, die an sich selbst zuletzt denkt. Die ideale Mutter ist zufrieden mit dem, was — nachdem alle das ihre empfangen haben — für sie selbst übrig bleibt. Ihre per-

sönlichen Bedürfnisse zu einem Faktor im Haushaltsbudget zu machen, hieße den Geist des Egoismus an die Stelle des Geistes der Opferwilligkeit setzen.

Demgegenüber ist zu sagen: gerade weil es der Frau natürlich ist, sich für die Ihren zu opfern und hinzugeben, muß das Gesetz und die Sitte ihr den Boden von Gerechtigkeit schaffen, auf dem sie das ruhig tun darf. Gesetz und Sitte müssen gerade zum Schutz und zur Erhaltung der edelsten Antriebe mütterlichen Tuns dafür sorgen, daß die Opferwilligkeit und Hingabe nicht mißbraucht und ausgebeutet werden kann. Der Geist der Liebe und Selbstverleugnung kann nur dort rein und unbekümmert die Beziehungen der Menschen zueinander bestimmen, wo Gerechtigkeit und volle selbstverständliche Achtung für die Persönlichkeit die feste Grundlage bilden.

Der Mangel an Verständnis, auf den dieser sittlich so selbstverständliche Gedanke immer noch stößt, führt an die Quelle einer allgemeinen Unterschätzung der Hausfrauenleistung, einer Unterschätzung, der wir uns erst in den letzten Jahrzehnten allmählich bewußt werden. Allerdings, was die Hausfrau an Gesundheit, Behagen und Kultur für ihre Familie schafft, wird allenthalben gepriesen. Unterschätzt wird aber immer wieder das Aufgebot von Kraft, Gesundheit und geistiger Elastizität, das sie ihrerseits aufwenden muß, um ihrer Aufgabe gewachsen zu sein. Es gibt in Deutschland ein Sprichwort, das heißt: „Die beste Frau ist die, von der man nicht spricht“. Wenn dieses Sprichwort ausdrücken soll, daß der höchste Triumph hauswirtschaftlichen Könnens darin besteht, daß die Maschine scheinbar von selbst funktioniert und nicht kreischt und knarrt, so hat das Sprichwort recht. Aber es steckt in diesem Wort noch etwas anderes, nämlich die psychologische Tatsache, daß es für den, der Opfer empfängt, immer angenehm ist, wenn ihm der Aufwand, den diese Opfer kosten, möglichst verborgen bleibt. So schön es von der einzelnen Frau ist, wenn sie sich selbst bemüht, ihre eigenen Opfer dem andern nicht fühlen zu lassen, immer wieder zu verstecken und auszulöschen, so ist doch die große soziale Folge, daß man diese Opfer überhaupt nicht nach ihrem Gewicht sieht und schätzt, nicht so unbedingt erfreulich. In einem Katechismus für Hausfrauen, den man in Deutschland in den unteren Volksschichten verbreitet hat, wird der Frau der Rat gegeben, sie solle, wenn nur wenig Fleisch da sei, für sich

darauf verzichten und es dem Manne lassen. Hunderttausende von Frauen haben stets diesem Rat entsprechend gehandelt. Was sie damit taten, war sicherlich immer sittlich schön; ob es aber auch im Interesse der Gesamtheit richtig war, ist sehr die Frage. Es ist im letzten Grunde eine Unterschätzung der hausmütterlichen Leistungen der Frau gewesen, die dazu geführt hat, ihr neben der Hausfrauenarbeit, von der kein Wesens zu machen ihre Pflicht war, auch noch eine volle Berufsarbeit aufzubürden. Es ist in zahllosen Fällen die in diesem Volkskatechnismus empfohlene Vernachlässigung der Gesundheit und Körperpflege der Mutter, die an der Ausbreitung von Volkskrankheiten, an der Säuglingssterblichkeit und vielen andern Mißständen schuld ist. Es gibt für die Selbstverleugnung der Hausfrau eine Grenze, von der ab sie direkt volks- und rassengefährlich wird. Und das ist die Pflicht, sich selbst kräftig, gesund und geistig elastisch zu erhalten für die großen verantwortlichen Aufgaben, die von ihr verlangt werden. Es ist sehr bezeichnend, daß erst die schreienden sozialen Mißstände der eheweiblichen Berufsarbeit, der Säuglingssterblichkeit, des Geburtenrückgangs entstehen mußten, ehe von Sozialpolitikern und Volkshygienikern die Bedeutung der Hausfrauenleistung in vollem Maße gesehen wurde. Die Theorie, daß es am besten sei, von ihr nicht zu reden, hat sich in diesem Falle nicht bewährt. Die Hausfrauenarbeit ist gegenüber allen andern Kulturfaktoren ins Hintertreffen geraten. Die Arbeit der Männer summierte sich zu großen wirtschaftlichen und geistigen Mächten, die nicht übersehen werden konnten. Was hier geleistet wurde, steht vor uns in den Erzeugnissen und Waren unserer Volkswirtschaft, in den Akten unserer Verwaltungsbureaus, in unseren Bibliotheken und Museen. Die Hausfrauenleistung summiert sich nirgends. Es gibt keine Stelle, von der aus diese millionenfache Arbeit als ein Ganzes überblickt werden kann. Darum hat man sie erst zu erfassen versucht, als sich ihre *U n t e r s c h ä t z u n g* in großen sozialen Mißständen rächte. Es ist ihr gegangen wie dem Aschenbrödel des deutschen Märchens, das schließlich doch die Krone bekam.

Umso mehr aber müssen angesichts dieser großen geschichtlichen Erfahrungen die Frauen selbst dafür sorgen, daß ihnen diese Unterschätzung nicht wieder geschieht. Sie müssen lernen, daß es kein Egoismus ist, wenn sie für sich die Mittel und Möglichkeiten persönlicher Kraft und Kultur verlangen, die für die

Erfüllung ihrer verantwortlichen Aufgaben notwendig sind. Sie haben bis jetzt in ihrem Hause und ihren Angehörigen gegenüber Nächstenliebe geübt, bei der viele die eigene Person gegen das Wohl der Ihren zurücktreten, ja verkümmern ließen. Sie müssen den Schritt zu dem Ziel machen lernen, das ein deutscher Philosoph mit dem Wort „Fernstenliebe“ bezeichnet hat. Sie müssen sich eine volle Einschätzung der Bedeutung ihres Berufs für kommende Generationen erobern und sie müssen fordern, daß die Gesellschaft die Leistung der Mutter in vollem Umfang anerkennt und dieser Anerkennung ihren vollen sozialen und rechtlichen Ausdruck gibt.

Und so endigt auch dieser Gedankengang dort, wo schließlich alle in diesem Rahmen liegenden Gedankengänge enden müssen: wir verlangen als höchstes soziales Äquivalent für den Wert der Mutter innerhalb der Gesellschaft ihre Erhöhung zur Bürgerin, wir verlangen, daß sie aus ihren Erfahrungen und Interessen heraus mitgestalten darf an der Ordnung des Gesellschaftslebens und daß es ihr auf diese Weise möglich gemacht wird, auch in der Ordnung des Gesamtlebens das zur Geltung zu bringen, was im männlichen Staat ständig in Gefahr steht, übersehen und unterschätzt zu werden: neben den Wirtschafts- und Berufsinteressen die Interessen des persönlichen Lebens, der Gesundheit, Pflege und Kultur jedes einzelnen Menschen in jenem großen Mechanismus des Staates, der über seinen objektiv wirtschaftlichen und politischen Aufgaben des Einzelnen so leicht vergißt.“

The **Rev. Anna Howard Shaw** (United States) then spoke in her brilliant manner on "*Suffrage and Economics*", and by a great many illustrations indicated in how far equal political rights with men would enable women to protect and improve their position in professional life and their economic status. Unfortunately, through a misunderstanding, the manuscript of her speech, which was to have been provided for the publication of the Transactions has not been received.

FAREWELL MEETING DURING THE RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN COUNCIL

AT THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL, ROME,

Thursday, May 14th, 1914.

The farewells of the International Council to their Italian hosts were given during an interval arranged for the purpose on the occasion of the reception following the banquet given by the National Council of Women of Italy.

The **Countess of Aberdeen** opened the proceedings and said:

“Madame la Présidente du Conseil d’Italie, Mesdames,

A l’issue de notre Conseil international et après les journées inoubliables que nous venons de passer à Rome, qu’il me soit permis de vous exprimer, au nom de toutes les déléguées, les sentiments de gratitude et de satisfaction profonde qui, ce soir, font vibrer à l’unisson tous nos coeurs.

En acceptant à Toronto l’invitation du Conseil national italien pour venir cette année dans la Ville Eternelle, nous savions en quelle terre de nobles traditions et d’exquise courtoisie nous aurions le plaisir de nous réunir; mais votre réception a dépassé toute attente et notre Conseil de Rome ne sera pas seulement la plus imposante manifestation en faveur de nos idées; il laissera aussi à chacune de nous un affectueux et poétique souvenir.

Et tout d’abord je tiens à vous remercier d’avoir obtenu pour les membres de notre Comité Exécutif la faveur insigne d’une audience de Sa Majesté la Reine Hélène qui a eu pour chacune de nous des attentions personnelles d’une délicatesse incomparable. Qu’il en soit de même pour la prochaine réception que Sa Majesté la Reine-Mère a daigné offrir le Dimanche

aux membres du Comité Exécutif et le Lundi à toutes les déléguées en ses merveilleux jardins et dont nous tenons à exprimer ici à l'avance toute notre joie et notre gratitude.

A qui d'entre vous, Mesdames, n'ai-je pas à adresser des remerciements personnels? Je me contenterai de rappeler la charmante réception, que vous, Madame la Comtesse, nous avez offert dès notre arrivée, premier anneau de notre chaîne de beaux souvenirs. Il m'est impossible d'énumérer toutes les attentions dont nous avons été entourées, l'aimable hospitalité que nous avons reçue de l'une ou l'autre d'entre vous, tantôt individuellement tantôt en groupes; les précieux concours de lettrés et d'artistes qui nous ont été offerts pour la visite de la ville; les intéressantes conférences que d'illustres professeurs ont bien voulu nous faire sur son glorieux passé, les oeuvres de bienfaisance ou d'éducation auxquelles vous consacrez, Mesdames, une activité dévouée et que vous avez bien voulu nous faire visiter, et jusqu'aux mille petits soins matériels dont notre installation a été l'objet, qui dénotent une parfaite organisation — tous ces remerciements réunis en une seule gerbe par notre reconnaissance, je vous prie, Madame la Présidente, d'en transmettre à chacun la part qui lui revient.

Je voudrais cependant que vous remerciez tout particulièrement en notre nom le Conseil de l'Université et l'Association internationale des Artistes qui nous ont offert l'hospitalité pour nos réunions; la presse romaine qui a eu pour nous toutes sortes d'égards, ainsi que la Presse en général; le Corps diplomatique dont les réceptions et la précieuse assistance prêtée à chacune de nos délégations ont mis en lumière tout le dévouement sympathique enfin (car «elles ont été à la peine, et c'est bien justice qu'elles soient à l'honneur»). Je veux dire merci bien fort à ces chères jeunes filles qui, avec un zèle infatigable, ont bien voulu assurer le service de réception et d'information pour nos réunions.

Ladies, Members of the International Council of Women. I am afraid it is too bad to interrupt this most delightful evening with the tones of a voice, of which I am afraid you must be getting very tired. But you will remember that at our meeting yesterday we decided that with the permission of our kind hostesses we would endeavour to offer our thanks this evening, and I am trying very feebly to do this in your name, and

to ask the President of the Italian Council of Women to convey our most grateful thanks to all those many people who have helped to make this visit to Rome such a success. But I know you wish me also in your name to offer our very special thanks to those of our officers who are retiring at this time from various offices and whose work for the Council has rendered us such great services during this last Quinquennial. In the first place you will allow me in your name to give our grateful thanks and greetings to our first Vice-President, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon. First as Corresponding Secretary and then as Vice-President and Convener of the Committee on Education she has worked for us in so many and various ways and her work has been so valuable to us. I am proud that Mrs. Gordon is a countrywoman of my own. I am glad to think that she is still with us in the Executive, as Convener of that very important Committee on Education.

And then to our dear Frau Hainisch: we want to tell her all that she has been to us, all that she is to us and all that we expect of her. And again we are glad indeed to think that as President of the National Council of Austria we are not going to lose her, and I am sure that the representatives who are here from the Austrian National Council will do the International a great service in not allowing us to lose her. And I will say the same thing in thanking our President, the Contessa Spalletti, in her capacity as Vice-President, and say again that with her we know that we are not going to lose her, and that we hope to see her very very often. And our Recording Secretary for the last quinquennial period, Dr. Skoglund from Sweden, who was unable to come to Rome on this occasion; I know you will at this time, also wish to send a message of greeting and thanks for her services to us and I am sure you would like us to tell her that we too have been with her in thought. In speaking of the work of the Recording Secretary, I know you would like to emphasise the very grateful thanks already offered to Mrs. Gordon, who has undertaken the heavy and disagreeable duties of Recording Secretary during this Quinquennial Meeting. I hope that these ladies will be able to say a word to us themselves to night, and now I can only ask you to join with me in offering our heartiest gratitude and thanks to all these ladies. I also wish to thank the

ladies who have helped us so much during these quinquennial meetings in doing also that difficult work of translating, when we changed our amendments and put in new words. We depend very much on those whose wisdom and knowledge enable us to put them before you in the three languages. And, ladies, before I sit down and before I ask you to show by acclamation that these thanks are brought to bear, which are to be recorded in the minutes, may I offer you, delegates, representatives and all those who have attended the meetings, our thanks. I am speaking now on behalf of the Executive and the Officers. May I say that those of them who have been at former meetings cannot help congratulating you and ourselves on the manifest growth of the Council. The growth of belief in the Council, the evident increase of interest, as indicated in the way in which one could feel that there was an interest, the understanding of the subjects which were brought before us, showed that these had been considered in the different National Councils and came up again for consideration after having been discussed in the different countries, and that therefore when you passed these different resolutions it was not something to which you had not given a very great deal of thought and consideration; all this makes it the more valuable.

You must forgive me, for I am afraid I have kept you too long, and I must ask Contessa Spalletti and our friends in the Italian Council to forgive me for having interrupted at this time, but I know you join with me in giving a very hearty vote of thanks to all our dear friends and especially to Contessa Spalletti."

Contessa Spalletti: "Je ne saurais jamais vous dire tout le plaisir que vous nous avez fait en venant chez nous. Nous avons eu la joie de voir renommer notre chère Présidente, et je la remercie d'avoir bien voulu accepter encore cette fonction.

Je vous remercie pour mon compte et pour le compte du Conseil Italien d'avoir accepté notre hospitalité à Rome. Votre visite, Mesdames, nous a fait le plus grand bien, je suis sûre qu'elle donnera vraiment un élan à notre Conseil, je suis sûre que toutes les dames italiennes ont compris de quoi il s'agissait, elles se sont rendu compte de ce qu'était le Conseil international. Je crois que l'importance de ce travail est que nous travaillerons toutes dans le même but.

Je vous remercie donc doublement d'avoir bien voulu venir de si loin dans notre ancienne Rome qui vous a accueillie avec beaucoup de plaisir. J'espère que vous transporterez dans vos lointains pays la sympathie des femmes italiennes, sympathie qu'elles vous ont donnée du fond de leur cœur. — Je tiens à le dire tout particulièrement à notre chère Présidente que nous aimons et que nous apprécions toujours davantage."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon: "I am not going to make a speech; we have only been asked to offer our thanks, and I wish to say that after ten years of solid work inside the officers' body of the International Council of Women, I wake up and wonder whether it is relief that I feel or regret. I believe that I feel neither relief nor regret; I only feel a great happiness that I am still within the body of the International Council; in my opinion once within that body always within that body. It is impossible to tear oneself away from the Council if one has properly fulfilled the intention of it, and allowed its spirit to imbue itself within one's own individuality. There is an infatuation in the International Council that cannot be withstood; it is, like most of the finest things of life, something we cannot argue about, neither can we begin to explain. We simply know that the greatest things of life exist for us. Amongst these greatest beliefs I place the International Council of Women. It seems to raise us up as on a big wave, and from time to time in a meeting such as this, we know that we are on the crest of the wave and that we can do things that without this body would never be possible. Between Quinquennial meetings, when we work again in our own homes, we know that we are descending into the trough of the wave until the time of another meeting. We thank our hosts for the Quinquennial and I would say to these again what a joy it has been to come to Italy — la belle Italie. It is something to which we have looked forward during these five years. In coming to Rome one remembers what has been done by Rome and Romans. I suppose we all know that culture came in the first instance along those great roads that lead out of Rome. The great roads with which Romans attacked other nations, with which they crossed the Alps and advanced far afield. Far back in the centuries there was international work being done by Rome whose effects are being felt to this day. That is

being done in many other ways now, and it is also an Italian who has given us the very latest of the great forces of the future, and has shown us how to use those waves in the air, and has modelled for us what all of us knew in principle but now have made a scientific fact and made useful to commerce and industry. Then when we come to what we are doing ourselves, I believe that when the history of the twentieth century comes to be written the most emphatic fact in the progress will be the advance made by women in that age. The effect of women upon the nations will be something to be read of in the time hereafter, and the International Council of Women will be recorded as having its own illustrious niche. There is more force and unknown influence in this Council than any of us know tonight. The great fact is our conviction that that force exists within us, in all spheres: we know that women in every sphere have to rise to the highest. We wish that women may follow the highest and best ideals that the most sincere workers in every land can conceive of."

Frau Hainisch: "Alles was ich sagen kann, ist, mich meinen Vorrednerinnen anzuschließen und immer wieder zu sagen, daß ich unendlich glücklich bin, daß ich die Tagung hier in Rom mitmachen konnte. Es hat mich unendlich gefreut, alle Damen von früheren Tagungen hier wiederzusehen.

Ich wünsche den lieben Italienerinnen den besten Erfolg zum Kongreß. Sie haben das Unmögliche möglich gemacht und mit dem Quinquennial einen internationalen Kongreß verbunden. Ich wünsche ihnen, daß dieser ebenso schön verläuft wie das Quinquennial und daß alle Teilnehmer mit Befriedigung darauf zurückblicken können, die einen, weil sie empfangen haben, die andern, weil sie gegeben haben."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall: "I have a memory to recall, a confession to make, and a task to perform. You know in this capital — the ancient city and the ancient seat of civilisation — that the International Council which meets here to celebrate its twenty fifth anniversary (for it is in its twenty sixth year), originated in that newest capital of the new republic, Washington in America. From Washington to Rome. It was a long, long march of centuries from Rome to Washington; it has been a great march of a quarter of a century from Washington to Rome. That is the memory that I bring to you. The

confession is this: that when our International Council of Women was inaugurated, and when for the first five years it consisted only of the American Council, in the resolutions that the American Council has sent out to the world was one which it boldly sent to all the Governments, asking them all that universities in all the countries might be open to women. Many of the governments passed by our letter sent to the ministers in silence, but your beloved King Humbert had a most courteous letter sent to us. It is one of my treasures; and in this letter he replied that in Italy the universities had never been closed to women, and therefore the appeal was unnecessary here, that, although the universities were not free to women, they were open whenever women wished to attend and women had attended in large numbers in mediæval times. It was a most gracious thing on the part of your king to make a response. And I hold in my hand a card which shows that between Italian men and the International Council of Women there is a bond recognised by men. One of the members of the Italian group whom we have learnt to love and admire, brought to me the copy of a speech in which a member of your Italian Parliament referred to the fact that there was a meeting in Rome of the International Council of Women. He asked that a message might be sent from the Parliament to the Council, letting the I. C. W. know that all of Italy looked to this "parliament of the world". I do not think he said that, but it is what we are — a parliament of women representing the world. But in closing this brief word to you, I wish to submit all the thanks which are duplicated in my heart, and would be repeated on my lips but for my consideration for you."

Contessa Spalletti: "Mrs. May Wright Sewall vient de nous dire ce que j'avais pensé vous dire à toutes c'est-à-dire de remercier M. Camillo Seano. Je donne la parole à la Marquise Lucifero qui parle beaucoup plus facilement que moi et qui va nous dire ce que M. Peano a dit au Parlement."

Marchesa Lucifero: "J'ai entre les mains le procès-verbal du parlement dans lequel il est rendu compte de ce que l'honorable M. Peano a dit à propos de notre Conseil. Il parlait à propos de la Traite des Blanches, il a dit que dans les mêmes intentions et pour une partie du même travail, en ce moment se réunit à Rome le Congrès International des Femmes. "Je

suis bien sûr d'être l'interprète des sentiments de tous mes collègues en envoyant un salut à ce congrès et en exprimant le désir que les sujets très élevés d'utilité sociale que ce congrès traite, réussissent pour le plus grand bien de l'humanité". J'estime pour qu'un député italien nous ait envoyé un salut, c'est qu'on a reconnu au Parlement l'importance de notre oeuvre pour le bien être social."

Fräulein Dr. Salomon: „Wenn ich in diesem Augenblick, kurz ehe wir auseinander gehen, noch ein paar Worte zu Ihnen sagen soll, so scheint mir, im Gegensatz zu meinen Vorrednerinnen, meine Aufgabe eigentlich sehr leicht zu sein; denn wenn wir zusammen sind, um Abschied von einander zu nehmen, so bin ich in der bevorzugten, glücklichen Lage, nicht Abschied nehmen zu müssen. Denn durch das Amt, das Sie mir wieder anvertraut haben, bleibe ich in steter Beziehung zu Ihnen allen. Wenn diese Tatsache für mich zu einem frohen Bewußtsein wird, so liegt mir heute ganz besonders die Frage im Sinn, wie es denn kommt, daß wir alle zu unserm Internationalen Bund in einem solchen Verhältnis der Liebe, der freudigen Zugehörigkeit stehen und ein Gefühl der Heimat in ihm haben. Wie kommt es, daß wir alle, Frauen aus verschiedenen Nationen, fühlen, zusammen zu gehören, daß wir fühlen, eine gemeinsame Arbeit, eine Art gemeinsames Vaterland zu haben? Die Antwort auf diese Frage finde ich in einem Wort unseres großen deutschen Dichters. Goethe hat einmal ausgesprochen: »man hat gesagt und wiederholt, „wo mirs wohl geht, da ist mein Vaterland“. Man sollte aber vielmehr sagen, „wo ich nütze, da ist mein Vaterland“. Ich glaube nun, daß der Internationale Bund uns allen — in welcher Stellung, in welchem Amt, in welchem Verhältnis wir ihm dienen können — deshalb ein solches Heimatgefühl gibt, weil wir wissen und empfinden, daß wir ihm mit unseren Kräften gehören und nötig sind, daß seine Entwicklung von der Mitarbeit jedes einzelnen Gliedes abhängt.

Aber weshalb kommt uns allen dieses Zugehörigkeitsgefühl so viel stärker durch eine solche Tagung als in der Zwischenzeit zum Bewußtsein? Ich glaube, weil das eigentliche Wesen unserer Arbeit, die doch auf eine Erhöhung und Bereicherung der Menschheit gerichtet ist, bei unserer Tagung viel mehr zum Ausdruck kommt als es bei schriftlichem Verkehr möglich ist; vor allem aber auch, weil wir uns dann als Mensch zu Mensch

gegenüber stehen und versuchen können, unsere eigene Menschlichkeit den andern nahe zu bringen und das Gleiche von den andern zu empfangen.

Und so glaube ich, daß diese Tagung in Rom für uns mehr bedeutet und bedeuten wird, als den Erfolg eines Augenblicks; sie wird uns bedeuten, daß wir mit neuen Impulsen, neuer Kraft, neuem Enthusiasmus an unsere eigene Arbeit zurückgehen. Und mehr noch als bisher werden wir unsere Zusammengehörigkeit im Internationalen Bund schätzen, in Erkenntnis der Kraft, die jedem Einzelnen unter uns vom Weltbund kommt, wie wir es in diesen Tagen von neuem empfunden haben: daß Feuer sich nur an Feuer entzündet und lebendiges Leben nur an lebendigen Kräften.“

Mrs. Sanford: "I am very delighted to be able to address in Rome the members of the International Council of Women. Sixteen years ago I hardly had the foresight that such a privilege and such an honour would be mine. I would not exchange the experience and the joys which the last ten years have been to me and brought into my life for anything that I could express. The richness of the friendships that have been formed, the delight of knowing that from one end of Europe to another, from north to south and from east to west, in our own dear country, Canada, and in the United States I have friends and affectionate fellow-workers is such a delight to me that I would not be willing to exchange anything else for these privileges. I think my duty as Treasurer is not one that often causes me to be brought before you in the way of making speeches, yet I want to retain that place for a little longer for the privilege of feeling officially connected with this great work of the Council. It is my joy to continue to be with you and to have yet more of that love which has come into my life and has proved such a blessing."



MEMBERS OF THE I. C. W. EXECUTIVE IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

PART III

QUINQUENNIAL REPORTS OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCILS AND
THE INTERNATIONAL STANDING
COMMITTEES.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL COUNCILS OF WOMEN FEDERATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

UNITED STATES

National Council of Women

Since the Quinquennial in Toronto five meetings of the National Council of Women have been held, in addition to several executive meetings. Following the Quinquennial, at a meeting held in Seattle, Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister was elected President. Two years afterwards she died. The Vice-President, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, was elected at a meeting held in Chicago in 1911, for the unexpired term. At the last Triennial in 1914 Mrs. Barrett was re-elected.

The National Constitution has been revised, making the term of President of the Council two years instead of three, and the dues for National Societies have been decreased from \$ 25.00 to \$ 10.00 per annum. The number of delegates for National Societies have been increased from two to four. These changes were made to stimulate a larger membership in the National Council, and also to provide for a larger representation at the annual meetings.

It was determined to devote one meeting in the bi-ennial term to business and the election of officers, and the second meeting to educational work and to the work of the different societies.

More and more are the clubs of the United States appreciating the value of international affiliation, and we believe that international association through the International Council of Women will be of immense value to the United States Government in solving many problems. The Immigration laws and the proper care and protection of immigrants is of enormous importance to the United States. The question of restricted

immigration is an important one and in order that the greatest good may be accomplished, it is necessary that there be a sympathetic understanding of circumstances surrounding conditions in each country and an intelligent co-operation between the countries.

The movements which are absorbing our interest at the present time are Universal Suffrage for Women, a proper supervision of all commercialized amusements, the placing of matrons upon all transcontinental trains, and the establishment of vocational school bureaus in connection with our public school system.

We cannot close this Report without making special mention of the great work which has been accomplished through our affiliated Peace societies and our Committee on Peace and Arbitration. We rejoice to know that there will be a settlement of the Panama Canal Toll question, satisfactory to all nations. The peace of the United States has been much endangered by conditions through the civil war in Mexico, but we are rejoiced to know that the pacific and conservative measures adopted by the United States Government have delayed any conflict between the United States and Mexico, and we believe that Mexico's inter-nicene struggles will be settled without intervention. We believe that the Women of the United States, who are living in Mexico, have done much to prevent an embroglio, that would have been serious for all nations concerned. This is but another example of the enormous influence wielded by women in the proper settlement of international differences.

The National Council of Women of the United States has been represented by delegates or speakers at every gathering of importance in the United States. It is also a cause of congratulation that in any survey which is made for social betterment, the National Council of Women is consulted as an authority and through its standing Committees has been actively allied with all progressive movements.

The United States Government has also called upon the National Council for assistance in connection with the Department of Justice and the White Slave Traffic, and also the Immigration department has relied upon us to assist in collecting data and in the protection of girls held for deportation.

Kate Waller Barrett, President.

CANADA

National Council of Women

In giving a brief summary of the history of this National Council for the last Quinquennial period, reference must first be made to the real and lasting benefit that has been felt by our Council as the result of the holding of the last Quinquennial Meetings and the Quinquennial Council in our country. Nor is this entirely due to the widespread attention which these drew to the Council, its aims and ideals, both on the part of the Government and the public generally, but it has also been largely the result of the personal intercourse between our visitors from the other National Councils and their hosts and hostesses, for all of which as a Council we feel very grateful.

During these last five years nine more Local Councils, consisting of some 170 Local Societies in federation, and six Nationally Organized Societies have become part of this National Council, and we have also welcomed a number of Life Patrons, Life Members, and Annual Patrons whose interest in the Council is most helpful.

The work as usual has been carried on chiefly by the Local Councils and Standing Committee, and the number of the latter has been increased to nineteen. They are as follows in the order of organization.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Committee on | Laws for the better protection of Women | |
| | Children | |
| „ | „ | Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter |
| „ | „ | the Care of the mentally deficient |
| „ | „ | Finance |
| „ | „ | Immigration |
| „ | „ | Press |
| „ | „ | Agriculture for Women |
| „ | „ | Citizenship |
| „ | „ | Supervised Playgrounds, Recreation and Social Centres |
| „ | „ | Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women |
| „ | „ | Peace and Arbitration |

Committee on Public Health

- ” ” Education
- ” ” Professions and Employments for Women
- ” ” Advertisements (for the Year Book)
- ” ” Fine and Applied Arts.
- ” ” Conservation of Natural Resources
- ” ” Nursing
- ” ” Household Economics

The result of the steady work done by Standing Committees is being shown. For example the matter of Supervised Playgrounds was first brought before the public in Canada by an address and a resolution at an Annual Meeting of this National Council. A Standing Committee was then formed and largely as the result of these efforts and the interest they aroused in others there are now many Supervised Playgrounds in almost all the cities and many of the larger towns in Canada.

In connection with the Committee on Laws, the Convener, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, prepared and published a most useful pamphlet called "Legal Status of Canadian Women" which gives in brief a statement of the laws, both Dominion and Provincial, which affect women and children. Mrs. Edwards is now preparing an appendix to this in order to bring the information to date.

Twice during the Quinquennial period we have mourned the loss of distinguished Council workers, former officers of this National Council. Mrs. Hoodless who was the first Treasurer of this National Council was suddenly stricken down while addressing a meeting and died instantly. To her enthusiastic and untiring work is almost entirely due the introduction of the teaching of Domestic Science and Manual Training into the Schools, which instruction is now given widespread throughout the Dominion. Mrs. Hoodless brought the matter first before the National Council at the Annual Meeting in 1894, when a strong resolution was passed in favour of the same, which was sent to the Boards of Education throughout the Dominion and this was the beginning of the movement in Canada.

In September 1910 another sudden death took from us our beloved President, Lady Edgar, who was at the time on a visit to England. Those who were with us at the last Quinquennial

meetings and who were so charmed with Lady Edgar's unflinching kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, and who also realized her great ability and her deep interest in all that concerned the Council, know well how great her loss was to us both personally and as a Council. Her office was taken by a former President, Lady Taylor, for the balance of the year, when at the Annual Meeting in 1911 Mrs. Torrington was elected President.

In 1910 at the request of the Dominion Government I resigned the office of Secretary which I had held for 17 years, and was succeeded by Miss Agnes Riddell, but in November 1911 when Miss Riddell resigned in order to take up some post-graduate work, I was elected to my old post again.

Among the matters on which action has been taken by this National Council during this Quinquennial period the following may be mentioned.

Three times the Council has gone (as on several occasions in years before) to petition the Provincial Legislature of Ontario on behalf of Custodial care for Feebleminded women of Childbearing age. We have asked the Dominion Government to change the scale of rates for Government Annuities for women so as to make them the same as those charged for men; we have asked the Dominion Government to adopt the plan of the indeterminate sentence into the Criminal Code; we have asked that the age limit (16 years) for the Reformatories be altered; we have asked the Government to allow women other than the heads of families to Homestead in the North-West Provinces; we have asked for several changes in the present immigration regulations especially for better medical inspection before the emigrant sails, and for Matrons both on ships and railway trains; also we have asked our Dominion Government to take action towards the introduction of universal penny postage.

We have asked for more stringent laws concerning wife desertion and nonsupport; we have asked for the raising of the age of consent to 18 years; we have asked for several other changes in the Criminal Code bearing on the matter of the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic so that it is now said by Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the International Bureau, that the laws in Canada more fully protect young girls than do those of any other country. We have asked that the fathers of illegitimate

children shall be criminally responsible together with the mother for death, injury or non-support of these children; we have asked that mothers shall be co-guardians with fathers of their legitimate children and that in case of dissension between parents the primary right of guardianship over children under twelve should belong to the mother unless she be proved on moral grounds to be unfit to exercise the right; we have asked for Mothers Pensions. We have further asked for the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Health; for full suffrage for Women; for changes in the laws concerning the issuing of marriage licenses; for changes in the Factories and Shops Acts, and for the inclusion of "Offices" in the provisions made by the same. We have done a great deal through the Local Councils to secure medical inspection, nurses, dentists, oculists, &c., for the Public Schools; to secure pure water, pure milk and pure food legislation and its enactment; to secure censorship of moving picture shows; to secure registration and inspection of Registry Offices; and, in the two Provinces where it does not yet exist, to secure compulsory education. We have also through the Local Councils worked for and secured the appointment of Police women in several cities, and others are still working for the same; and one Local Council, that of Toronto, has worked for and secured the establishment of a Woman's Police Court, and of a Vice Commission for that city.

Now all these and all other matters of a like kind are not only first carefully considered by the National Council, but are always referred to the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies before any action is taken in the way of approaching the Governments and other public bodies so that when we do so it is with the endorsement and weight of a strong body of opinion behind us, and it is doubtless that the favourable consideration with which so many of our requests have been received is largely due the fact that the Governments and other public bodies whom we approach are quite well aware of the fact that we do not act hastily or without much careful consideration in such matters.

When the death of King Edward the Peacemaker occurred an expression of the deep sympathy of the National Council was sent to the Queen Mother through His Excellency the Governor General and again at the time of the Coronation of King George

a beautifully illuminated address was sent to Queen Mary through the Governor General by this National Council. Most gracious expressions of appreciation were received by us from the Queen Mother, and from Queen Mary in response.

It has been the province of this National Council to initiate several important movements from time to time, such for example as the establishment of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and in 1912 a further step of the kind was taken when on the invitation of the National Council Mr. W. A. Coote, Secretary of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, came to Canada and delivered addresses in several places, and also spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Council on behalf of the establishment of a National Committee as part of the International Bureau. Afterwards a meeting was called by the Council of representatives of various Societies specially interested in the subject and a National Committee was formed, which is a federation of Societies and Organizations and Churches, the President and Corresponding Secretary representing this National Council on the Executive Committee of the same.

During this Quinquennial period Council News has been regularly published monthly or weekly, in the "Toronto News", the "Canadian Magazine", a "Press Syndicate" the "Canadian and British News", and now the "Woman's Century", a new magazine for women, is to be our official organ. Besides that the press have always been most generous in giving space for Local Council news, — some newspapers giving a column weekly for that purpose.

The President has been made a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, and each Local Council and Nationally Organized Society has been invited to appoint members to the General Committee of the same Association.

The Halifax Local Council received a most unexpected and generous gift from Mr. G. Wright of that city, who was drowned at the time of the Titanic disaster and who in his will gave his beautiful residence to the Council in recognition of the good work done by it for the city and its inhabitants.

It was a very great pleasure to the Local Councils in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton to welcome our dear Advisory

President, the Countess of Aberdeen when she paid a very brief visit to these cities in January 1913, and they are hoping that it may be possible for her to accept the invitation that has been sent to her to come and celebrate our "Coming of Age" Annual Meeting next October.

The President and Corresponding Secretary attended the Militia Conference held in Ottawa last year by invitation as guests of the Dominion Government, when the Hon. the Minister of Militia brought forward a proposal asking for the cordial co-operation of the members of the Council in trying to make the Cadet Summer Camps "the sort of places where mothers would like their boys to be". Visits were paid to these Camps last summer by delegations from several Local Councils and further co-operation is promised in the future.

The Council is indebted to various departments of the Government for many gifts of valuable books and papers and other information. The Report of the Royal Commission on Education which has just been laid before Parliament and which is printed in four large volumes has been sent to the Officers and to the Local Councils. In this report the Commission speaks very strongly of the help they received in their work from the Local Councils of Women from ocean to ocean.

The Meetings of the International Council of Women Standing Committees and of the Executive Committee held last May at the Hague were attended by ten members of this National Council, who were glad to be able to report that the sum of \$ 100 a year will be given annually as a "Grant in Aid" to the International Council.

The Bill to incorporate this Council has just passed the second reading in Parliament.

All of which is respectfully submitted

Emily Cummings, Corresponding-Secretary.

DEUTSCHLAND

Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine

Im Laufe der fünfjährigen Geschäftsperiode hat sich der Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine sehr erfreulich entwickelt. Während ihm im Geschäftsjahr 1909/10 erst 32 nationale Landes-

und Fachverbände angehörten, ist deren Zahl in fünf Jahren auf 56 gestiegen und auch die Zahl der direkt angeschlossenen Lokalvereine hat sich von 240 auf 289 vermehrt.

An den Ereignissen innerhalb des Internationalen Frauenbundes hat der Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine wie stets lebhaften Anteil genommen. Auf der Tagung des Internationalen Frauenbundes und auf dem Internationalen Frauenkongreß in Toronto, Canada, im Jahre 1909, war der Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine durch eine volle Delegation von 10 Frauen, darunter die damalige Bundesvorsitzende, Frau Marie Stritt, und durch 12 deutsche Rednerinnen auf 8 Kongreßsektionen vertreten. In den Vorstandssitzungen des Internationalen Frauenbundes in Stockholm im Jahre 1911 und im Haag im Jahre 1913 vertrat den deutschen Bund seine Vorsitzende, Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, außerdem waren beide Male die deutschen Mitglieder der Internationalen Kommissionen bzw. deren Vertreterinnen anwesend. Auch der vom Bund französischer Frauenvereine im Sommer 1913 in Paris veranstaltete Internationale Frauenkongreß war von Deutschland aus gut besickt. Als Vertreterin des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine fungierte dessen stellvertretende Vorsitzende, Dr. Alice Salomon.

Aus dem inneren Bundesleben ist als besonders wichtig hervorzuheben, daß der Bund sich auf seiner Generalversammlung in Heidelberg im Herbst 1910 eine neue Satzung gegeben hat, die ein Kompromiß zwischen dem Vereins- und dem Verbandsprinzip darstellt und durch deren Annahme jahrelang bestehende innere Reibungen aus der Welt geschafft wurden. Bei Gelegenheit der Heidelberger Generalversammlung legte Frau Marie Stritt, nach elfjähriger aufopfernder Tätigkeit im Dienste des Bundes, ihren Vorsitz nieder; ferner erklärten Frau Marianne Weber und Frau Anna Edinger eine Wiederwahl nicht annehmen zu wollen. Aus der Neuwahl gingen hervor: Dr. Gertrud Bäumer als erste Vorsitzende, Frau von Forster (erste stellvertretende Vorsitzende), Dr. Alice Salomon (zweite stellvertretende Vorsitzende), Frau Alice Bensheimer (korrespondierende Schriftführerin), Fräulein Anna Pappritz (erste protokollierende Schriftführerin), Frau Marta Voß-Zietz (zweite protokollierende Schriftführerin). Dr. Elisabeth Altmann-Gott-

heiner (Schatzmeisterin). Nach der neuen Satzung muß alle vier Jahre eine neue erste Vorsitzende gewählt werden. Ein weiterer wichtiger Beschluß der Heidelberger Generalversammlung war die Auflösung der bisher bestehenden ständigen Bundeskommissionen, die zum Teil dadurch unnötig geworden waren, daß sich für die betreffenden Arbeitsgebiete selbständige Vereine oder Verbände gebildet hatten. An ihre Stelle traten ad hoc Kommissionen, die sich nach Erledigung der ihnen gestellten Aufgabe von selbst wieder auflösen. In Heidelberg traten drei derartige Kommissionen zusammen, eine Kommission zur Vorbereitung einer Petition zum Reichstheatergesetz, eine zur Hebung der Lage der Dienstboten und eine dritte zur Reform des Kellnerinnenberufs. Die Verhandlungsgegenstände der Heidelberger Tagung waren „Stellung und Mitarbeit der Frau in der Gemeinde“ und „Das Gemeindebestimmungsrecht“.

Eine außerordentliche Tagung führte die Bundesvereine und -verbände in den letzten Februar- und ersten Märztagen 1912 wiederum zusammen. Im Anschluß an die gleichzeitig stattfindende große Frauenausstellung „Die Frau in Haus und Beruf“ hatte der Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine einen Deutschen Frauenkongreß nach Berlin einberufen, an dem 42 innerhalb und 42 außerhalb des Bundes stehende nationale Verbände durch Delegierte, Referenten oder Diskussionsredner vertreten waren. Unter diesen Verbänden fanden sich alle Schattierungen und Richtungen, deren Angehörige sich über alle Partei-, Weltanschauungs- und Glaubensgegensätze hinweg die Hand gereicht hatten, um als Frauen Stellung zu nehmen zu den neuen Forderungen, die unsere Zeit an das weibliche Geschlecht stellt. Dieses neue, starke Solidaritätsgefühl, das die Frauen aller sozialen Schichten und aller Parteirichtungen miteinander verknüpft, war es vor allem, was dem Kongreß sein eigenartiges Gepräge verlieh, was ihn für viele, die ihm beiwohnten — und er war regelmäßig von 5000 Personen besucht — zu einem erhebenden, für ihr ganzes Leben unvergeßlichen Ereignis gemacht hat. Das Kongreßprogramm war an der Ausstellung orientiert. „Die Frau in Haus und Beruf“ stand in unsichtbaren Lettern auch über seinen Verhandlungen. Daß der Kongreß auch offizielle Anerkennung gefunden hat und u. a. vom Staatssekretär des Innern, vom Bürger-

meister der Stadt Berlin und von einem Vertreter der Universität begrüßt wurde, sei an dieser Stelle nur hervorgehoben als ein charakteristisches Zeichen für den Umschwung, der sich in Deutschland bis in die einflußreichsten Kreise hinein in der Stellungnahme gegenüber der Frauenbewegung zu vollziehen beginnt.

Anfang Oktober 1912 fand dann in G o t h a die Generalversammlung des Bundes statt, die von der immer stärker werdenden Geschlossenheit der deutschen Frauenbewegung zeugte. Die Verhandlungen bewiesen deutlich, daß der Bund reif dazu ist, auch Themata zu besprechen, die sachliche Gegensätze im Bunde selbst berühren. Das kam am deutlichsten zum Ausdruck bei der Diskussion über das von Dr. Gertrud Bäumer behandelte Thema: „Warum müssen die Frauen Politik treiben?“, in der trotz großer Meinungsverschiedenheiten dennoch der Solidaritätsgedanke triumphierte, und es zeigte sich in erfreulicher Weise in den fast einstimmig gefaßten Beschlüssen zu dem Thema des zweiten Tages, der Reform des Krankenpflegerinnenberufs.

Am 9. März 1913 vereinigten sich die Delegierten der Bundesverbände in großer Zahl zu einer nach Berlin geladenen J a h r h u n d e r t f e i e r, die sich zu einer eindrucksvollen und feierlichen Kundgebung der Frauen zur Erinnerung an die Grundlegung des neuen deutschen Staatswesens gestaltete. Es verlieh der Feier einen besonderen Stempel, daß Seine Exzellenz Geheimrat Professor Dr. H a r n a c k die Festrede übernommen hatte, während Dr. Gertrud Bäumer des Anteils der Frauen an der Erhebung von 1813 gedachte.

Am 24. März 1914 veranstaltete der Bund in Berlin eine H a u s f r a u e n k o n f e r e n z, die sich mit der in Deutschland immer brennender werdenden Frage der Organisation der Hausfrauen beschäftigte, deren Lösung in Österreich-Ungarn bereits ausgezeichnet gelungen ist. Am Abend des gleichen Tages konnte der Bund durch eine festliche Veranstaltung die Feier seines 20 j ä h r i g e n B e s t e h e n s begehen. Bei dieser freudigen Gelegenheit wurden Ansprachen von seiten der früheren und der augenblicklichen Bundesvorsitzenden, Frau Marie Stritt und Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, gehalten und der günstigen Entwicklung des Bundes dankbar und voll Anerkennung für die ersten Führerinnen gedacht.

Die Zahl der Veröffentlichungen des Bundes hat sich im Laufe der Berichtsperiode erheblich vermehrt. Das in den angesehenen Verlag von B. G. Teubner übergegangene „Zentralblatt des Bundes Deutscher Frauenvereine“, das seit April 1913 den Namen „Die Frauenfrage“ führt, ist seit Oktober 1910 durch die Beilage „Frauenerwerb und Frauenberufe“ erweitert worden, deren Redaktion in den Händen der Leiterin des „Frauenberufsamtes“, Frau Josephine Levy-Rathenau liegt. Die auf dem Berliner Frauenkongreß gehaltenen Vorträge erschienen auf vielfach ausgesprochenen Wunsch unter dem Titel „Deutscher Frauenkongreß“ in Buchform im Verlag von B. G. Teubner, Leipzig.

Ein anderes neues Unternehmen des Bundes ist das „Jahrbuch der Frauenbewegung“, das von Dr. Elisabeth Altmann-Gottheiner redigiert wird und bereits in drei Jahrgängen 1912, 1913 und 1914 vorliegt. (Verlag B. G. Teubner, Leipzig.) Das Jahrbuch enthält das gesamte Adressenmaterial der organisierten Frauenbewegung, das alljährlich auf den neuesten Stand gebracht wird und daher für jede im Vereinsleben stehende Frau von unschätzbarem Werte ist, ferner ein Kalendarium und eine Reihe literarischer Beiträge, die teils die bleibenden Aufgaben der Frauenbewegung, teils deren gegenwärtigen Stand auf allen Gebieten behandeln.

Ferner hat der Bund im Jahre 1912 angefangen, eine in loser Folge erscheinende Reihe von Flugschriften herauszugeben. Die vier ersten erklären und besprechen die vier Abschnitte des Bundesprogramms, um auf diese Weise weiten Kreisen die Grundsätze und Forderungen der Frauenbewegung nahe zu bringen.

Zweimal erforderten es die Verhältnisse, daß der Bund mit besonderen Erklärungen vor die breite Öffentlichkeit trat. In der ersten, im Sommer 1912, nahm er Stellung gegen den kurz vorher gegründeten Bund zur Bekämpfung der Frauenemanzipation“, in der zweiten, im Mai 1913, wendete er sich gegen die Taktik der Suffragettes, indem er sich gegen die Anwendung revolutionärer Mittel zur Erreichung der Ziele der Frauenbewegung aussprach.

Endlich ist seit November 1913 zu den Veröffentlichungen des Bundes die auf der Gothaer Generalversammlung beschlos-

sene „Korrespondenz — Frauenfragen“ hinzugekommen, die von Dr. Kaethe Kalisky, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Fasanenstraße 31, redigiert wird. Außer der regelmäßigen Verbreitung von Nachrichten aus dem Gebiete der Frauenbewegung hat die Korrespondenz die Aufgabe, auf Antrag von Bundesvereinen Aufsätze zur Aufklärung und Erwidern gegenüber falschen Nachrichten über die Frauenbewegung zu vermitteln.

Die frühere Auskunftsstelle für Fraueninteressen ist im Laufe der Geschäftsperiode in ein Frauenberufsamt umgewandelt worden. In dieser neuen Form hat es sich weiter gut entwickelt. Nach der neuen Geschäftsordnung, die das Amt sich gegeben hat, ist sein Zweck, die mit Berufs- und Erwerbsverhältnissen des weiblichen Geschlechts zusammenhängenden sittlichen, hygienischen und wirtschaftlichen Bedingungen durch eingehende Erhebungen zu ermitteln und gutachtliche Berichte zu Berufs- und Bildungsfragen zu erstatten. Der Leiterin, Frau Josephine Levy-Rathenau sind einige ständige Mitarbeiterinnen zur Seite gestellt. Als erste Aufgabe hatte das Berufsamt sich gestellt, Vorschläge zur Ausbildung von Säuglingspflegerinnen auszuarbeiten. Im Herbst 1913 hat es eine Schrift über die Lage der technischen weiblichen Angestellten veröffentlicht, die viel neues wertvolles Material enthält.

Eine weitere organisatorische Aufgabe, der der Bund sich zugewandt hat, ist die Zusammenfassung der weiblichen Jugendpflege. Am 10. Dezember 1912 berief der Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine gemeinsam mit der Zentrale für Volkswohlfahrt in Berlin eine Konferenz zur Zentralisation der weiblichen Jugendpflege. Die unmittelbare Folge dieser Konferenz war die Begründung eines besonderen Dezernats für weibliche Jugendpflege im Rahmen der Zentrale für Volkswohlfahrt. Dieses Dezernat steht unter der Leitung von Dr. Hertha Siemering. Seine besonderen Aufgaben sind die Sammlung von Material, Auskunftserteilung, Erfahrungsaustausch, Beratung der weiblichen Jugendpflegeorganisationen und die Einrichtung von Kursen und Konferenzen betreffend die weibliche Jugendpflege.

So herrscht auf allen Arbeitsgebieten des Bundes Deutscher Frauenvereine reges Leben und es kann seiner Entwicklung in die Höhe und Breite das beste Prognostikon gestellt werden.

Dr. Elisabeth Altmann-Gottheiner, Schriftführerin.

SWEDEN

National Council of Women

The five years 1909—1913 have for the Swedish women been a period of intense activity. In 1909 a bill was enacted by the Rigsdag making any woman, possessed of the municipal vote, eligible for election as a member of any municipal board and committee except the Swedish Landsting. In March 1910 for the first time two women were elected members of the Town Council in Stockholm, in March 1911 40 women, and at the end of 1913 a great number of women were members of the Town Councils all over Sweden.

During this period a Parliamentary Commission has been constituted to revise the marriage laws, which date from 1734. The Fredrika-Bremer-Association approached the Commission with a petition that the guardianship of the husband shall be abolished and the married woman be given equal rights with her husband in regard to the children as well in the right of retaining and controlling property. The Parliamentary Commission of laws has called in a number of experts, among them four women.

In 1910 a petition was presented to the king asking for protection for illegitimate children and their mothers and demanding effective maintenance laws, which should compel the father, whether married or unmarried, to support the mother and the children. The Parliamentary Commission has been instructed to make propositions for such a law.

The National Women's Suffrage Association has most energetically carried on the propaganda for Women's Franchise during this period. The Suffrage Association had at the end of 1913 211 local branches in all parts of the country with about 15,000 members. In 1910 and 1911 members of the Liberal and the Socialist parties, who have Woman's Franchise on their programme introduced in the Riksdag bills on Woman's Franchise. In the First Chamber the bills were both times defeated, in the Second Chamber the bill passed. In 1912 the king promised in his speech from the throne to introduce a bill concerning Woman's Franchise: "Woman's political suffrage was of use for the common good and demanded by justice".

Some months later the Government bill was introduced but was rejected in the First Chamber: with 80 against, 58 in favour. In the Second Chamber it passed, with 140 in favour, 66 against. The bill was thus rejected.

Swedish women have for many years studied the question of how more effective and humane measures than the compulsory examination of prostitutes could be introduced to check the spread of infectious diseases. At the end of 1912 the women's Abolitionist Committee was formed by the Women's Societies. In the spring of 1913 a large meeting was arranged in Stockholm by 19 women's societies. A resolution was passed: that the compulsory examination should be abolished, and the prohibitive measures to check the infectious diseases should be the same for men as for women. Representatives of the 19 societies have delivered the resolution to the Government and it is expected that the Government will introduce a bill concerning the question in 1915.

A National Insurance Bill was to be introduced to the Riksdag in 1913. The provisions concerning pensions were not in favour of women. And the Fredrika-Bremer-Association and many other women's associations held large meetings all over the country. The bill passed as it was introduced by the Government with one suggestion made by the women, and the pension paid by the state to the women will be smaller than that of the men.

Swedish women are deeply interested in the question of the defence of their country. Together with the men they have worked to collect means to build a larger warship and 16 millions Sw. crowns have been collected.

The first trade-schools for boys and girls have been founded during this period.

The Swedish National Council of Women has grown in influence during the Quinquennial; 26 societies with numerous local committees are affiliated to the Council, representing a total numbership of about 35,000. The Council has received a donation of 5,000 Sw. crowns from its honorary president Fru A. Hierta-Retzius. The Government granted the Swedish Council 3000 Sw. crowns for the arrangements of the Executive meeting of the International Council in 1911. The

co-operation between the Council and other Swedish Societies has been very close during the period and the Swedish Council has taken part in many of the great meetings gathered to discuss and further the interests of the women.

In 1910 the Swedish Council sent a petition to the Riksdag asking for a law to check the violent agitation, which threatened to undermine morality and social purity. At the same moment the Government brought a bill into the Riksdag concerning the question, and a bill was enacted against agitation threatening to undermine morality and social purity.

The societies affiliated to the Swedish Council have had a period of continuous development and progress.

During the quinquennial period 1909—1913 the *Fredrika-Bremer-Association* has continued its work on the same lines, viz: the advancement of women morally, intellectually, socially and economically. The Association has supported the claims of several bodies of women workers, and has petitioned a Royal Commission, appointed to regulate salaries, asking for higher pay, and better chances of advancement and other improvements for women. The training school for teachers Rimforsa for the instruction of country women in rural economy, etc. has been greatly developed during the quinquennial. The information and employment bureau of the Association has been greatly frequented, also the two bureaus in Stockholm and in Gothenburg working especially for sicknurses. Scholarships, amounting to about 40,000 crowns for the last quinquennial have been given to young women for studies at universities, seminaries, hospitals, for farming, gardening sloyd, etc., also for studying new fields of work at home and abroad. A great exhibition is to take place this summer in the town of Malmö and the Association has taken the initiative in arranging a separate exhibition of social and philanthropic women's societies in order to give an adequate idea of the development of the work of women during the last centuries. Arsta, the home of Fredika Bremer, the noble pioneer of the Swedish movement for the emancipation of women, is to be the frame of the women's exhibition, by which it is to be implied that it is in her spirit that the work is carried on.

The *Charity Organization Society* in Stockholm which was formed in the year 1889, has during the last five years intro-

duced some new features into the work. A convalescent-home for small children, from its foundation placed by the donor under the management of the Society, has, through the generosity of several friends, a new home in the country. An office for registration of relief has been started in connection with the C. O. S. central office. This registration office will be more and more able, through the work itself, to give exact information concerning the relief given to applicants from benevolent sources as well as from the Poor Law, thus making it possible to avoid overlapping. A directory of charitable institutions and agencies in Stockholm has been carried on for many years, and in 1911 this register was published to make it more accessible for all and the intercourse between different benevolent forces easier. A manual on the Poor Law was inserted in the book and also different acts, on education, on health, etc., valuable for charity-workers. The collecting savings bank, started several years ago, is still working with very good results.

The Friends of Art Handiwork, which is the leading association in the Swedish textile art, has exhibited at Museum exhibitions in Buda-Pest, 1909 and Vienna in 1911 besides regular exhibitions in Stockholm.

The G. C. I. Society (Women Directors of Gymnastics) has during this period arranged lectures and courses for its members and arranged a fortnight postgraduate course in Stockholm. To this course graduates of certain other Gymnastic Colleges were allowed access. About 220 students availed themselves of the courses.

Children's Workshops. During the last five years this work has made constant progress and 15 new workshops have been established in different parts of Sweden, some with their own houses. And when in 1912, the 25th Jubilee of their foundation was celebrated, the founders could look back upon satisfactory results. New trades, besides sewing, weaving, dress-making etc. for the girls, brushmaking, tailoring, woodcarving, joinery, basket, cobblers, and metal-work for the boys, had been introduced; 32 courses for training teachers had been held and the good of letting the children earn their own dinner and supper by keeping and selling their work (at an annual bazaar), instead of giving them free dinners, as in the Board-schools, has been proved. The Crownprincess of Sweden in 1909 making

an appeal for starting workshops in the great northern province of Westerbotten, met with much sympathy and four workshops were founded there, which from Mr. Pehr Wikström in 1911 received the great gift of 100,000 Swedish crowns. During the 26 years that have elapsed since the first workshop for poor children was opened, the moral and educational value of this early manual training (for children from 7—14 years) has been experienced in every workshop of Sweden and their number now is 92, while in the capital alone 3,300 of the poorest children yearly find a refuge, where they are taught useful occupations. The Swedish workshops have proved one of the best preventive means against the vagrancy and criminality of the young.

The Swedish Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The membership amounted at the end of 1913 to more than 6,000 in 128 local unions. Country unions are growing up all over the land. Special departments are organized for scientific temperance instruction, for moral education, for work among factory girls etc. Six itinerant libraries are in constant request. Temperance exhibitions are arranged. The periodical "Vita Bandet" is increasing in circulation. A new feature since the last report is the starting of an illustrated Xmas paper, which carries the principles and sentiments to new homes and circles. Temperance restaurants and cafés are at work in six towns. Stalls for the sale of hot milk, coffee etc. are kept by 16 local unions. Courses of domestic economy are carried on by a great many unions. Philanthropic work by flower mission, clothing of poor children etc. is one of the features. Homes for children, for unmarried mothers and their babies, holiday homes for factory girls, rescue homes and so on are found in different places, where the local unions are at work. In January 1913 a beautiful home for inebriate women was opened, the only one in Sweden.

The Women's Association of the Swedish Red Cross now has 106 local committees and 12,000 members. The Society's Committee in Stockholm together with local Committees have now finished the task of providing for the equipment and provision of six Hospitals and one Hospital Ship.

The Swedish Red Cross Society's Hospital-House for Nurses has continued its work to supply the Red Cross Society with trained professional nurses. At present there are 670 nurses in the service of the Red Cross Society and of these 380

are engaged at different hospitals and sanatoriums. Several sisters have also attended the military exercises of the regiments, assisting the doctors in their medical care.

The Y. W. C. A. in Sweden. A large field lies open for the practical and social side of association work. Two of the Stockholm branches of the Young Women's Christian Association have established new boardinghouses, intended principally for factory girls, but used also by young women of other vocations. The demand for rooms is very great and it has been necessary to enlarge the premises considerably. The South Stockholm branch has had cooking classes for factory girls and a house-keeping school for servants. In the beginning of this year the same branch took up work that is quite new in our country. In two factories they have arranged cooking-classes for the girls, who after finishing their work, have to prepare a good dinner, which they are allowed to bring home with them and for which they pay a very small sum. Great interest is aroused by this work and the courses cannot at the same time receive all who wish to take part in them.

Two summer camps have been started the last year, the one gathered twenty, the other fifty young girls. The time was filled by discussions, bible studies and addresses, varied with games and excursions. The girls slept on straw mattresses in the schoolhouse or in a barn, and this style of accommodation seemed rather to increase than lessen their enjoyment.

A special attempt to reach girls of leisure has been made by a couple of branches. In conjunction with the Red Cross Society the young girls are invited to the Y. W. C. A. rooms to assist in needle work for the Red Cross. The gathering is always closed by a bible address. The religious aim, which is the centre of the work, has as before been furthered by bible-studies, series of addresses on bible subjects or studies of missions. Some members have gone out as missionaries in China and India and are supported by members at home.

The Society of "Svenska Konstnärinnor". "Föreningen Svenska Konstnärinnor" was founded during the year 1910 on the initiative of the eminent painter Ida von Schultzenheim. In the spring of 1911 the young association was able to make its first public appearance with a large exhibition in the Royal Academy in Stockholm. To this exhibition was joined a retro-

spective collection of the work of all the best Swedish women artists, who in past times have paved the way. The exhibition was exceedingly well received by both public and press and proved financially to be a success. After this debut another exhibition was held, this time in the south of Sweden, in the old university town of Lund, where the same brilliant reception was bestowed on the young association. Thanks to the energy and vigilance of the president, the association is connected with several art associations and accepted an invitation from the "Verein Bildender Künstlerinnen Österreichs" to arrange an exhibition in their private art galleries in Vienna, during the autumn of 1913.

Alexandra Skoglund, Recording Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

National Council of Women.

During the past five years the work of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland has shown a steady growth, and its influence has been increasingly recognised by Government Departments and by those in positions of authority in the State. The *Local Branches or Councils of Women*, which form centres of active work throughout the Provinces, have increased in number, there being now 49, and by means of the newly-formed Committee for Branch Organisation, it is hoped still further to stimulate their work and to form new branches in those areas which are as yet untouched. The *Societies* of national importance which work for the welfare of women and children and are affiliated to the Council, now number 154; the local Societies, which are affiliated to the provincial Branches, numbering no less than 1,431. A Special Sub-Committee gave careful consideration in 1911 to the relation of the Affiliated Societies to the Council, and at the Council Meeting that year various means of promoting their closer co-operation were suggested.

In the same year, a great honour was conferred upon the Council when, at the request of Lady Laura Ridding the then

President, *Her Majesty the Queen* "fully recognising the excellent work in which the N. U. W. W. is engaged", graciously consented to become its *Patroness*.

The work of the Council is carried on mainly through its *Sectional Committees*, which meet at the central offices in Parliament Mansions, Westminster. All the Local Branches have the right to be represented on these Committees and clauses have recently been added to the Constitution to allow of the fuller representation upon them of the Affiliated Societies.

Including (1) the *Committee for Branch Organisation* already mentioned, five new Committees have been formed during the past five years.

(2) The *Public Service Committee*. This Committee, which numbers 73 members and 88 corresponding members, all of whom are women actively engaged in public service as Poor Law Guardians, County or Borough Councillors, members of Education Committees, etc., studies the administration of existing Acts and endeavours to bring to light any defects in their working. It has instituted enquiries with regard to the Notification of Births Act and the Children Act (Infant Life Protection), and has urged the employment of qualified women as relieving officers; an Order issued at a later date by the Local Government Board stated that the Inspector should be a woman. It has also aroused much interest in the conditions obtaining for women in casual wards and in common lodging houses.

(3) *The Special Committee to safeguard Women's Interests under the National Insurance Bill*, was formed in 1911, and had as its Chairman Mr. Lees Smith, M. P. It was composed of 15 Members of Parliament, of members of the N. U. W. W., and of special experts. The Committee did valuable service and exercised considerable influence in framing amendments, and in getting them carried in the House of Commons and afterwards in the House of Lords. It published 9 leaflets on the subject, which commanded a ready sale, over £85 having been taken for them in one year; and the fact that more than 1,000 letters on Insurance alone were received at the office in one month testifies to the usefulness of its work. After the passage of the Bill, a Resolution was passed by the Council urging the appointment of women on the official bodies responsible for carrying out the Act, and it is satisfactory to record

that many members of the N. U. W. W. were afterwards appointed to serve. The present President, Mrs. Creighton, had already been appointed by the Government as the one woman on the Joint Committee, and two past Presidents, Mrs. Allan Bright and Mrs. Edwin Gray, were among those appointed to the Advisory Committee. Women Commissioners, with salaries equal to the men commissioners, were also appointed for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. A newly-formed Committee entitled the *Committee to further Women's Interests under the National Insurance Act* now carries on the work.

(4) *A Special Sub-Committee on Health and Morality* was responsible for a very successful private Conference of experts — Medical Women, Guardians, Nurses, and Rescue Workers — which met in Westminster and issued a report for private circulation on Hygiene in relation to Morality, price 1s. Another private Conference was called last year by the Rescue and Preventive Committee to consider the Moral Dangers of Child-life, and has also issued a valuable report on the subject, price 6d.

(5) The *Moral Education Sub-Committee* formed by the Education Committee, has given very careful consideration to the teaching given to children on this important subject, and has drafted a list of books suitable for the use of parents and guardians.

A new departure has been made by the Girls' Clubs Committee and Committee for the Provision of Rest Rooms in Exhibitions. In view of the great increase in the work of these two Committees under the very able secretaryship of Mrs. Arnold Glover, it was decided to form a separate organisation known as *The National Organisation of Girls' Clubs*, with offices at 118 Great Titchfield Street, W. Five hundred and ninety three Clubs are already affiliated to the organisation, very helpful conferences are arranged from time to time for club members and leaders, and the demand for accommodation in the Bainbridge Seaside Home at Seaford, which has been placed at the disposal of the organisation, is far in excess of the supply. Arrangements are now being made for an Exhibition of Work done by members of Girls' Clubs, both in wage-earning hours and in their scanty leisure time.

The first Rest Room for girls employed in Exhibitions was opened in London at the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908, with a restaurant attached, and since then, 8 similar Rest Rooms have been opened by the Committee. At the lowest estimate, 3,300 girls have been provided for, and £1,917 has been taken for refreshments. There has been a profit on the restaurants each year, but for the furnishing and superintendence of the Rest Rooms, the Committee is mainly dependent on outside subscriptions.

It is with very great regret that the Council have to record the loss by death of one of the early members of the N. U. W. W., *Mrs. J. Ramsey Macdonald*, a very able and influential woman, wife of the present leader of the Labour Party, and herself a real authority on all industrial questions affecting women. Mrs. Ramsey Macdonald served on the Executive Committee, and was for many years Convener of the Industrial Committee, and Hon. Secretary of the Legislation Committee.

In 1910, the N. U. W. W. took part in *Deputations* to the President of the Board of Education, with regard to the establishment of Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and to the President of the Board of Trade with regard to Labour Exchanges. *Resolutions* were forwarded to the Government urging the need for immediate legislation with regard to School Attendance and Street Trading by children, and also on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded. Resolutions urging the amendment of the Mental Deficiency Bill and the appointment of women on the Local Committees were passed in 1912. The Council heard with much satisfaction of the appointment of Miss Mary Dendy as one of the Commissioners under the Mental Deficiency Act. A resolution urging the adequate representation of midwives on the Central Midwives Board was sent to the President of the Privy Council. In 1911, as the result of a Conference on Mormonism, called by the Council, a deputation waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, who afterwards approached the Home Office on the subject. Deputations also waited on the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth with regard to safeguarding the Emigration of Young Girls, and on the Home Secretary with regard to Street Trading by children. A most successful Conference on the Teaching of Needlework was arranged in this year by the Education Committee, and the very

large audience, chiefly composed of teachers, testified to the interest taken in this subject. In 1912, the President wrote to the Prime Minister urging the appointment of women on the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and two women were afterwards appointed. A resolution urging the deletion of the clause in the Coal Mines Bill which would abolish women's work at the pit's brow, was also forwarded to the Home Office, and the clause was subsequently deleted. In 1913, the Council was represented on a deputation to the Prime Minister to urge facilities for the Nurses' Registration Bill, but unfortunately met with little success. An enquiry into the Hours of Work of Women and Girls, which is now being conducted by the Industrial Committee in co-operation with the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, tends to show that owing to their long hours of work many are physically quite unfit to benefit by the educational facilities afforded them. The Education Committee has instituted an exhaustive enquiry with regard to Mixed Secondary Schools under a Head Master, and the status of the Senior Assistant Mistress in such schools. The Rescue and Preventive Committee heartily welcomed the passage last year of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which the Council had strongly supported, and on which resolutions had been forwarded to the Government in 1911 and 1912. Resolutions were passed asking for an increase in the number of women Factory Inspectors, and the opening of the Legal Profession to women, and the Canadian Council has at our request approached the Government of Canada with regard to the appointment of Women Inspectors of Immigrant Children.

At a Council Meeting called in November 1912, to consider the *Franchise and Registration Bill*, then before Parliament, the following resolution, which had been passed by the Council in 1902, and again in 1909, was re-affirmed, 199 voting for the resolution, 59 against it, and 13 abstaining from voting: "That without the firm foundation of the Parliamentary franchise for women, there is no permanence for any advance gained by them." This aroused the opposition of Anti-Suffrage members, and of some supporters of the Suffrage, who thought that so controversial a subject should not be brought before the Council. These objectors formed a Protest Committee, and made various proposals for amending the Constitution, with

a view to preventing the passing of similar resolutions in the future, which were considered by the Council at its annual meeting in Hull in October, 1913. Foremost among these proposals was one brought forward on behalf of the Shropshire Branch, to the effect that no resolution should in future be passed by the Council; and another, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, giving the power of veto in the case of resolutions of a highly controversial character to five Branches and five Affiliated Societies. Both these resolutions were lost, and this resulted in the withdrawal from the Union of 227 members. In consequence, however, of the enrolment of new members, the total membership at the present date shows a slight increase on that of last year. One Branch has withdrawn, and two new Branches have been formed. We are glad still to retain the valuable help of many of the Anti-Suffragists, who felt that, since a resolution in favour of the Suffrage had been passed by the Council as long ago as 1902, there was no adequate reason now for their withdrawal. As one of the foremost members said, she thought it right to subordinate the special issue (on which she felt most strongly) "to the preservation of the most splendid instrument for furthering women's welfare which has ever been evolved in any country or in any century." While this spirit prevails among its members, the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland need have no fear for the future, but may continue its work in hope and confidence.

Norah E. Green, Secretary.

DENMARK

National Council of Women

The last quinquennial period has been one of steady growth for our National Council. In 1909 the Council comprised 18 associations, to-day there are 38, representing widely varying spheres of activity, with a total membership of about 40,000. Several of them have branches or individual members in different parts of the country.

The largest of them all, the "Dansk Kvindesamfund" which in 1912 celebrated its 40 years jubilee, has now 132 branches

with about 8,500 members. Many of the branches are in rural districts. It works for Women's Suffrage and Women's Rights generally.

Of the other societies some are professional; viz. the associations of midwives, nurses, masseuses, gymnasts, elementary and secondary teachers, housewifery instructresses, clerks and shop assistants, besides the silverpolishers' trade-union. One institution gives training in applied art. One society sends out young servants to be trained in private homes; while another comprises a cheap lodging home for homeless women, a crèche, a day nursery and a training school for children's nurses. One provides holidays in the country in private homes for poor town children. There is one health association and three temperance associations; while two other societies also promote temperance by providing alcoholfree restaurants and coffee-vans respectively.

Two large institutions work for the rescue of girls, having large Homes in different parts of the country. One society helps solitary women and has a cheap hostel for girls in Copenhagen. Then there is the Union of the Copenhagen branches of the Y. W. C. A. and two other Christian societies working among girls; one of them, chiefly consisting of girls of leisure, has recently opened a small school for the training of social workers. One society goes in for church building and another association strives to make Christian women take an interest in public affairs. Two societies work for improving the position of home-workers, another, founded as far back as 1861, looks after boarded out children, giving prizes to foster-mothers. Two work for the protection of birds and animals. The National Committee against White Slave Traffic and "Les amies de la jeune fille", are also affiliated with the Council.

An increasing number of individual members not only add to the financial strength of the Council but also give valuable help in our work.

For the first four years of the Quinquennial period Fröken Astrid Paludan-Müller was the President of the Council. In 1913 she resigned and was succeeded by Fröken Henni Forchhammer, whose place as Foreign Secretary was taken by Fru Clara Tybjerg.

In order to stimulate the interest in the aims and means of our own Council and the International, meetings have been held during the last year by the President in different parts of the country, and excursions have been arranged to institutions connected with the work of our affiliated associations.

The Council has an *Information Bureau* (Vestre Boulevard 5, Copenhagen). All information is given gratis and all work in the Bureau is done by voluntary workers. It has published a list of occupations open to women, and gives advice about training etc. to girls who are going to choose an occupation.

Much of the work of the Council is done by its Committees, which with the exception of the Temperance Committee, all owe their existence to the influence of the I. C. W.

The *Temperance Committee* (1910), Chairman Fru L. Silfverberg, has for its chief object to arouse women's interest in the fight against alcoholism. The committee has arranged public meetings on the Temperance Movement abroad and at home with lectures by Dr. Hindhede, a well known physiologist, Fröken Blom, member of the Town Council of Copenhagen, and Her. E. Wawrinsky, member of the Swedish "Riksdag" and Chief of the World's Lodge of I. O. G. T. Its chairman has introduced discussions on temperance in some women's societies, and it has distributed leaflets to young teachers leaving the training colleges urging them to use their influence to further temperance. On the suggestion of the Temperance Committee, the Council has proposed the formation of an International Temperance Committee in the I. C. W.

The *Health Committee* (1911), Chairman Fröken Henni Forchhammer, has begun a campaign against the house-fly. It has petitioned the Town Council of Copenhagen for stricter regulations as to the cleaning of stables, closing of milk bottles and spitting. (Spitting on the pavement is now forbidden in Copenhagen.) It also works for the introduction of Open Air Schools in Copenhagen and the largest provincial towns. Some lectures given last year on the initiative of the Committee by Mr. Green, Headmaster of a London Open Air School aroused great interest in the question. Addresses have been given in Copenhagen and elsewhere by the Chairman of the Committee on "Schools for Mothers", "Instruction of School Girls in Infant

Care", "Garden Cities" etc. The Committee has distributed or sold a good many copies of "Prevention of Tuberculosis" published by the International Health Committee.

The *Emigration Committee* (1911), Chairman Fröken Paludan-Müller, has for its chief object to help emigrant women. It has collected reliable addresses in the U. S. A. and Canada and is going to publish a pamphlet containing these, besides other useful information for emigrants. In close connection with the Committee are the matrons of the Emigrant Steamers of the Scandinavian-America Line; these are members of our Council and wear the I. C. W. badge.

The *Press Committee* (1911), Chairman Fru Alexandra Möller, sends the Press information about the National Council and the I. C. W. The papers always show themselves willing to publish our news. The Council has no publication of its own but has a column once a month in the "Kvinden og Samfundet" the organ of the Dansk Kvindesamfund.

The newest of our Committees, the *Peace Committee* (1913) has for its chairman the well-known peace worker Fru Mathilde Bajer. Among its members are Fröken Petersen-Norup, founder and president of a juvenile Peace Club.

The connection of the Council with the International has been very close during the Quinquennial period. Our Council has been represented at all the meetings of the I. C. W.; also at the international visit to Kristiania in 1911 and the Congress of the French Council in Paris in 1913.

An important event was the visit to Copenhagen in 1911 of members of the International Council on their way to the Executive in Stockholm. Officers of the I. C. W. and the National Councils spoke at Meetings and social gatherings, and the personal intercourse with our foreign guests was much appreciated by us all. The visit although very short, helped to stimulate interest in this country both in our own Council and in the International. Also on other occasions we have been glad to welcome distinguished members of other Councils. In Jan. 1913 Miss Jessie Ackermann of the U. S. A. a patron of the I. C. W., at a social gathering arranged by the Council gave a stimulating address on the spirit and helpfulness of the I. C. W. In April of the same year, at our General Meeting, Fru Miche-

let, of the Norwegian Council, gave a most interesting account of the organisation of Local Councils in Norway. In March last, on the initiative of the Emigration Committee, Fr1. Pappenheim of Frankfurt a. M. was good enough to come to Copenhagen to speak at a Public Meeting on the subject of Traffic in Women. The hall was crowded and the audience listened with the deepest attention to the lecture which was chiefly founded on personal observations.

In accordance with resolutions passed in Toronto, petitions have been presented to the Government, one regarding the introduction of a Peace Day in the Schools, another asking the Government to propose to the World's Postal Union the reduction of international postage.

In Jan. 1913 the President and Foreign Secretary of the Council were received in audience by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs in order to present copies of the Laws Report with a letter from the President of the I. C. W.

During the last winter much time has been taken up with the resolutions on the Agenda for the Quinquennial in Rome. These were sent round to all the affiliated associations translated into Danish, and at a special meeting they were discussed and several proposals of amendments agreed upon. At another meeting Mr. Cold, a Copenhagen Judge, gave a lecture on "Juvenile Courts", followed by a discussion on the advantages of such Courts as compared with the Danish "Vaergeraad" (Boards of Guardians for neglected children).

Among the laws passed during the Quinquennial period one of the most important is one giving support to the children of poor widows. The bill was introduced on the initiative of the "Dansk Kvindesamfund" and was passed last year through the energetic efforts of the National Council in connection with other Women's organisations; the law came into force Jan. last giving great comfort to poor mothers.

Another important bill, which makes State authorisation compulsory for bureaux of adoption, has just been passed. This also owes its origin to the „Danks Kvindesamfund“.

In 1913 the Factory Act of 1901 was revised. The minimum age for children in industrial work was raised from 12 years to the end of the school age (about 14). The help that mothers

can claim, when they are not allowed to work in factories for the first 4 weeks after their confinement (which has hitherto been paid by the poor law authorities) is now paid through the municipal "aid funds" or benevolent societies. Some kind of inspection of homework is provided for. The proposal to forbid night work to women was rejected, chiefly due to the agitation of "Dansk Kvindesamfund" in connection with some of the women trade-unions.

The women of Denmark, who got the municipal franchise in 1908, have since then taken part in two elections; in 1909 50 % of the women electors used their votes and, in 1913, 56 %. In the Town Council of Copenhagen there are 13 women out of 55 members; in the Councils of the other towns and in rural districts the number of women members is about 100. It is generally acknowledged that the women do good work and they are much used on committees.

The amendment to the Constitution which is just now before our "Rigsdag" contains a proposal for giving the political vote to women on the same conditions as men. All parties are agreed on this part of the bill, so we hope in a near future to get the full political franchise.

Henni Forchhammer, President.

PAYS-BAS

Conseil national des Femmes

En faisant le compte de ce que le Conseil National des Femmes Néerlandaises a atteint depuis l'Assemblée Quinquennale à Toronto, il faut bien avouer que c'est peu de chose si on veut le comparer à ce que l'on avait visé.

Cependant le développement de l'organisation comme telle, marque le progrès durant cette période, qui vient de s'écouler. Nous pouvons dire que, durant les derniers cinq ans, notre Conseil a constamment poursuivi sa marche en avant et que l'unisson entre ses membres affiliés s'est de plus en plus fermement consolidée.

Il est vrai que le voeu que notre Union reflète le mouvement féministe dans toutes ses manifestations est encore loin d'être réalisé, parce que les femmes socialistes gardent jalousement la distance entre elles et le mouvement bourgeois. Il est fort difficile de prédire combien de temps cet éloignement durera encore, mais on finira par se rencontrer tôt ou tard; car le mouvement féministe en Hollande, sur toute la ligne, tend au même but, qui est la collaboration parfaite des deux sexes, à fin d'atteindre à un ordre social plus heureux.

Deux fois depuis l'année 1909 nous avons eu une révision de nos statuts et règlements. La première a été proposée et préparée par le Comité Exécutif qui jugeait nécessaire que nos statuts fussent conformes à ceux du C.I.F. Elle fut sanctionnée par l'assemblée générale en 1911.

La seconde révision, sanctionnée en 1912, consistait seulement en ce que le Conseil demandait la sanction royale, afin d'ouvrir la possibilité de pouvoir entrer en possession de fonds et par là consolider son existence. C'est surtout en vue de la représentation à l'étranger que le besoin d'un fonds régulier s'est fait sentir.

En 1909 le Conseil, ayant jugé nécessaire d'étudier l'efficacité d'adjoindre des fonctionnaires féminins aux bureaux de police dans nos grandes villes, a donné lieu à une enquête que Mlle. Beaujon, la présente Mme. Werker-Beaujon, Dr. en Droit a bien voulu entreprendre. Elle a étudié cette matière en Allemagne et en Suisse et a écrit un rapport bien documenté sur «les femmes assistentes de police» qui a été publié par le Conseil. Le succès en a été tellement grand qu'en 1911 la première assistente de police fut nommée à Rotterdam. En 1913 la Haye a suivi cet exemple et nous ne doutons pas qu'Amsterdam ne fasse la même chose un de ces jours.

Deux autres parmi nos jeunes femmes jurisconsultes ont écrit des manuels que le Conseil a fait imprimer à ses frais et dont une partie a été vendue. C'est Mme. Bakker van Bosse, convaincue de la nécessité, que les femmes quand elles se marient, sachent bien qu'il faut lors de leur mariage se réserver le droit d'administrer soi-même sa fortune, même si pour le moment on ne posséderait rien, qui a écrit un traité sur le Contrat de mariage et les droits qui en résultent. Mlle. Nenn-

stiehl a composé un livret où, dans une rédaction intelligible, elle a mentionné les lois civiles que toutes les femmes auraient besoin de connaître et que la plupart d'elles ignorent jusqu'ici.

C'est encore à cause de cette ignorance que le Conseil, suivant les vœux de la Commission internationale pour «l'Éducation et l'Enseignement», a adressé une lettre circulaire aux directrices et aux directeurs des écoles pour l'enseignement secondaire, industriel et professionnel, les priant de bien vouloir nous dire s'ils sont de notre avis et si comme nous ils le trouvent nécessaire d'introduire comme élément de l'enseignement dans leurs écoles pour les élèves des classes supérieures un aperçu des lois qui les régissent.

Les sujets traités dans les assemblées publiques lors des assemblées générales de notre Conseil ont été: en 1910, «l'Internationisme» en 1911 «l'Instruction de la jeune fille en rapport avec le travail de la femme mariée», en 1912 «le Rapport de la Commission royale pour la réorganisation de notre système scolaire». En 1913, à cause des assemblées publiques, organisées pour le C. I. F. nous nous sommes abstenues de conférences lors de notre assemblée générale.

Nos requêtes ont été de nature diverse. En 1910 une requête fut adressée au gouvernement concernant l'inégalité des taxes à payer par un veuf et une veuve, le premier étant exempt d'imposition sur les domestiques. Cette pétition n'a eu aucun succès et l'inégalité existe encore aujourd'hui.

Une autre fut adressée à la Commission de révision constitutionnelle en faveur du suffrage féminin.

En 1911 l'assemblée générale vota une requête à la première Chambre contre une loi, déjà passée par la seconde Chambre, qui, sous prétexte de protéger la femme ouvrière lui devenait onéreuse en limitant hors mesure ses heures de travail.

En Avril 1912 une requête fut adressée au Ministre de la Justice, demandant pour la femme mariée, auteur, le droit de disposer de ses œuvres. En suite de cette pétition le Ministre a amendé son projet de loi de façon que du moins le mari ne pourra pas disposer du droit d'auteur des œuvres de sa femme sans son consentement. Ce n'est pas tout ce que nous aurions pu désirer mais c'est du moins quelque chose de gagné.

La commission constituée en 1912 pour étudier le rapport de la Commission royale pour la réorganisation de notre système scolaire a temporairement cessé son travail et les résolutions, prises sur ce sujet lors de l'assemblée générale à Alkmaar, ont été ajournées à cause du changement de gouvernement. Il en est de même pour celle concernant la situation des femmes employées au service des Postes et Télégraphes.

L'Assemblée générale en 1913 ayant autorisé le Bureau à tâcher d'avancer la cause du suffrage féminin en cas de révision constitutionnelle, et l'un des arguments des antagonistes pour ne pas l'accorder, étant, qu'on ne savait pas décider d'après quel système on le lui accorderait, le Bureau s'était proposé de faire une enquête auprès de plusieurs gens compétents pour apprendre quel était le système qu'ils préférassent et quelles fussent leurs raisons pour le préférer. L'enquête a été commencée mais le Comité Exécutif, n'étant pas d'accord sur l'avantage qu'elle pourrait avoir, le Bureau résolut de ne pas la continuer.

L'assemblée générale en 1913 s'est déclarée pour «l'examen médical avant le mariage».

Elle a introduit dans le règlement du Conseil l'institut de la «Présidente d'honneur», Mlle. Baelde ayant été proposée et nommée par acclamation pour cette fonction l'année précédente à Alkmaar.

Le Conseil autant que possible, s'est fait représenter aux assemblées et congrès des autres Conseils nationaux et du C. I. F. et a reçu avec reconnaissance les diverses publications et comptes-rendus qu'ils ont eu l'amabilité de lui faire parvenir. En échange notre Bureau leur a envoyé chaque année les agendas de nos assemblées et le compte-rendu de notre travail et c'est avec regret, qu'il faut toujours se rappeler, qu'il y aura bien peu de monde en dehors de la Néerlande et de la Belgique, qui sera capable de les lire. C'est seulement lors des réunions du C. I. F. qu'on parvient à se comprendre tout à fait les unes les autres et c'est vers l'Assemblée Quinquennale, que tournent à présent nos pensées dans la certitude d'y renouer plus fermement les liens, qui nous unissent au travail des femmes de toutes les nations.

H. van Biema-Hymans, Présidente.

Australia

I. NEW SOUTH WALES

National Council of Women

The National Council of New South Wales founded the Alice Rawson School for Mothers. A Standing Committee on "Health" was formed, also one upon "Education". A Peace and Arbitration Committee was formed and many members signed Miss Eckstein's world petition.

In this year "The Emigration Committee" was formed, and a resolution was passed and sent to Sir G. H. Reid, High Commissioner, advising that an official committee be formed in London, consisting of an equal number of men and women who shall approve of women emigrants sent to Australia and that all women emigrants be passed by a woman doctor.

In 1909 and 1910 the Council urged the Government to establish a Domestic Training College, to amend the Tenancy Act, to pass a Family Maintenance Act, and an Act to secure equal guardianship of children, also to pass the Girl's Protection Bill. The latter became law in 1910 when the age was raised from 14 to 16.

The Council subscribed to a Memorial Scholarship to perpetuate the memory of Miss C. H. Spence.

The Council had a deputation to the Minister of Education with regard to regulating Picture Shows.

Mrs. Dobson, who was our Australian President at Toronto, was appointed to represent us at Stockholm. Miss Sutherland was also appointed to act on the Education Committee there. Mrs. Dobson and Mrs. Vickery were chosen to represent us at the International Meeting at the Hague, and in 1912 Mrs. Septimus Harwood, M. A. represented us at the Education Conference held in Brussels.

Amongst the subjects chosen to send to the International Conference for discussion were: "Womens Franchise", "Juvenile Courts", "Equal guardianship of children", "Family Maintenance Act", "Economic Position of Married Women" and the

suggestion of some system of inviting advanced women students to come to Australia to study economic, social and natural conditions of life.

A Conference of women workers in Charitable and Philanthropic Societies was organised by the National Council of Women, when 50 Societies were represented.

In August we held an Interstate Congress which was presided over by Her Excellency Lady Denman and Lady Chelmsford. We were glad to welcome to this conference Mrs. Dobson and delegates from all the States of Australia. Many papers were read and discussed amongst which were "The importance of International work", "Laws needed by women in N. S. Wales", "Charity Organisation", "Bird Life", "Picture Shows" &c.

During this year the Government was written to, asking that provision be made in the New University Bill for women to be represented on the Senate. The reply was favourable. Women can now be elected to the Senate if the voters wish such representation.

A "White Slave traffic" committee was formed, making the eighth standing committee. A leaflet of warning to young girls, written by the convener Mrs. Nolan, was printed and distributed.

An Act cordially supported by the National Council of Women was passed in the Legislature dealing with the Deserting Husbands and their earnings in Prison. For particulars see Laws Committee report.

Rose Scott, International Secretary.

2. TASMANIA

The achievements of the National Council of Women of Tasmania have been during the just ended quinquennial period.

I. Women's Club. The formation of the first Club for women in Tasmania. It was formed in Hobart to provide a place to hold meetings of the National Council, and also of our affiliated societies. It was likewise hoped that it would prove a pleasant place to receive members of other Councils when visiting our State, and also afford opportunities for closer inter-

course with our own members. The Club has succeeded beyond our expectations, and last year we moved to a commodious and comfortably furnished flat with every convenience, and there is no doubt that this Club, started by our President, has made an epoch in both business and social intercourse in Hobart.

II. Civic Recognition. Our Council was the first Australian State to receive Civic Recognition. This is now always accorded as a matter of course, and is much valued, as showing recognition of, and sympathy with women's work.

III. Free Kindergarten. The first free kindergarten in Tasmania was started in consequence of the influence of our President, whose husband (the Hon. Henry Dobson) was made President, in acknowledgement of his valuable help and deep interest. Another enthusiastic worker in the cause was Mrs. Cecil Walker, an able member of our National Council.

IV. Information Bureau. The formation of an Information Bureau was made possible by our President giving up a convenient room on the ground floor of her own house, with book-cases for the keeping of all literature and records.

V. The Girls' Peace Scout Movement. Was initiated at a general meeting of the National Council.

VI. The Anti-Plumage League. Was initiated by the National Council.

VII. Appointing Conveners. The Chairwomen or Conveners of the nine Standing Committees were chosen from the Presidents or leading members of affiliated associations working for the objects of the Committees. Knowledge and interest in them is thus more widely diffused.

VIII. Penny Postage. Our Council joined with the other National Councils in the endeavour to bring about Universal Penny Postage, and to further this end opened communications with the Australian Commonwealth, with success.

IX. Wattle Day. Our Council joined with the other Councils in advocating a National Day for Australia, and this was named "Wattle Day", in honour of our best loved flowering tree. The genus Wattle is common to all the world, but Australia has the largest number of species — about 160, each species being restricted to a comparatively local area, thus, the "Golden Wattle" growing largely in S. Australia, differs from

the "Silver Wattle", and "Black Wattle", characteristic of Tasmania, and so on.

In writing this Quinquennial Report I have not touched upon the strenuous and valuable work done in so many directions by our affiliated societies.

M. H. Bisdee, Hon. Corres. Secretary.

3. VICTORIA

National Council of Women

During the last quinquennial period the National Council of Women of Victoria has interested itself in, and attempted to bring about many much needed reforms. Sometimes with success, at other times with apparent failure, but in the latter case it still goes on attempting and fighting the powers that be. Much of the work done has necessarily been of an educational nature, but other work has brought about a more positive result. The fighting in itself is of much value, it brings the Council into greater prominence, and year by year in Victoria it has met with ever increasing sympathy and support from the general public and the political world. The press also is according the National Council a growing support.

The affiliated Societies have increased from 34 in 1909 to 50 in 1913, and the associates now number 360. Included in the affiliated societies are the big political associations generally run on hard and fast party principles, but which in the National Council can and do combine in a common cause. This can be instanced by the Charities Bill. This bill was introduced into Parliament by the Premier, for the purpose of controlling the Charities by means of a board appointed by the Government, consisting of three men. A meeting of the Council was held which unanimously resolved that any Board appointed should consist of both men and women in the interests of the Charities themselves and the Community as a whole. A deputation waited on the Premier, who said that he did not deem this advisable. In view of this reply, members of the Council personally approached Ministers and other Members of Parliament

in order to clearly represent to them the Council's views on this most important subject. In consequence, the question as to the desirability of women sitting on the Charities Board became the keynote of the debate which shortly afterwards took place in the Legislative Assembly. Many of the members of the House having displayed their sympathy, the Premier actually withdrew the Bill. It has been again brought forward at various sessions and members approached from all sides, and this year an amendment was passed providing for at least one woman on the Board. This has been brought about through the power of Women's Suffrage and the combination of political and other forces in a nonpolitical body, the National Council.

With deep regret I have to record the great loss the National Council has suffered through the death of their late home Secretary, Dr. Mary Page Stone, who was a most enthusiastic and indefatigable worker, not only in connection with the National Council, but also in any movement which tended to benefit the lot of women and children. In memory of the late Dr. Mary Page Stone an operating theatre for out-patients has been built and equipped at the Queen Victoria Hospital for women and children, of which Dr. Stone was one of the founders and on the Medical Staff.

In 1909 the Education Committee of the National Council prepared resolutions affirming the desirability of the Medical inspection of school children and that girls should be examined by a woman doctor. The Victorian Government has since appointed three Medical Inspectors of Public Schools, two of whom are women. Excellent work is being done, but in order to cope with it many more inspectors are needed.

Through the representation of the Secondary Teachers Association, a new act providing for a Council of Education has been passed, on which women are represented. This year a deputation waited on the Minister of Education to ask that the Government should consider the advisability of erecting a properly equipped College in connection with the University for the teaching of domestic science. The deputation was sympathetically received and the subject promised consideration. A fund has been started by the Council as a nucleus towards the building of the College, without which the education of women cannot be completed.

After many year's work, the Council succeeded in 1909 in obtaining police matrons at the new central lock-up, also the division of the cells for the two sexes, and the separation of first offenders from old offenders. Later the unsatisfactory condition at the temporary police court, where there was undue crowding, lack of water and sanitary appliances, was brought under the notice of the Attorney General. The conditions have since been remedied and many cases are now dealt with at the lock-up, obviating the necessity of taking them into the Police Court (in "Black Maria"). At the suggestion of the Council, better lighting in the parks and open spaces has been provided. A flashlight is turned on in some of the gardens.

A Sub-committee appointed to consider the White Slave Traffic in Victoria has been unable to discover any traces. It reports that the law as it stands at present could be satisfactorily used to prevent any such traffic. The Criminal Investigation Department gave much assistance to the Committee. In 1911 a meeting of the Council was addressed by medical women and was devoted to discussion of the nature of and the problems connected with syphilis. The following resolution was carried and conveyed to the Acting Minister of Public Health "that this meeting asks the Government to undertake methods of prevention, and offers its support and co-operation to any reasonable means taken towards this end." On the Medical Advisory Committee which has been appointed to advise the Government in connection with the syphilis question, a medical woman has been placed.

The Council has been urging on the Government the necessity of a Midwives Bill for the proper regulation and control of midwives. Deputations have been received from time to time, and promises given, but so far nothing has eventuated. The Council has also occupied itself in trying to bring about a better and purer milk supply in Melbourne during the summer months, but without much success. On three days a week milk is only delivered once a day; this has been brought about by the shorter hours of labour and the increase in wages.

In connection with the Infectious Diseases Hospital near Melbourne, complaints as to the management were brought before the Council. They brought the matter before Municipal

Councils and also supported a member of Parliament who has been instrumental in having a Board of Enquiry appointed, with the result that reforms have been initiated.

The Council is interesting itself in the proper provision for persons suffering from infectious diseases other than scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the proper medical examination of all intending emigrants.

The Immigration Committee has concerned itself this year with the immigration of educated women to Australia, chiefly to be domestic workers, and five of these sent out by the Colonial Intelligence League of London have been received and helped to obtain suitable positions.

The Government has appointed an influential Committee to assist and advise it on the question of Women emigrants to Australia. The National Council is represented on this Committee. On the arrival of women emigrants in Victoria, they are met and advised by some members of this Committee as well as a matron appointed by the Government, who looks after them until suitable employment has been found. In 1909 H. E. Lady Dudley, wife of the then Governor General of Australia, appealed to the National Council to aid her in the Bush Nursing scheme, which she wished to inaugurate in Australia. The object of the movement is to provide properly trained nurses for those who live in remote bush districts and are far removed from medical or skilled assistance. The first meeting was held in Melbourne under the auspices of the Council. Later a central committee for Victoria was formed, on which the National Council is represented. The movement in this State, largely owing to the sympathy and support given to it in the beginning by Lord and Lady Carmichael, has proved a success. Twelve nurses and a superintending nurse are now working in district centres and proving an inestimable boon, saving lives in some cases which might otherwise be lost, were skilled help less quickly available. Her Ex. Lady Denman and Lady Fuller have by their keen interest and visits to the remote country districts for the installation of nurses greatly helped to forward the scheme, which is partly self-supporting.

The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, on which the Council is also represented, is progressing well. The Kindergartens now number 18.

In 1912 the Federal Government proposed to bring before Parliament a Maternity Bonus. A special meeting of the Council was called to discuss the question. Much difference of opinion was expressed, but finally the following resolution passed.

"That the National Council of Women of Victoria expresses the opinion that every woman who gives birth to a child should be assured of proper provision for herself and child, both before, and after, and at its birth, and that some organisation should be provided for this purpose."

The Federal Parliament has since passed a law giving, with few exceptions, a £5 grant to every woman in Australia who gives birth to a child.

In connection with certain slum conditions obtaining in Melbourne, a special committee of the Council was formed to deal with the matter, and a letter has been sent to the various Municipal Councils asking for their consideration of the following suggestions

- (1) That quicker and cheaper means of transport between the city and the distant residential suburbs be provided at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (2) That better regulations be adopted in regard to the erection of dwellings for all classes, including the approval by the local health authority of the plans and sites of such dwellings.
- (3) That there be sufficient land area to provide air space on three sides of a dwelling.
- (4) That power should be given to Municipalities, where necessary, to borrow money for the erection of dwelling houses.
- (5) That women inspectors should be appointed to act under the local health officers with a view to the gradual education of householders to the necessity of cleanly and orderly houses.

The Council hopes that the Housing Committee of the State Parliament which is now sitting will do much to help in this problem and to prevent the growth of slums in Melbourne. In connection with the Neglected Childrens' Department which is entirely under State control, the Council is endeavouring to have an honorary Council consisting of men and women appointed to assist in the administration. This plan is carried out most

successfully in both New South Wales and South Australia. Unfortunately the Government is unsympathetic. The Council in the interests of the wards of the State will go on working to achieve their end.

At an interstate conference held in Sydney it was resolved that the International Council should be invited to hold a conference in Australia, the meetings to take place in Melbourne. This invitation will be considered at the meeting in Rome. It is hoped that it may be accepted for the next quinquennial period and that many representatives of the I. C. W. and the National Councils will be able to come to Australia where they may be assured of a very warm welcome.

Alice Michaelis, Hon. International Secretary.

4. QUEENSLAND

National Council of Women

During the Quinquennial period the Annual Meetings have been held in August. His Excellency Sir William Mac Gregor has presided over large and enthusiastic public meetings and addresses have been given by the Premier, the Mayor, and other representative men on problems affecting the State and different phases of women's work. The President has also given her annual address at these meetings, which have proved interesting and educational, and have made the aims and objects of the Council better known.

This Council now consists of 37 affiliated societies and about 70 associates.

Meetings of the Executive and of the Council are held monthly, and sub-committees as the necessity arises. The subjects considered at the Council meetings have varied, among them "The operation of the C. D. Act., the need of a more efficient legislation", "The domestic service problem", "Literature", "Children's Playgrounds", "Conveniences for women in the cities", "Deserting husbands and fathers", "The unwanted child", etc. etc. As a result of conferences and deputations some progress has been made, and we are glad to report that the age of protection of girls has been raised from 14 to 17, and other

matters concerning women and children are having careful consideration.

A committee was appointed by the Council to consider some scheme for securing playgrounds. This Committee held informal conferences with the Mayor of Brisbane, and with the Minister of Agriculture, and as a result the Playground Association was formed. The Government is lending its assistance in securing suitable locations for playgrounds, and has given and fenced some park land.

A study class has been inaugurated with the idea of training workers and speakers to deal with the moral problem of the children. Some of the members have already visited and addressed meetings of mothers, and papers on Child Study have been given.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed, and the members are using all measures possible to prevent the White Slave Traffickers invading our State. A petition was presented to Parliament praying for legislation to protect the country against the White Slave Traffic on lines similar to that passed in England. Twenty thousand pamphlets containing advice to girls have been issued, and the affiliated societies are assisting in their distribution. By permission of the Education Department members of the Vigilance Committee have interviewed Headmistresses of Schools to ask their assistance in warning the girls of the danger.

All the States in the Commonwealth have decided to combine to secure legislation dealing with deserting fathers and husbands.

Special committees have considered the best means of giving a wider circulation to good wholesome literature, and to suppress pernicious reading matter. Communication has been opened with publishers and librarians have been interviewed. Measures have been taken to prevent the display of improper picture advertisements and the sale of indecent postcards and publications.

During the last Quinquennial term the University of Queensland has been founded. In March a Residential College for Women will be established. The Council considered the need of a home in Brisbane for University women students, and at one of its meetings resolved to do all in its power to further

the establishment of a Residential College. It was then decided to arrange a Carnival of Nations to raise funds for the National Council and the Residential College. This met with a success beyond expectation, and the sum realised amounted to over £300. A donation of £207 was then made to the Residential College Committee, which encouraged them greatly, and with a grant from the State Government and private donations they are enabled to complete all arrangements for the establishment of a Women's College.

The Council had the pleasure of entertaining Lord and Lady Chelmsford when on a visit to Brisbane, and on another occasion held a reception in honour of Sir Thomas Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, and Lady Robinson. Several other visitors have been welcomed, and some have taken part in the Council meetings. Our Council has been represented at Congresses in Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales. Dr. Lilian Cooper, Miss Bedford and Mrs. Smyth have been the Queensland delegates to the International Council Executive meetings and by their reports have helped the members to realise the importance of sending representatives to the International Council meetings and of keeping in close touch with world's workers.

The volumes "Health of the Nations", and "Laws of the Nations" have been distributed, and a copy of the latter was sent to each Minister of the Crown. The book "Prevention of Tuberculosis" has also been circulated and received a good deal of attention. As many of the transactions of the Council will be reported by the representatives of Standing Committees, it will not be necessary to go further into detail, but some notes on the aims and objects of the affiliated Societies may be interesting.

Australian Trained Nurses Association. There are 631 members on the register of the Queensland Branch of the A. T. N. A. There are 31 Hospitals recognised as Training Schools for general nurses, and 4 hospitals for obstetric nurses, with 318 nurses in training in General Hospitals and 39 in Obstetric Hospitals.

Hospital for Sick Children. During the past year nearly 3000 little patients were admitted. The cost of maintaining is about £600 per month.

The *Lady Bowen* is a Lying in *Hospital* where nurses are trained in midwifery.

The *Lady Lamington* is a *Hospital* for dealing with special diseases of women.

These three hospitals are managed by committees of women having paid secretaries. They are kept up by voluntary contributions, which are subsidised by Government.

The three *Benevolent Societies* affiliated — Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Ithaca — are all working in the direction of assisting the poor and needy, many cases being those of wives and children deserted by the husband and father.

The *Charity Organization* co-operates with the Benevolent Societies and makes enquiries as to the merits of applicants for relief. The Society records 2200 closely investigated cases, and gathered particulars in as many more. It has adopted a simple but effective plan, the two main features of which are to keep in close contact with the poor on one hand, and the sources of relief on the other. The organization is managed by a Committee of men and women with a salaried secretary.

The *Boys' Home* exists for the reclaiming and training of homeless boys, finding them employment and generally helping them to become good and useful men.

The *Alexandra Home* was founded to provide help and protection for neglected or destitute children. Although the Home is under the auspices of the Methodist Church there is no question of creed, and as far as the children are concerned their need is the only recognised argument for their admission.

The *Theosophical Order of Service* aims at doing deeds of kindness wherever possible, and helps any women or children in difficult and trying circumstances.

The *Sisters of the People*. This Sisterhood was organized in 1906 in connection with the Central Methodist Mission. There is now a staff of seven, two of whom are qualified nurses. Their work is to nurse the sick poor, give relief to needy cases and to visit the hospitals. The Sisters conduct training classes for girls and Mothers Meetings.

The *Mothers Union Nursing Association*. The object of this Association is to render skilled nursing aid to the sick and helpless, and to encourage independence and not to pauperise.

The *Lady Musgrave Lodge* is an unsectarian Christian Home where immigrants and friendless girls coming to the city

are given a welcome, and help is afforded them in getting suitable employment.

The *Governesses' Home*, which aims at providing a comfortable home at moderate cost, is managed by a Committee, and the accommodation is usually taxed to the utmost.

The *Girls Friendly Society* with 29 branches and 620 members aims at providing a social as well as a religious centre for girls.

The *Braille Writers Association* has about 40 working members. There are 1000 volumes in the library, and the circulation last year was 1529 volumes. The object of the Association is to provide free literature of an interesting, instructive and educational kind for the blind.

The *Ladies' Guild, Methodist Church* provides for the social functions of the Church, and extends help and sympathy to the needy and sorrowing ones of their Church.

The *Baptist Women's Union* consists of 8 branches with about 150 members, who are always ready to assist with Home and Foreign Missionary work. The members are aiming at establishing an Indian Orphanage.

The *Brisbane Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society* has made progress during the past few years in Queensland, property has been acquired, and a Bible House opened in the City of Brisbane.

The *Women's Club* aims at providing a social centre for women workers in the cause of reform, and to encourage free discussion on subjects of public importance. The Club is open daily with a Secretary in attendance. It has a membership of 100.

The *Brisbane Needlework Guild* makes and distributes articles of clothing among the hospitals, missions, refuges, and poor parishes. Each member makes at least two garments annually; during 1913 two thousand articles were distributed.

Creche and Kindergarten Association. Four branches are working under the Association, and three other schools are affiliated with it.

The *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty* has just completed its 30th year of existence. Its operations cover a wide area—agents are stationed throughout the State. In the Children's Department warnings have been given to parents and guardians affecting the welfare of 200 children; 100 of these

were for general neglect, 45 for intemperance, 35 for hawking goods at night, 20 for beating and other causes. There are over 100 wards under the care of the Society. In the Animals Department there have been 54 prosecutions, and 550 warnings given for cruelty. Two salaried inspectors patrol the streets of the city and are available for immediate cases, and there is a band of honorary inspectors.

The *Industrial Home* has proved a refuge to many girls in their hour of need, and it is gratifying to find that the good seed sown on apparently stony ground bears good fruit in the lives of the girls in after years, and that the object of the Home in giving shelter to fallen women and helping them is achieved. Apart from the effect on the mother, incalculable good has been done to her child, whose life would have been full of suffering through the inexperience of the mother.

The aims and objects of the *Young Women's Christian Association* are the promotion of the spiritual, physical, social and intellectual welfare of young women by association on a Christian basis and mutual benefit on behalf of others, the rendering of all possible assistance to strangers and directing them to suitable homes, and useful employment.

The *Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Queensland* has 42 branches with a membership of 1400. Its objects are to organise the women of our State so that by prayer, conference and systematic effort public sentiment may be educated up to the standard of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors and to the ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic. To save the fallen and to instil into the minds of the young of both sexes the principles of chastity.

The *Queensland Women's Electoral League* continues its active work in the interests of the political advancement of questions which are of special advantage to women and children. There are now 50 branches with an approximate membership of 4000. The percentage of women who voted at the Federal Elections in 1913 was 74.92. The number of women entitled to vote was 117,145. At the monthly meetings of the branches addresses are given on such topics as bear upon the work done by women in politics and on the laws of the land.

The *Queensland Branch of the Australian Wattle Day League* has just held its first Annual Meeting. The objects of

the League are to create, encourage, and maintain an Australian and Imperial patriotic sentiment by securing the general popular adoption of the wattle blossom as the national floral emblem of Australia, promoting the planting and conservation as a matter of practical, economic as well as sentimental patriotism, inspiring school children with the love of the wattle as an emblem of patriotism, and to arrange demonstrations on Wattle Day throughout Australia.

Annie Carosso, Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

5. WEST AUSTRALIA

National Council of Women

The West Australian National Council of Women was formed in 1911 by the Lady Edeline Strickland, who was the first President and greatly helped the Council to establish itself firmly by her kindly interest and personal efforts. Fifteen Associations formed the Council — now in 1914 we number 24. The meetings are held quarterly and are well attended. Nine ladies have been appointed to correspond with the Conveners of Standing Committees of the International Council.

Since its inception the Council, with the aid of its affiliated Societies, has been instrumental in wise social legislation being passed by the Government. Women having the vote is, no doubt, a great factor in their wishes being consulted by candidates for election to Parliament and their requests and petitions being granted. Legislation on Divorce was passed, making the conditions on which it may be granted equal for men and women.

A free University has been established in Perth. All degrees are open to women, in addition two women have permanent representation on its Senate.

Three women have been allotted seats on the Board of Control of the Perth Public Hospital.

Eight women inspectors for the aboriginal women of the State have been appointed by the Government.

One woman holds the position of Sanitary Inspector under the Municipal Council, and visiting nurses have been appointed by the Government as Health Inspectors to visit the people

in their homes and give advice as to feeding and clothing of infants, and also to see that the defects, disclosed by the free medical inspection of school children, are receiving proper attention.

These are all great advances and show that the women of this State are able and anxious to serve their country, and the importance of both sexes working together to this end is being increasingly recognised.

Eric Marmion, International Secretary.

ITALIE

Conseil National des Femmes Italiennes

Après cinq années de travail assidu, le Conseil National des Femmes Italiennes, en regardant en arrière, est heureux de pouvoir constater que son œuvre n'a pas été vaine. Quoique nous n'ayons pas de victoire féminine éclatante à signaler, nous voyons, cependant, de jour en jour, les femmes pénétrer dans des domaines d'où jusqu'alors elles avaient été exclues, et nous pouvons dire, ne voulant pas faire parade d'une fausse modestie qui serait hors de propos dans une œuvre comme la nôtre, qu'une bonne partie du mérite en revient à notre Conseil qui n'a pas manqué de faire entendre sa voix, par le moyen de pétitions, de mémoires, de conférences, chaque fois qu'une occasion opportune se présentait de défendre la cause de la femme, si méconnue encore.

Nous en avons une preuve évidente dans le discours de la Couronne où, pour la première fois, le Roi en ouvrant le Parlement après les nouvelles élections, a touché la question des réformes à introduire dans le Code Civil, pour donner à la femme la place qui lui revient de droit dans la famille. La Présidente du Conseil National des Femmes Italiennes, la Comtesse Spalletti Rasponi a fait parvenir à S. M. une lettre de remerciements de la part du Conseil, lettre à laquelle le Souverain a immédiatement fait répondre d'une façon élogieuse pour notre travail.

Parmi les signes encourageants pour l'avenir de notre cause nous nous bornerons à signaler les suivants: Tous les Ministères se servent aujourd'hui de femmes pour les inspec-

tions des prisons, des écoles, du travail; quelques-unes même ont eu du Gouvernement des missions officielles pour étudier la réforme des écoles, pour les inspections hygiéniques etc. etc. Le fait d'avoir appelé les femmes à ce genre d'activité, qui leur était fermé jusqu'ici, démontre la valeur toujours croissante que l'on donne aujourd'hui à leur manière de travailler. Il est intéressant aussi de rappeler dans ces pages que presque toutes les femmes appelées à remplir ces nouvelles fonctions appartiennent à notre Conseil National.

En outre une grande partie des mesures prises par nos législateurs, spécialement en ce qui concerne l'assistance aux mineurs, la réorganisation des écoles, la surveillance des cinématographes sont dues en grande partie à l'influence bienfaisante du travail social exercé par les femmes. De même l'importance qu'ont pris actuellement certaines questions, telles que la recherche de la paternité, la lutte contre la littérature immorale et l'intérêt qu'elles suscitent en ce moment, sont en grande partie la conséquence des mémoires et des pétitions que les femmes, sans se lasser, n'ont cessé de présenter pour attirer l'attention de l'opinion et des pouvoirs publics sur ces graves sujets. Tous ces différents faits nous encouragent, chaque jour davantage, à persévérer dans notre manière de travailler. Nous voyons toujours plus clairement, qu'en Italie du moins, ce n'est pas au moyen de réclamations bruyantes que la femme peut arriver à obtenir des avantages réels, mais par un travail toujours plus consciencieux, plus persévérant, plus sérieux. Quand les hommes de bonne foi se rendront compte de l'aide inappréciable que peut leur apporter la femme, ils consentiront à lui confier des charges toujours plus importantes. Et ainsi, une fois que nous aurons pris pied dans ces domaines qui nous sont jusqu'ici encore fermés, nous pourrons faire entendre notre voix et aider à l'avancement de notre cause d'une manière vraiment efficace.

Le Conseil National des Femmes Italiennes (par le moyen de ses sections centrales et de ses fédérations) a beaucoup travaillé dans ces dernières années. Il a eu une nouvelle preuve de l'estime dont il jouit auprès du public par les résultats obtenus par la souscription qu'il avait ouverte, en Décembre 1911, en faveur des familles des soldats rappelés sous les armes à l'occasion de la guerre de Lybie. Cette souscription est

arrivée à plus de 140.000 frs., somme qu'il a distribuée directement, aidé par ses fédérations, aux familles que le départ de leurs soutien avait laissées dans le besoin. Cette distribution, faite avec équité et amour, a eu aussi le grand avantage de faire connaître le Conseil National des femmes à toute une catégorie de personnes qui ignoraient jusqu'à son existence et étaient par conséquent complètement en dehors de son influence.

Les sections centrales de notre Conseil ont, chacune dans leur domaine particulier, démontré une activité régulière et féconde. Chaque année elles ont soigneusement élaboré un programme d'études à offrir aux sections locales des fédérations pour tâcher d'amener les femmes des différentes régions de notre grande Péninsule à une plus complète unité de pensées et de travail. Ce système a porté de très heureux fruits et nous avons pu voir nos sections locales étudier pour leur propre compte plusieurs questions importantes et porter à leur tour à nos Assemblées générales de nouvelles propositions de travail. Les sections centrales ont aussi déployé leur activité dans des conférences sur des sujets d'éducation et d'hygiène, dans des mémoires présentés aux autorités et dans la fondation de sociétés et d'œuvres de différents genres, qui ont donné toutes des résultats excellents, mais dont je ne reparlerai pas ici en détail, les ayant déjà mentionnés dans mes précédents rapports.

Quelques mots encore sur nos Fédérations, sur le travail desquelles je vous ai régulièrement entretenues.

La Fédération Lombarde a consacré spécialement tous ses soins aux nombreuses œuvres fondées sous ses auspices, qui continuent à se développer et à donner d'excellents résultats.

La Fédération Piémontaise a su s'attirer la reconnaissance du Conseil National par la manière vraiment irréprochable avec laquelle elle a su offrir l'hospitalité à notre Congrès National sur l'Éducation. Nous mentionnerons aussi les conférences de propagande que sa présidente, M^{me} Bernocco Fava Parvis, qui a pris plusieurs fois part aux réunions du Conseil International, a tenues dans différentes villes du Piémont pour faire connaître l'œuvre du Conseil International des Femmes.

La Fédération Toscane pendant ces cinq dernières années a été des plus actives; nous en avons la preuve dans les

excellentes œuvres qu'elle a fondées et dont je me plais à rappeler ici les noms: Ecole Pro-Infantia, pour l'instruction des mères et des bonnes d'enfants; Asile maternel, pour recueillir les filles séduites à leur première faute, Réfectoire pour ouvrières, Asile pour recueillir les enfants au sortir de l'école, constitution de l'association Famille et Ecole.

La Fédération Emilienne, qui ne compte que 3 années de vie, est une de nos plus méritantes. Par le moyen de ses sections elle a su prendre plusieurs initiatives heureuses dont je vous ai déjà parlé et qui continuent de prospérer. Je mentionnerai encore la plus récente: l'Association contre la propagation de la Tuberculose, constituée par la Section d'Hygiène avec l'aide de médecins et d'autres personnalités éminentes de la ville de Bologne. Cette Association a déjà ouvert un dispensaire qui fonctionne régulièrement, donnant aide et conseils à ceux qui en ont besoin.

Je n'ai pu donner ici qu'un abrégé des plus succincts de l'œuvre de notre Conseil. Tout le travail de cette dernière année a été consacré à la préparation de notre Congrès International. La façon irréprochable dont les autres Congrès ont été tenus représente pour nous un lourd héritage, et tous nos efforts tendent à ce que le Congrès de Rome ne soit pas inférieur à ses aînés.

Beatrice Betts Melegari, Secrétaire générale.

FRANCE

Conseil National des Femmes Françaises

Pendant la dernière période allant du Quinquennal de 1909 à celui de 1914, le Conseil National a vu le nombre de ses sociétés affiliées augmenter de façon considérable. De 92 qu'elles étaient au moment du Congrès de Toronto, elles ont passé au chiffre de 150 pour 1914. A côté de cela le nombre des membres individuels est allé augmentant ainsi que celui des membres auxiliaires. Les branches départementales ont également augmenté de nombre: Rouen-Dijon-Lyon-Montauban sont des centres où la concentration des idées féminines et féministes se fait comme au Havre, à Tours, à Bordeaux ou à Marseille.

En 1910, nous avons fondé la Section des Arts, Sciences et Lettres à la tête de laquelle a été placée M^{me} Cruppi, femme du Ministre du Commerce. C'est à l'initiative de cette Section qu'est due la fondation de l'Association Générale des Etudiantes en France, association qui s'est fondée avec l'appui des doyens de toutes les facultés de l'Université, des écrivains et des artistes les plus connus et enfin du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts.

L'année suivante, nous fondions la Section de la Paix avec Mademoiselle Julie Toussaint, membre du Comité d'Arbitrage international, comme Présidente.

Enfin, en 1914, furent fondées également les sections d'Emigration et d'Immigration, sous la présidence de M^{me} Davaine et celle pour l'Unité de la Morale et la Lutte contre la Traite des Femmes: Présidente, M^{me} Avril de Sainte-Croix.

En 1912, la Section d'Hygiène a été séparée de la Section d'Assistance et sa direction a été confiée à M^{me} Alphen-Salvador, fondatrice en France de la première école d'infirmières.

Les autres sections ont continué, pendant ces cinq ans, avec méthode et régularité, et l'on peut dire que pas un projet de loi n'a été présenté à la Chambre ou au Sénat, relatif au sort de la femme, de l'enfant ou de la famille, sans que notre Comité ne soit intervenu, soit pour appuyer le projet de loi présenté, soit pour demander des modifications, soit enfin pour en présenter un autre. Nous avons obtenu par exemple que les femmes fassent de plus en plus partie, au point de vue de l'assistance, de conseils de surveillance de l'Assistance Publique, et à Paris ce sont des femmes qui en assurent le service et l'inspection. Au point de vue de l'éducation, les Commissions scolaires sont de plus en plus ouvertes à l'activité féminine.

Dans les départements nombreuses sont les femmes dont l'influence s'est déjà fait sentir au point de vue de la surveillance des écoles.

Dans les Conseils supérieurs des différents Ministères, d'Assistance, d'Hygiène, d'Instruction publique ou du Travail, les femmes sont appelées à collaborer au même titre que les hommes.

Il en est de même dans le domaine de la législation: plusieurs femmes ont été appelées à faire partie de Commis-

sions extraparlémentaires, et des sociétés de juristes extrêmement fermées, comme celle des Réformes administratives, ont demandé à des femmes de participer à leurs travaux.

En résumé, le Conseil National des Femmes Françaises pourrait se déclarer satisfait du travail fait et des résultats obtenus si ce dernier Quinquennal, en même temps qu'il nous apportait des satisfactions à beaucoup de points de vue n'avait en même temps apporté avec lui des tristesses et des deuils.

Nous avons eu le très grand chagrin de perdre d'abord M^{lle} Monod, une des fondatrices de notre Conseil et notre Présidente depuis 1901. Tous ceux qui ont connu et apprécié M^{lle} Monod comme elle méritait de l'être comprendront la perte qu'a été pour le Conseil National la disparition de cette femme admirable. M^{lle} Monod avait vu, un an avant sa mort, le Gouvernement de la République la nommer chevalier de la Légion d'honneur en raison des services immenses qu'elle avait rendus et de l'exemple qu'elle avait été. Quelques mois après M^{me} d'Abbadie d'Arrast nous quittait également.

Certaines questions, comme celle du Suffrage que l'on croyait ne devoir se propager qu'avec beaucoup de peine, ont fait pendant ces dernières années des progrès considérables. L'idée de femmes se mêlant à la vie politique, prenant part à la discussion des affaires publiques, semblait quelque chose d'extraordinaire à la majorité des femmes françaises; elles pensaient que leur rôle devait se borner à la vie familiale, à quelques œuvres de philanthropie et c'était tout. On pouvait même affirmer sans se tromper qu'il y avait en France une plus grande quantité d'hommes favorables aux droits politiques des femmes, que de femmes proclamant leurs droits. Aujourd'hui il n'en est plus de même; grâce à la propagande faite par le Conseil National, la Ligue du Droit des Femmes, l'Union pour le Suffrage, le Suffrage féminin, l'Alliance fraternelle & . . . il existe des groupements très actifs dans toutes les villes de France et la presse, autrefois hostile, se montre aujourd'hui favorable aux revendications des femmes. Plusieurs journaux publient des rubriques féministes; des revues ont ouvert des enquêtes sur le sujet et un grand quotidien, le JOURNAL, s'est mis à la disposition des groupes féministes pour organiser au moment des élections d'Avril 1914, une consultation nationale relative au suffrage féminin.

En même temps, dans différentes assemblées, au Parlement comme dans les Conseils municipaux, la question du vote féminin a été réalisée. Le Conseil Municipal de la Ville de Paris a émis un vote réclamant à une énorme majorité le droit pour les femmes de faire partie des Conseils municipaux. A la Chambre des Députés, M^r Dussaussoy a déposé un projet de loi demandant pour les femmes le droit de vote et l'éligibilité au point de vue municipal. La Commission pour étudier le projet s'est montrée à l'unanimité favorable à la proposition.

M^r Ferdinand Buisson a été nommé rapporteur et celui-ci conclut non seulement au droit pour les femmes d'entrer dans les mairies comme conseillers municipaux mais aussi d'entrer à la Chambre et au Sénat comme députés ou sénateurs. En constatant le progrès fait par l'idée du suffrage, c'est-à-dire par celle qui nous semblait le plus difficile à faire admettre, on peut constater les progrès sûrs faits par le féminisme au cours du dernier Quinquennal.

Julie Siegfried, Présidente.

BUND SCHWEIZERISCHER FRAUENVEREINE

Während der fünfjährigen Geschäftsperiode des I. C. W. sind dem Bunde schweizerischer Frauenvereine 20 neue Vereine beigetreten, und die Zahl seiner Mitglieder hat sich von 18 000 auf 25 000 vermehrt. Diese verhältnismäßig geringe Zunahme der Mitgliederzahl erklärt sich dadurch, daß wir auch eine Anzahl Vereine verloren haben, erstens einen katholischen Verein, der einer vor zwei Jahren gegründeten konfessionellen Frauenliga beigetreten ist und zweitens sozialdemokratische Arbeiterinnenvereine, denen durch Parteibesluß verboten wurde, Vereinigungen anzugehören, in denen auch bürgerliche Elemente vertreten sind. Es ist in unserem Lande außerordentlich schwer, der Zersplitterung vorzubeugen, denn der Hang nach Eigenbrödelei scheint tief in unserem Volkscharakter zu wurzeln; wie das die Machtvollkommenheit unserer 22 Kantone am besten beweist, von denen jeder ein Staat für sich mit eigener Regierung und zum größten Teil eigenen Gesetzen ist. Erst ganz wenige Gesetze sind eidgenössisch, d. h. schweizerisch und

wenn man dazu noch die Verschiedenheit der Rassen, der Konfessionen und der Sprachen, von welchen letzteren wir nicht weniger als 4 in unserem kleinen Lande haben, in Betracht zieht, scheint es kein Wunder, daß auch der Bund S. F. V. Mühe hat, eine ersprießliche Tätigkeit zu entfalten. Er muß die praktische Arbeit den einzelnen Vereinen überlassen und sein Augenmerk in der Hauptsache auf die Dinge richten, die alle Schweizerfrauen gemeinsam berühren, also in erster Linie auf die nach und nach entstehenden eidgenössischen Gesetze. So hat er 1909, gemeinsam mit anderen großen Vereinen, Eingaben gemacht zum Entwurf des neuen schweizerischen Strafrechts in bezug auf die Prostitution, den Mädchenhandel und stärkeren Schutz der Minderjährigen, 1913 die Bestellung weiblicher Inspektoren gefordert bei Anlaß der Beratung über das eidgenössische Fabrikgesetz und 1914 wiederum gemeinsam mit anderen Vereinen schärfere Bestimmungen postuliert zum Schutz der Jugend gegen Alkoholmißbrauch, die ebenfalls im zukünftigen Strafgesetz aufzustellen sind. Inwieweit dieses unsere Wünsche berücksichtigt, ist noch unentschieden; erreicht haben wir dank der Anstrengungen unserer Kommission für Wöchnerinnenversicherung, daß das Wochenbett im neuen Krankenversicherungsgesetz wie eine Krankheit angerechnet wird, daß Stillprämien ausgesetzt sind und daß eine von uns vorgeschlagene Frau in den Verwaltungsrat der staatlichen Unfallversicherungsanstalt gewählt worden ist.

Zu zwei Gesetzen, dem 1911 in Kraft getretenen schweizerischen Zivilgesetz und dem 1914 eingeführten Gesetz über Kranken- und Unfallversicherung, gaben wir Broschüren heraus, die die Frauen über die wichtigsten darin enthaltenen Bestimmungen aufklären.

Ebenfalls zwei Broschüren verfaßte unsere Kommission zum Studium der Dienstbotenfrage, die eine ein Leitfaden für Hausfrauen, der diesen modernen Anschauungen über die Stellung der Dienstboten im Haushalt übermitteln will, die andere ein Ratgeber für die Dienstboten selbst, beide mit spezieller Betonung ethischer Gesichtspunkte.

Unsere Kommission für Heimarbeit befaßte sich mit der Erreichung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen für mit staatlichen Lieferungen beschäftigten Heimarbeiterinnen, sowie mit Aufklärung schwindelhafter Zeitungsinserate, die in betrügerischer Absicht Heimarbeit und Arbeitsmaschinen empfehlen.

Die Stimmrechtskommission veranstaltete eine Enquête über die Ansichten der Schweizerfrauen betreffend das Frauenstimmrecht, die zwar nur sehr lückenhaft durchgeführt werden konnte, aber immerhin den Schluß ziehen läßt, daß im Jahre 1910 nur eine von 100 Schweizerfrauen das Stimmrecht begehrte. Die Resultate in den Städten waren begrifflicherweise günstiger als auf dem Lande, wo z. B. in den Dörfern des Kantons Zürich nur 20 % bejahende Stimmen sich ergaben gegen 50 % bis 75 % in den Städten. Die größte Anzahl „ja“ fielen auf die Frage, ob das Stimmrecht für allgemeine Fragen gewünscht werde, die die Interessen der Familie direkt berühren, wie z. B. Sittlichkeits- und Antialkoholbestrebungen, Gesetze für Arbeiterinnenschutz usw. Der Wunsch, in Behörden gewählt zu werden, scheint weniger groß, als derjenige, diese Behörden selbst zu wählen; unter den Gruppen Kirche, Schule, Armenwesen scheinen sich die Frauen am meisten für die letztere zu interessieren, dann folgt die Kirche für das aktive Stimmrecht, die Schule für aktives und passives Stimmrecht und zuletzt das passive Wahlrecht für die Kirche. Nach dem rein politischen Stimmrecht zu fragen, hielt man vor fünf Jahren noch für zu gewagt, und wird dies einer späteren Enquête vorbehalten sein. — Eine zweite Enquête wurde letztes Jahr unternommen zur Ermittlung der Arbeitsverhältnisse gewerblicher Arbeiterinnen, welche nicht dem Fabrikgesetz unterstellt und auch nicht in der Heimarbeit beschäftigt sind. Auch die Krankenpflegerinnen wurden mit einbezogen, da deren Arbeitsverhältnisse noch vielfach zu wünschen übrig lassen. Trotzdem die Ergebnisse, wie bei jeder freiwilligen Enquête, unvollständig sind, hoffen wir zum mindesten die Aufmerksamkeit auf die dort herrschenden Mängel gelenkt zu haben und glauben, daß die Resultate immerhin einen genügend klaren Einblick in die tatsächlichen Verhältnisse gewähren, um dem kommenden schweizerischen Gewerbegesetz eine richtige Grundlage zu bieten.

Außer den schon genannten Kommissionen, von denen zwei durch die letzte Generalversammlung aufgelöst wurden, um eine neue größere Kommission für sozial-praktische Frauenarbeit an ihre Stelle zu setzen, haben wir auch noch — last not least — eine Preßkommission, die uns zur Bekanntmachung unserer Bestrebungen und auch derer des

I. C. W. vorzügliche Dienste leistet. Nächstens soll ihre Arbeit unterstützt und ausgebaut werden durch die Gründung eines Sekretariats, das wir auf Anregung des Schweizerischen Verbandes für Frauenstimmrecht mit diesem gemeinsam, vorläufig auf recht bescheidener Basis, errichten wollen.

An der schweizerischen Landesausstellung, die dieses Jahr in Bern stattfindet, wird unser Bund durch einige graphische Darstellungen auf seine Existenz hinweisen. Mit anderen großen Frauenvereinen zusammen betreibt er dort überdies ein großes alkoholfreies Restaurant, als Musterbeispiel eines modernen Wirtschaftsbetriebes. Die Hauptleistung dabei kommt zwar einem unserem Bund noch nicht beigetretenen Verein zu, und es sei bei dieser Gelegenheit nochmals darauf hingewiesen, daß gerade die praktische Tätigkeit der Schweizerfrauen im Bericht des Bundes nicht zu ihrem Recht kommen kann.

E. Rudolph, Schriftführerin.

ÖSTERREICH

Bund österreichischer Frauenvereine

Während der fünf Jahre, die seit der letzten Generalversammlung des Internationalen Frauenbundes vergangen sind, sind wir rüstig weiter geschritten auf dem Wege des Fortschrittes. Die Anzahl unserer Vereine und Mitglieder hat zugenommen, die Arbeitsfreudigkeit unserer Kommissionen ist größer geworden, unsere Arbeit hat sich auf die Provinzen erstreckt, wo wir wertvolle Mitarbeiterinnen gefunden haben, der Einfluß, den der Bund ausübt, ist gewachsen und das Vertrauen, das die Behörden uns entgegenbringen, ist heute ein viel größeres, als vor fünf Jahren, weil die Arbeit, die der Bund leistet für ihn spricht und zeigt, daß es sein Bestreben ist, nicht nur den Frauen zu dienen wo immer sie dessen bedürfen, sondern auch der Gesamtheit. Einsichtsvolle und fortschrittlich gesinnte Männer kommen unseren Bestrebungen mit Verständnis entgegen und sind bereit, sie zu unterstützen, allerdings erwecken wir auch lebhaftere Gegnerschaft bei jenen, die glaubten, die Frauenbewegung nicht ernst nehmen zu müssen und die nun sehen, daß sie unaufhaltsam vorwärts schreitet und nicht mit einigen Phrasen abzutun ist.

Die Arbeiten unserer Kommissionen sind mühsam; trotz angestrengter Tätigkeit sind sie keineswegs immer sofort von Er-

folg begleitet; was sie anstreben, ist Kulturarbeit und diese geht nur langsam vorwärts. Auf dem Gebiet des Unterrichtes sind die Bestrebungen des Bundes, Realschulkurse und Realgymnasien für Mädchen ins Leben zu rufen, von Erfolg begleitet gewesen. Einige Realschulkurse wurden sowohl in Wien als auch in den Kronländern gegründet, die Eltern griffen zur Selbsthilfe und haben selbst ein Realgymnasium geschaffen, aber leider ist dies alles bisher nur aus privater Initiative entstanden; vom Staat erhielten wir keine Unterstützung bei unseren Bestrebungen für einen Mädchenunterricht, der dem der Knaben auch nur einigermaßen ebenbürtig wäre. Ja, im Gegenteil, der Gemeinschaftsunterricht, das Hospitieren von Mädchen in Knabenmittelschulen wird von dem Ministerium immer mehr eingeschränkt. Aber die Mädchenschul-Enquête, bei der die Frauen sich so sehr bemüht haben, hat doch einen günstigen Erfolg gehabt: Das sechsklassige Lyzeum ist zu einem zweistufigen Schultype umgestaltet worden, so daß von der Unterstufe aus eine Gabelung in Berufsschulen und in das Reformrealgymnasium möglich ist. Das bedeutet immerhin einen Fortschritt. — Die k. k. Zentralanstalt für Frauengewerbe bewährt sich vortrefflich; dort werden die Mädchen in der Verfertigung von Kleidern und Wäsche unterrichtet, die Meisterlehre wird durch die Schulbildung und der Gesellenbrief durch das Zeugnis ersetzt. Das k. k. Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten hat den Frauen alle Staatsgewerbeschulen eröffnet und die Eltern beginnen einzusehen, daß das ein Weg ist, auf dem ihre Töchter besser versorgt werden, als wenn sie sich alle zu dem teuren Studium herandrängen. Diese Erkenntnis würde sehr unterstützt werden, wenn die von den Frauen so lebhaft gewünschten Berufsberatungsstellen von den Landesschulbehörden eingerichtet würden; es bestehen zwar einige solche Beratungsstellen, aber wieder ist es privater Initiative zu danken. Unermüdlich tritt die Bundesvorsitzende für dieselben ein, auf ihren Einfluß ist es zurückzuführen, wenn Lehrerinnen, Ärztinnen und die Vertreterinnen der Gewerbekommission sich freiwillig in den Dienst der heranwachsenden Jugend stellen. Die Gewerbekommission hat sich durch den von ihr herausgegebenen „Wegweiser für die schulentlassene weibliche Jugend“, der diese Bestrebungen in vorzüglicher Weise ergänzt, sehr verdient gemacht. Die graphische Lehranstalt wurde auf Ansuchen des Bundes

den Frauen zugänglich gemacht, eine Reihe von Berufen sind dadurch den Frauen eröffnet worden. Die höhere Handelsschule für Mädchen in Wien hat das Öffentlichkeitsrecht erlangt und damit ist den Absolventinnen dieser Anstalt die Gleichberechtigung für alle kommerziellen Berufe, wie sie den Absolventen der höheren Handelsschulen und Handelsakademien für junge Männer offen steht, gesichert.

Wie ein roter Faden zieht sich durch unsere gesamte Arbeit der Kampf, den wir für unsere Lehrerinnen führen, gegen die Ungerechtigkeit mit der sie im Gehalte den Lehrern gegenüber verkürzt werden, so daß eine Lehrerin erst mit 35 Dienstjahren dieselben Bezüge innehat, wie ein Lehrer mit 18 Dienstjahren. Die fortgesetzte Zurücksetzung hatte wenigstens die Folge, daß sich alle Parteien zu einer einzigen großen Aktion zu Gunsten der Lehrerinnen vereinigten. Einen sehr erfreulichen Erfolg hat die Bemühung des Bundes um Schaffung von Pflegerinnenschulen gehabt. Die Vorsitzende berief eine große Versammlung ein, zu der sich Vertreter des Ministeriums des Innern einfanden und in der die Ärzte darauf aufmerksam machten, um wie viel mehr Pflegerinnen Österreich im Kriegsfall brauchen würde. Die Aktion des Bundes war keine vergebliche, denn kurz darnach wurden zwei, nach modernen Grundsätzen geleitete, Pflegerinnenschulen ins Leben gerufen.

Unsere Rechtskommission hat Vorschläge zur Reform des bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches und zu dem neuen Strafrecht ausgearbeitet und der Bund kann es als einen moralischen Erfolg betrachten, daß eine Anzahl seiner Vorschläge in die Gesetzesnovelle aufgenommen wurde, die der frühere Justizminister, Exzellenz Klein, dem Parlamente vorgelegt hat, die aber leider immer noch nicht erledigt sind. Als Wegweiser für die österreichische Frauenwelt soll das „Jahrbuch“ dienen, das alle Gebiete des Frauenlebens bespricht und immer mehr Zuspruch und Abnahme findet.

Das Stimmrechtskomitee hat in dieser fünfjährigen Periode große Fortschritte gemacht. Durch die Anwesenheit der internationalen Kongreßmitglieder auf ihrem Wege nach Pest hat der Stimmrechtsgedanke in unserer Stadt sehr an Boden gewonnen und ist viel populärer geworden; auch darf man sagen, daß das veraltete Vereinsgesetz so gut wie gefallen ist und das

Stimmrechtskomitee sein redliches Teil Propagandaarbeit zu diesem Falle beigetragen hat.

Als Anzeichen, daß das Ansehen des Bundes wächst und daß auch die Behörden die Mitarbeit der Frauen für notwendig zum Wohle der Gesamtheit erkennen, dürfen wir es ansehen, daß sich da und dort eine Tür auftut, die sonst fest verschlossen war. So ist eine Privatdozentin an der Universität zugelassen worden, Ärztinnen finden Aufnahme in die Ärztekammern, allenthalben werden die Frauen in die männlichen Beratungskörper aufgenommen, sie dringen als Hilfsbeamtinnen in die Ministerien, Handelskammern, Kanzleien und Bibliotheken ein, sie werden herangezogen als Beraterinnen in die Kartell-Enquête, in die handelspolitische Kommission und in die Zentralstelle für Wohnungsfürsorge. Wir haben eine Bezirksschulrätin, eine Gewerbeschulinspektorin, wir haben Schulärztinnen an Lehrerinnenbildungsanstalten und an Lehrmädchenschulen, alles das im Lauf des letzten Quinquenniums; langsam dringen die Frauen ein in die Arbeitsgebiete der Gemeinde, überall helfend und ihre Bürgerpflichten erfüllend.

Die sozialdemokratische Frauenorganisation, die jetzt eifrig für das Frauenstimmrecht eintritt, hat am 8. März in ganz Österreich einen Frauentag abgehalten. In Wien fanden statt einer großen, 11 Bezirksversammlungen statt, zu denen die bürgerlichen Frauen Vertreterinnen sandten. An der Bildung eines Erziehungsrates haben sich alle Parteien beteiligt, die Sozialdemokraten ebenso wie der Bund, der die freiheitliche und fortschrittliche Richtung vertritt und die katholische Frauenreichsorganisation, die heuer ihren zweiten Frauentag in Wien abhalten wird.

Das Gesamtergebnis dieser fünf Jahre ist für uns ein erfreuliches; es war viel Arbeit, aber wir sehen doch einen Fortschritt auf unserem Wege zur Menschheitskultur.

Daisy Minor, Schriftführerin.

HONGRIE

Conseil national des Femmes

Le Conseil National des Femmes de la Hongrie, fondé en 1904, continua son travail au commencement de ce quinquennal à l'an 1909, avec l'aide d'un nouveau moyen efficace. Son

organe officiel: «Egyesült Erövel» apparut, devenant peu à peu l'élément important de son travail propagateur. Tous les Associations, membres du Conseil, participaient aux frais de l'édition de l'organe, en se chargeant d'en abonner trois exemplaires.

En énumérant les actions du Conseil nous nous contenterons de n'en faire mention que des plus remarquables. Parmi celles-ci, une action, qui occupait et occupe une part principale du travail du Conseil, est la campagne contre l'alcoolisme. Le Conseil renouvelle chaque année sa demande pour la prohibition de la vente de l'alcool pendant les dimanches, sans avoir atteint jusqu'ici à une prohibition même la plus modérée. Des résultats remarquables sont cependant, d'avoir pu faire reconnaître par le public de plus en plus la nécessité de la prohibition; d'avoir obtenu, du gouvernement l'institution de l'enseignement antialcoolique obligatoire, dans les écoles primaires et écoles normales; d'avoir réussi à ce qu'une Association, membre du Conseil, établissait des restaurants antialcooliques pour les ouvriers, pour les étudiants, les employés etc.; qu'une autre Association, membre du Conseil ouvrit un sanatorium pour les malades alcooliques. À l'entremise du Conseil la ville Budapest prohibait dans son Palais et Hôtel de Peuple la vente de l'alcool; etc. Le Conseil adressait aux grands industriels une circulaire, leur demandant de contribuer au mouvement antialcoolique, en se décidant à distribuer les salaires de leurs ouvriers dorénavant aux veilles des marchés, au lieu du samedi soir. Dans les villes, où l'on effectuait cette demande, les femmes des ouvriers ont plus de sécurité de recevoir la part du salaire de leur mari, nécessaire au ménage. Le Conseil continue sans cesse à lutter contre l'habitude sociale de favoriser dans les familles à toute occasion les boissons alcooliques au moyen de lectures, imprimés etc.

De même importance est le mouvement pacifiste du Conseil, dont nous pouvons noter surtout les résultats atteints dans l'intérêt de l'enseignement pacifiste. Le ministère de l'enseignement public obligeait les écoles de tout degré à célébrer le Jour de la Paix, le 18 mai, de même d'en faire le rapport au ministère. Le Conseil soutient aussi sa propagande par de nombreuses éditions.

Le Conseil mène un mouvement conséquent pour l'amélioration de la situation des servantes; enquêtes, mémorandums constataient la nécessité et demandaient l'institution de l'éducation,

des homes, des bureaux de placement et de l'assurance obligatoire des servantes.

Plusieurs mouvements tendaient à la réforme de l'enseignement secondaire, combattant pour faire remplacer les différents systèmes des écoles secondaires de jeunes filles, par un enseignement secondaire uniforme, se bifurquant ou se trifurquant seulement après la 4^{ème} classe, à l'âge de 14 ans luttant pour une réforme de l'enseignement de la langue latine, de la façon, qu'elle ne soit enseignée que depuis la 5^{ème} classe secondaire des filles et des garçons, en opposition de l'exercice actuel, qui consiste à enseigner dès la 1^{ère} classe. Le Conseil s'occupait aussi de la question de la coéducation, et demandait au gouvernement de rendre les écoles secondaires des villes provinciales, où ces écoles n'existent que pour les garçons, coéducatives, afin de faire l'expérience dans le pays, avant de demander la coéducation générale. Ça et là on permet aux jeunes filles de fréquenter les écoles des garçons, surtout dans les écoles confessionnelles, dans quelques écoles municipales; mais formellement le gouvernement n'a pas accordé la permission. Un certain progrès est, que des hautes écoles commerciales ont été établies pour les jeunes filles, bien qu'en nombre bien restreint et insuffisant.

Le Conseil tâcha par une action continuelle, par des enquêtes, par la propagande, par des lectures etc. d'attirer l'attention de la société féminine sur le mouvement pour l'amélioration de l'hygiène publique. Pour prévenir la tuberculose et les maladies vénériennes, le Conseil tâchait de donner au public toutes les éclaircissements sur les causes et sur la prévention de ces maladies. Il mène la même action pour diminuer la grande mortalité des nourrissons. Un mouvement général de toutes nos associations, faisait la propagande étendue pour l'éducation des infirmières volontaires, qui réussit si bien que 53 hôpitaux pouvaient arranger des cours avec 735 participantes.

Un des travaux du Conseil était la lutte contre la réglementation de la prostitution et contre les maisons de débauche; il s'adressait plusieurs fois au gouvernement en demandant leur abolition. Il tâchait aussi d'obtenir, que jusqu'à ce que l'abolition soit atteinte, la permission de la débauche ne soit pas délivrée aux femmes mineures. De même il demandait que l'âge de la protection soit augmenté à 18 ans, au lieu de 14.

Une demande de grande importance était celle, adressée à la Chambre de surveillance des orphelins et mineurs et à la préfecture de police, demandant, qu'avant de donner la permission aux femmes mineures la police soit obligée de demander le consentement des parents, et, que dans le cas de consentement, les parents soient privés de leur puissance parentale; on est sûr, que le tuteur nommé, refusera son consentement à la mineure.

Un résultat important, dû à un certain degré au mouvement des femmes est, que la loi instituait la fermeture obligatoire des magasins à 8 heures. Le mouvement réussit aussi à obtenir, de la municipalité de Budapest, que les maîtres d'écoles élémentaires, primaires et secondaires, aient le droit d'envoyer des déléguées dans la commission de l'enseignement, où jusqu'alors seulement les hommes délégués ont été admis.

Un tâche du Conseil est de propager les écoles offrant l'éducation à des carrières productives; comme les différentes écoles industrielles: les écoles pour photographe, horloger, relieur etc. ainsi que les écoles pour jardiniers. Le Conseil tâche surtout que ces écoles soient ouvertes aussi aux femmes.

Le Conseil consacrait aussi beaucoup de zèle et beaucoup de travail afin de contribuer à la réforme des associations de femmes, pour la plupart, purement charitables, au point de vue des exigences de la vie sociale moderne.

À l'occasion de la réforme du suffrage en Hongrie, le Conseil cherchait une formule pour obtenir que le droit du suffrage des femmes entre dans le projet de loi. Nécessairement le Conseil réduisit ses souhaits et ne demandait le droit du suffrage que 1^o pour les femmes ayant un diplôme quelconque, 2^o pour les mères de familles ayant une éducation documentée de 4 classes secondaires, 3^o pour des associations sociales existant depuis 5 ans au moins, qui exerceront leur droit par des électeurs, élus parmi leurs membres, 4^o pour toutes les employées, ayant fréquenté des écoles industrielles et commerciales supérieures. Mais, malgré un propagande très efficace, exercée par les féministes et par la ligue d'hommes pour le suffrage des femmes, qui demandaient pour la femme le même suffrage qu'obtiendra l'homme, les vœux très modérés du Conseil ne furent pas pris en considération. Depuis, le Conseil a adressé au gouvernement une pétition, demandant la révision de la loi du suffrage d'avril 1913.

Un travail qui occupait pendant des mois le Conseil était l'étude du projet du Code Civil. Une commission et puis l'Exécutif et l'Assemblée Générale formulaient les vœux du Conseil, quant aux articles du droit conjugal, du droit de parenté de tutelle et d'hérédité. Le Conseil avait l'occasion de présenter toutes ces observations motivées aux rapporteurs des différents droits, ainsi qu'à la commission codificatrice elle-même.

Quelques membres des autres Conseils nationaux, Mrs. Fern Andrews, Mrs. Mead, Fräulein Dr. Alice Salomon, Maître Marie Verone et Fröken Gina Krog, ont sur le désir de notre Conseil fait des Conférences à Budapesth et nous les remercions sincèrement encore une fois de l'assistance précieuse qu'elles ont donné à notre Conseil. A l'occasion du Congrès International pour le Suffrage des Femmes 13 Conseils ont envoyé des déléguées auxquelles notre Conseil a offert l'hospitalité.

Les travaux du Conseil sont dirigés par sa présidente son Excellence M^{me} la Comtesse Albert Apponyi, néé Comtesse Clotilde Mensdorff-Pouilly, depuis trois ans; et furent dirigés par son prédécesseur son Excellence M^{me} la Comtesse Lajos Batthyány, née Comtesse Ilona Andrassy dès la fondation du Conseil. La vice présidente est M^{lle} Auguste Rosenberg dès la fondation du Conseil, qui conduit l'administration et l'exécution des actions du Conseil aidée par les secrétaires du Conseil, M^{me} Georges de Markos et M^{lle} Vilma Glücklich et par la trésorière M^{me} Paul de Elek. Dernièrement la première Branche du Conseil s'est formée réunissant les Associations d'un des comitats de la Hongrie, (Vasvármegyei Fiók). Le nombre des Sociétés membres du Conseil est actuellement de 104, réunissant à peu près 45.000 femmes.

M^e Clotilde de Markos, secrétaire.

NORWAY

National Council of Women

Our Council's second triennial Meeting was held in Stavanger July 5th—9th, 1910. There were papers on various subjects and very interesting discussions followed. The first paper was on the International Council of Women. It was read by the President and was printed and distributed among all the affiliated Societies of the Council. Of the papers read, that on Female Police must be mentioned. Stavanger was a very suitable place

for such a lecture, as that town was the first to appoint a woman to the police force. Several towns have since followed this example, and it is worth mentioning that in one of these towns, in Kristianssand, there has been a law-suit on behalf of a female police functionary. One of her men-colleagues was fanatically opposed to women in the police service and had spread reports of a scandalous nature to force her to resign her appointment. She then brought an action against him. She received the highest testimonials to her clever work from her superiors and was generously supported by able lawyers. The result was that the man was severely punished for his calumnies and is still in prison, whilst she only gained sympathy and is continuing her work.

Since 1901 Norwegian women have had municipal suffrage on the payment of certain taxes. On May 26th, 1910, general municipal suffrage was granted.

In 1911 we had the pleasure of seeing a woman in our Parliament but we are sorry to say only for a short time. Fröken Anna Roystad had been elected as an alternate member and in the absence of the member she took the seat in Parliament for some weeks and in the following year for a month. In connection with the first opening of the doors of the Storting to a woman the President of the House made a speech of welcome, which the members heard standing.

An event which must be considered historic in the annals of our cause was the unveiling of the first monument to a woman, erected by the women of Norway, a statue of the eminent authoress Camilla Collett, our first great pioneer. The ceremony took place on May 31st, 1911, in the presence of the King and Queen, members of Parliament, representatives of the University and a large number of prominent men and women from various parts of the country. The speech at the unveiling was made by the President of the National Council of Women of Norway.

To our great joy the President of the I.C.W. and several Officers and Conveners and a considerable number of delegates to the Executive Meeting of the International Council in Stockholm kindly accepted our invitation to visit our capital Christiania, from Sept. 14th—16th, 1911. The impression made by our guests was an inspiration to our work and our cause.

On Jan. 18th, 1912, a proposition regarding the admission of women to the higher government offices was discussed in Parliament. Our National Council had sent a petition to Parliament asking that all official positions might be opened to women without exception. The result, however, was that women obtained admission to all official positions except as Members of the King's Council, and to the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to Ecclesiastical appointments in the Established Church and military and civil-military posts. Only a few votes were wanting for the passing of the clause allowing women to hold offices in the Church. A great minority voted in accordance with our petition. After this reform several women have obtained positions thus opened to them. In Kristiania we have a professor in zoology. In the far North we also see them. One is a district medical officer in Finmarken, another a town judge at Hammerfest. They are obliged to travel much in this wildest part of our weather-beaten coast.

As previously reported, since 1900 Norwegian women have possessed the political franchise on the principle of the payment of certain taxes and have taken part at elections twice, in 1909 and 1912. On June 11th, 1913, general Parliamentary Suffrage for women, in accordance with the report of the Constitution Committee, was carried unanimously and without debate. It was a momentous occasion in the history of Norwegian women. The final goal was attained — suffrage for women on the same conditions as for men. A number of prominent members of the Woman Suffrage Movement were gathered in the Diplomats' box in the House, and they asked to be allowed to appear before the President. The President of the National Council in a brief speech expressed the rejoicings of the women of Norway in having at last won the victory. The President of the Storting in his reply asked Fröken Krog to carry greetings to the International Congress of the Women's Suffrage Alliance in Budapesth. At the Congress in Budapesth both the President and the then Vice-President of our Council were present as delegates of the Norwegian Government.

Our Council's Third Triennial National Meeting at Kristianssand from July 3rd—7th, 1913. Of course the first thing done was to pass votes of thanks to Parliament and the Government for the suffrage. There was a large attendance

of members and much interest shown. Important measures were presented and acted upon and many resolutions were adopted. In last year's report much of this has been recorded. A very interesting paper on Compulsory National Service for young women was read. It was a highly interesting and brilliant Meeting, this one in the most southerly town in our country.

Our Government has enquired from our Council our views regarding the emigration and immigration law which is now under revision. Better care than before will be taken of the emigrants when leaving their country, but when they arrive at New York, where the great majority go, what then? We have proposed that a Norwegian Committee of women and men shall be appointed by our Government to look after our emigrants when they land.

Our Council is growing and extending. It is really marvellous how the local Council idea suits our country. We hope that one day every district in our country will be represented in our Council and thus in the I.C.W.

At this Quinquennial, as at the last, our Parliament has granted a sum of money to our representatives, showing thereby their sympathy with the work of the International Council of Women.

Gina Krog, President.

BELGIQUE

Conseil National des Femmes Belges

L'année 1910—1911 a été exceptionnelle par suite de l'Exposition Universelle, permettant un échange fertile d'enseignements de tous genres. Elle nous a valu la visite de personnalités féministes éminentes, entr'autres celle de Lady Aberdeen, qui fut frappée tout particulièrement par les perfectionnements hygiéniques des maisons d'école. Des conférences très intéressantes furent organisées pendant tout le temps de l'exposition. C'est dans le courant de cette année que la Section de la Paix du Conseil National obtint la célébration de la Fête de la Paix, le 18 Mai, dans les écoles de la ville de Bruxelles et des grands faubourgs.

L'Union des Femmes Belges contre l'alcoolisme réussit à créer des groupes en province. Elle constata un réel progrès

dans l'application des principes d'hygiène, d'épargne et de tempérance.

L'Union des Femmes Gantoises obtint la création de serres destinées à la culture et à l'entretien de fleurs pour l'ornementation des salles d'hôpital et fonda, en outre, une Bibliothèque pour enfants, avec salle de lecture, qui obtient un vif succès et qui est la seule institution de ce genre en Europe.

Cette année compte également une victoire féministe, l'avènement des femmes aux Conseils de famille.

Le fait le plus caractéristique de l'année 1911 fut le succès de la propagande entreprise pour la création de branches provinciales et la fondation de la Branche d'Anvers du Conseil National (Juillet 1911).

En 1912 la Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes organisa un Congrès féministe international durant lequel des orateurs éminents prirent la parole et défendirent la cause et les revendications féministes.

C'est dans le courant de cette année que les femmes furent admises pour la première fois à voter pour l'élection des Conseils de prud'hommes.

En 1912/13 les sociétés provinciales, et tout spécialement la Branche d'Anvers, obtinrent des résultats intéressants. Trois groupes vinrent s'affilier à cette dernière. L'Alliance des Femmes Belges pour la Paix par l'Éducation, la Vrouwenvereniging, l'Union des Femmes Infirmières.

Elles s'occupèrent surtout de la question des athénées pour jeunes filles, réclamant pour la femme une culture suffisante lui permettant de faire valoir ses droits et d'occuper dans le monde la place qu'elle réclame.

Le 10 Février 1913 les sociétés féministes de Belgique fondèrent une fédération pour l'obtention du suffrage des femmes (tous les partis y sont représentés) et promirent de s'aider mutuellement chaque fois qu'il s'agirait de réclamer le droit de vote pour les femmes.

Il faut noter en 1914 la pétition des Syndicats féminins chrétiens concernant les projets de loi sur la réglementation du travail à domicile.

La Branche d'Anvers du Conseil National des Femmes Belges, de commun accord avec la Présidente du Conseil, a organisé un Comité de dames qui se rendront sur les grands

transatlantiques pour remettre aux émigrantes une feuille destinée à les mettre en garde contre tout ce qui les empêcherait de prospérer, en leur donnant des conseils d'hygiène et de morale, ainsi que des adresses de médecins, d'avocats, de cliniques et de bureaux de placement.

Léonie La Fontaine, Présidente.

BULGARIE

Conseil National des Femmes Bulgares

Notre jeune mouvement féminin, aussi jeune que le pays, est né de cet élan intellectuel, qui caractérise le développement rapide de la vie sociale en Bulgarie. Si, il y a 35 ans, la femme Bulgare était encore dans un état de servilité, aujourd'hui elle occupe une place qui lui permet d'employer presque partout son activité et son énergie. Dans les écoles et à l'Université elle reçoit la même instruction que les hommes; elle peut être médecin, maîtresse d'école, employée aux postes et télégraphes, dans les banques etc. Toutes ces acquisitions elle les a obtenues peu à peu et aussi grâce aux efforts de l'Union des Femmes bulgares, surtout depuis que cette Union fait partie de deux Unions internationales, car à plusieurs reprises il y avait eu des tentatives de la part du gouvernement pour que ce développement soit retardé sinon rejeté.

Quant aux droits purement politiques, la femme peut être élue membre des Comités scolaires, ayant pour tâche d'administrer toutes les écoles primaires et secondaires. Notre Conseil national a fait des démarches pour que ce droit passif d'être élue soit complété par le droit actif d'élire, mais malheureusement, le cours habituel et normal de la vie, au moment de la guerre, fut paralysé et, durant deux ans, l'activité de notre Union n'a été qu'un travail exclusivement consacré au service de la Croix Rouge et des réfugiés, venus s'abriter en Bulgarie. Et maintenant, depuis que la vie a repris son cours habituel, notre Conseil va convoquer son congrès annuel pour fixer les besoins essentiels et les moyens de les accomplir.

J. Malinoff, Présidente.

SERBIE

Conseil National des Femmes Serbes

Le Conseil National des Femmes Serbes existe depuis 8 ans. Afin d'être plus à même de remplir sa tâche il s'est affilié au

Conseil international des femmes pour le droit de vote ainsi que pour les œuvres de culture, d'humanité et d'amélioration sociale.

L'Union des femmes serces est divisée en trois sections: culture, humanité, et féminisme.

La première s'est donné pour but l'organisation des écoles pour ménagères de la campagne, où on enseigne aussi l'hygiène et les ouvrages manuels afin de faire renaître le goût pour les anciens motifs du style national négligé de plus en plus.

La seconde a créé des chrèches pour enfants d'ouvriers. Pendant la guerre on y admettait aussi les orphelins des guerriers. En même temps les dames de l'Union avaient organisé des secours dans les hôpitaux: en y participant en personne ou en confectionnant le linge et en faisant des quêtes.

La troisième est intervenue à plusieurs reprises auprès des autorités compétentes pour demander l'égalité des femmes en matière de succession, de professorat et de vote aux élections communales, et on espère que ces démarches seront couronnées de succès, du moins en partie.

Mitza Popovitch.

FINLAND

National Council of Women

The National Council of Women of Finland was started on the 10th of May 1911. Only six organizations joined. At present there are ten affiliated.

With regard to the actual changes which have improved the position of women, there have been very few changes in the legal position of women of Finland during the last years, but some very important reforms have been under consideration by the Government: extended right for married women to possess property, married women's exemption from her husband's guardianship, raising of the age of marriage for women from 15 to 17 years, raising of the age of consent, reforms in the legal position of illegitimate children etc. A proposal has been made that women officials on the railway, who have the necessary qualifications, should obtain the right to despatch trains. A woman has for the first time been appointed director of a private bank. The first woman veterinary surgeon passed the examinations in 1911. For the first time the right to open a chemist's

shop has been granted to a woman. The Church Congress of 1913 decided to accord equal rights to men and women of voting within the Lutheran State Church. The matter has now to be decided upon by the Diet. The first woman theologian passed examinations at the University in 1913.

In the Diet there are 200 members. At the first election (1907) 19 women representatives were elected, at the following elections 25, 21, 17, 14 and in 1913 21. The reason why the first election stirred up the women was that it was a great national question — the abolition of alcoholic drinks — which then mostly interested the great majority of women. Because of political and other reasons this hope failed, and when the women found that the Diet was dissolved by the Czar every year and no abolition law could be expected in the near future, (though the Diet had passed the law in 1907) their interest in the vote decreased. Our women representatives have been working chiefly trying to promote questions concerning the welfare of women and children, educational matters etc.

Bills introduced to the Diet 1907—1913 by women members.

Several bills concerning married woman's exemption from her husband's guardianship and placing her on an equality with her husband in regard to control over their children and the family property:

- Bill concerning the age of consent. Passed in 1908.
- „ „ the improvement of the legal position of illegitimate children. Passed in 1913.
- „ „ the establishment of homes for unmarried women and their children.
- „ „ mitigation of the punishment for childmurder, committed by unmarried mother at the child's birth. Passed in 1912.
- „ „ the protection of minors against indecent assaults. Passed in 1908.
- „ „ punishment of persons who for immoral purposes attack women in public places.
- „ „ increased punishment for outrage.
- „ „ such an addition to the penal code that sexual intercourse with insane husband or wife should be punished as an immoral crime.
- „ „ the forming of a committee for taking measures against prostitution.

- Bill concerning a Government grant to societies working for the moral regeneration of prostitutes. The Diet has granted 50,000 marks for the purpose.
- legislative measures towards legal protection for children in cases of cruelty and neglect and a harmful employment of their working powers. Passed in 1909.
- establishment of colonies for young criminals and for persons sentenced for minor crimes as well as for people sentenced for crimes committed under extenuating circumstances.
- employment of liberated criminals in government works.
- the right of woman, to apply for and obtain government employments on the same conditions as men.
- the right for woman to enter the legal profession. Passed in 1912.
- the appointment of woman sanitary inspectors.
- motherhood insurance. Passed in 1910.
- the obligation of midwives.
- the regulations about domestic servants and an enquiry of the various conditions of their work and a bill for a protective law for that class of workers.
- registries of offices for workmen and servants. The bill passed in 1911 in the form that all such negotiations should be performed by the municipality.
- more severe punishments for cruelty to animals. Passed in 1909.
- legislative measures for the protection of birds and the prohibition of ambulating menageries.
- establishment of schools of domestic economy and their subvention by the state. The Diet has granted 150,000 marks for the purpose. A Government committee was formed with men and women members.
- the arranging for suitable handicrafts for minors.
- the development of coeducation schools.
- state subvention for the feeding of poor boardschool children. The Diet has granted 150,000 marks.
- the introduction of temperance instruction in the prisons.
- the establishment of sanatoriums for inebriates.
- the establishment of a social information office.
- State subvention for kindergartens. The Diet has granted 100,000 marks for the purpose.

Bill concerning State subvention for the antituberculosis campaign.

The Diet has granted 400,000 marks.

„ „ State subvention for public libraries. The Diet has granted 65,000 marks for this purpose.

A number of bills of general interest were introduced by men and women representatives, many of which became law. But the work of our women representatives in the Diet is made difficult by the fact that theirs as well as the male representative's chief attention must be fixed upon purely political matters, which at present, as during many years previously, have been of vital interest for the whole country. The political regime paralyzes all legislative work and on the whole all sound development of the country.

The National Council of Women of Finland, which two years ago so hopefully began its work, has sustained a great loss in the death of its founder and gifted and much experienced President, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg. The loss is irretrievable. For besides her exceptional ability and the fact that she was a born leader, she had through long and wide study a deeper knowledge of the woman's question than any one else in Finland and was through bonds of friendship and collaboration attached to the finest champions of the movement in various countries.

The deep and heartfelt expressions of sorrow, esteem and regret from numerous societies and associations fully show the cultural importance of her lifework in her native country. The women of Finland who already during her lifetime have reaped what she has sown, and whose children in coming generations will enjoy the fruits of her work, thank God for giving us at a critical period in the life of our nation so far-sighted a leader.

Tilma Hainari, President.

SOUTH AFRICA

National Council of Women

The International Council appointed in 1911 Clare, Lady Molteno as Hon. Vice-President for South Africa, with the object of her bringing about the formation of a National Council of Women in that country. The efforts made since that time were successful in 1913 and preliminary Meetings were held at which delegates from the different Women's Societies in South

Africa were present and Local Councils of Women formed. A constitutional Meeting at last took place and the National Council was able to apply for affiliation with the International Council 1913.

The first Congress was held on January 29th at Cape Town. As the Council was only called into being last year, it has not been able to achieve more than drawing up its Constitution, arranging for its financing and affiliating its several branches scattered over the Union.

At the Congress the Constitution was fully discussed and accepted as it stood for this year. The question of fees was decided upon and the election of the Executive for the year took place.

At the Congress there were present representatives from the five affiliated Local Councils, i. e. Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzberg, Bloemfontein and Harrismith, and many individual members of the C. T. L. C. W. Certain letters from the International Council were read and handed over to the Executive to deal with. We hope to form Committees to undertake the work comprised there in during this year.

The chief subject for discussion was on a motion for: "Unification of laws relating to Women in South Africa". After some interesting remarks by a member of the "Assaults on Women Committee", appointed by Parliament in 1912, the following was moved and agreed to:

"That the National Council of Women of South Africa be asked to confirm the recommendations of the Assaults on Women Committee on the need for standardising the laws of the Union relating to the age of consent by women and to act immediately in securing a deputation to Parliament."

and

"That this Meeting urges the Union Government to repeal Part I of the C. D. Acts of 1885 of the Cape Province."

A deputation waited upon the Minister of Justice and he promised to do his best to bring in a bill dealing with this, this Session if possible.

It was decided to hold the next Congress in January 1915 in Cape Town.

The Executive feels that the National Council of Women of South Africa is now a reality and that it promises to have a large sphere of usefulness in drawing together the women of South Africa in the work nearest to all in the recognition of the legitimate position of women in the affairs of a nation.

Clare Molteno, Hon. Secretary.

REPORTS FROM HON VICE-
PRESIDENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS
IN COUNTRIES WHERE NATIONAL
COUNCILS ARE NOT YET FORMED.

RUSSIE.

Le I^{er} congrès des femmes de toute la Russie, convoqué sur l'initiative et tenu sous la présidence de madame A. Chabanoff, a commencé une nouvelle étape importante du travail organisateur du mouvement féministe en Russie et de l'activité sociale des femmes russes. Le congrès de 1910, consacré à la lutte contre la traite des blanches, fut organisé par la Société de protection de la femme, sous la présidence de la princesse de Saxe-Altenbourg.

Le congrès pour les questions de l'enseignement des femmes fut convoqué en 1912—13 par la Ligue russe des droits de la femme et eut pour but l'étude des conditions de l'instruction primaire, secondaire et supérieure.

Les modifications suivantes ont été apportées, sur l'initiative des associations des femmes, à la condition légale de la femme russe: les droits successoraux furent élargis par la loi de 1912, la séparation de corps et le droit de la femme de recevoir son passeport sans consentement préalable du mari furent introduits par la loi de 12 mars 1914.

En 1911 fut reconnu aux femmes le droit d'obtenir les grades d'agrégés, docteurs etc. dans toutes les facultés des universités. Furent reconnus des droits égaux à ceux des hommes, quant à la rétribution et aux retraites, aux femmes employées de l'Académie des Sciences, aux employées du service de la Douane, aux institutrices de l'Institut agricole.

Le droit à la profession d'avocat fut refusé aux femmes licenciées en droit, le Conseil d'Etat ayant rejeté la proposition de loi votée par la Douma. Les femmes ayant fait leurs études juridiques fondèrent deux associations, à Moscou

et à St. Pétersbourg, et obtinrent, en 1913, la déposition à la Douma d'une nouvelle proposition de loi reconnaissant aux femmes le droit à la profession d'avocat.

En 1913 fut fêté solennellement l'anniversaire des 35 ans des femmes-médecins. Une des premières femmes médecins fut nommée — ce qui eut lieu pour la première fois en Russie — chef d'un des plus grands hôpitaux d'enfants, à Pétersbourg. Les femmes-médecins supplantent peu à peu les hommes dans les établissements de protection de l'enfance, dans les écoles primaires et dans les écoles secondaires en qualité de professeurs d'hygiène.

Plusieurs nouvelles associations de femmes furent fondées pendant la période en question: société de protection des droits de la femme, ligue des droits de la femme, association des femmes-juristes, association des femmes-agronomes et plusieurs clubs de femmes en province.

Le décès de M^{me}. Anna de Filosofoff, le 17 Mars 1912 a été une perte irréparable pour la cause féminine en Russie. Des réunions consacrées à sa mémoire se tiennent tous les ans le 17 mars.

Plusieurs réunions publiques eurent lieu à St. Pétersbourg pendant l'année dernière, ainsi que l'année courante, les femmes membres de différentes sociétés féministes y prirent part. Quant aux efforts de la Société des femmes russes pour obtenir l'enregistrement des statuts du Conseil National des femmes de la Russie, ses efforts se heurtent toujours à des obstacles insurmontables.

En résumé le mouvement féministe a fait un grand pas en avant dans la période 1909—1914 et les femmes rencontrent dans la société une reconnaissance toujours croissante de leurs justes revendications.

Anna Chabanoff, Vice-Présidente honoraire.

TURQUIE

Pour commencer à parler des femmes turques, il me faut jeter un regard douloureux sur les tristes événements du temps dernier. Je n'ai pas à entrer dans le détail à ce sujet. Personne d'ailleurs, parmi celles qui vont lire ces lignes, n'ignore les malheurs dont la Turquie a été le théâtre pendant les

années 1912 et 1913. Je ne parlerai pas non plus des horreurs de la guerre; on sait bien que des familles entières ont disparu dans les tortures les plus atroces et que la majorité de celles qui en sont sorties, à moitié mourantes, ont péri de faim et de misère, sur les routes qui mènent à la capitale. Ce ne serait pourtant jamais trop tard pour élever la voix contre toutes ces ignominies dont la femme est, malheureusement, la première victime.

J'ai voulu attirer, à ce sujet, l'attention du Comité de l'Arbitrage et de la Paix, en envoyant à sa noble Présidente une plainte qui n'était qu'une protestation contre l'inertie des Sociétés qui s'occupent de ces deux questions. — Je dis inertie, parce qu'on a laissé les innocents, femmes et enfants, mourir sous les coups des baïonnettes, sans crier halte aux agresseurs, sans même manifester aucune indignation.

Je rappelle ces tristes événements, parce qu'il est nécessaire de mettre fin à ces actes de barbarie et de protéger la femme et l'enfant contre ceux qui, pour servir l'intérêt mesquin d'une politique accapareuse, se ruent sur le territoire de la nation voisine, sans aucun égard pour la vie humaine.

Ces jours de malheur ont été, pour la femme turque, une rude épreuve dont elle a su tirer une leçon profitable. Elle a déployé toute son énergie, accumulée depuis de longues années, pour venir en aide à ses compatriotes et prendre sa place dans la vie publique et sociale.

La Société des Dames du Croissant Rouge, qui n'est formée que depuis deux ans, a accueilli 18 000 émigrants, femmes et enfants, tous malades et presque mourants de faim et de froid. Elle a ouvert des ateliers où 1500 de ses membres, parmi lesquels se trouvent plusieurs Princesses Impériales et Khédiviales, ont travaillé, nuit et jour, à préparer du linge aux blessés militaires. — Elles sont arrivées à en fournir 16 000 en deux jours, dès le début de la guerre. Dans les hôpitaux privés, ce sont des infirmières turques et musulmanes qui se sont chargées du soin des soldats malades et blessés.

Deux meetings colossaux ont été organisés par les dames les plus connues de la capitale pour protester contre les ignominies commises et, en même temps, pour rappeler à toutes

les femmes musulmanes qu'il fallait se mettre immédiatement à l'œuvre afin de secourir la Patrie en danger. La voix des orateurs, tous des femmes, se noyait dans les sanglots des auditrices, qui dépassaient, chaque fois, plusieurs milliers. On ne pourra jamais, sans avoir des larmes aux yeux, décrire l'enthousiasme patriotique de ces femmes en deuil, unies dans le même but et toutes frémissantes de dévouement pour leur pays.

Elles se sont mises à l'œuvre, comme si elles en avaient soif depuis longtemps. Dans l'intervalle de quelques jours, on a vu se former, comme par enchantement, plusieurs sociétés philanthropiques, économiques et sociales. Et depuis lors, ces sociétés travaillant avec ordre et méthode, agrandissent chaque jour le cercle de leur activité, selon la mesure de leur compétence.

La société «Teali-i-Nissoan» — Relèvement de la Femme — s'occupe de l'instruction des femmes pauvres de Stamboul.

La «Ligue des Dames pour l'explication des produits du pays» a inauguré un grand atelier de couture et d'ouvrage manuel, dans le but d'encourager les femmes pauvres à gagner leur vie et de pousser le public riche à n'acheter que les produits indigènes. Cette œuvre pourra rendre grand service au pays au point de vue économique.

La Société des Dames du Croissant Rouge a créé un ouvroir où une centaine de femmes et de jeunes filles, toutes veuves et orphelines des victimes de la guerre, ont trouvé protection et travail. Un comité composé de nobles et illustres dames de la capitale est chargé de veiller à leur bien matériel et moral.

Plusieurs écoles gratuites sont ouvertes par des dames pour accueillir les orphelines. Celle de Nichan-Tache, sous la protection des dames du Chiehli et celle dirigée par la «Ligue de la Préservation»: — Essirguémé-Dernégui — méritent tout particulièrement d'être notées.

Une cinquantaine de dames se sont groupées pour former une ligue pour la défense du droit de la femme et font paraître une Revue où elles revendiquent l'application des lois déjà existantes.

C'est en se rendant utiles au pays et en démontrant par les faits leur capacité et leur compétence, que les femmes turques ont commencé à prendre place dans la vie publique

et sociale. Leur attitude a été tellement digne et mesurée dans ce début que les esprits les plus sévères et les plus rétrogrades n'ont rien trouvé à leur reprocher; ils ont été, au contraire, presque forcés de constater l'importance du rôle féminin dans la société.

Je regrette de ne pouvoir donner, dans ce court rapport, de plus amples renseignements sur la formation de toutes ces Ligues et Sociétés nouvelles. Je n'ai qu'à dire qu'elles ont dû franchir mille sortes d'obstacles et affronter autant de difficultés graves pour réussir dans leurs tâches bienfaitrices et humanitaires. C'est un succès pour la cause féminine.

Je prie donc les membres du Conseil International des Femmes de soutenir moralement leurs sœurs d'Orient dans la voie du progrès où elles viennent d'entrer avec ferveur. Elles ne demandent que le calme et l'ordre pour avancer. Il ne faut pas que ce calme et cet ordre soient troublés par les injustes attaques des pays civilisés.

Selma Riza, Vice-Présidente honoraire.

EGYPT

Every year sees an advance in the progress of thought, and the shaping of general opinion on questions concerning women and their position in Egypt. The condition too of women's work for women may be considered most encouraging. It is being conducted quietly and steadily, and so far as can be judged along the right lines. The time is not yet ripe for the formation of a National Council, but before the next Quinquennial meeting of the I. C. W. it is impossible to say what developments may not take place, or on the other hand, what set backs may not occur. The last five years have been fruitful beyond hope, and in practical forms as well as in trend of thought. Egypt is a country where the present must be made the most of, and the future left; prophècy must be avoided; but it is essentially a land of hope and optimism: and both are surely justified if the next five years bear out the promise of the last.

No doubt what must appear as the outstanding feature of these last few years is the increasing readiness of the Turkish

and Egyptian Ladies to take a practical part in the field of philanthropic labour which, in this country as much as in the West offers so many opportunities to those willing to work.

When Lady Cromer opened the first of the Children's Dispensaries in Cairo about eight years ago, there was no woman's Committee in existence in the country. Lady Cromer's Dispensaries are still conducted by a Committee of English ladies; but we see now the Committee of the Oeuvre Mohamet Ali, almost entirely consisting of Egyptian ladies, headed by Princesses of the Khedivial House, the Ladies' Central Committee for Dispensaries and Maternity Training schools in the Provinces, which consists partly of Egyptian and partly of English ladies, and lastly the newly formed Women's Educational Union, with an International Committee. In all these Committees the brunt of the outside work necessarily falls on the European members, owing to the harem system, but the Egyptian ladies take their full share in keenness, general organization, and any actual work they are able to undertake. During the recent war too the Turkish and Egyptian ladies did a very large amount of solid work for the Red Crescent societies, and in organizing relief for the wounded, the refugees and the families of the soldiers.

Certainly the spirit of service for others seems to be penetrating even behind the veil, and whatever may be the motives it springs from, whether as an outlet for stunted energies, or as a genuine desire to serve their fellow kind (and I venture to think there is as much of the latter as we find in the west,) the results must be of importance, and cannot fail in the end to instil higher ideas of public spirit and public service for its own sake, into the minds of the husbands and sons who must actively shape the future of the country. The frequency with which these latter now assure one that they recognize the expediency and the necessity for female education, because of the importance of a right feminine influence in the home, is very marked, in fact no man would venture to express a contrary opinion. It is still I fear an opinion often expressed because of the mode; but with a large percentage is certainly honestly held, and must exercise an influence for good on the present somewhat unsatisfactory youth of Egypt, if not just yet, then in the generation now in the nursery.

The most important new departure to record is, no doubt, the foundation of a Society called the "Women's Educational Union" which has the following objects:

(a) To unite in a common bond women of all nationalities interested in education, and thus promote the cause of female education in Egypt.

(b) To assist mothers and teachers to understand the best principles of education, and afford them opportunities for consultation and co-operation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be profitable to all.

(c) To provide for this purpose lectures dealing with education in its physical, mental and moral aspects.

(d) To afford to girls and young women who have been well educated an opportunity of maintaining their interest in intellectual and literary matters and to publish for that purpose a magazine dealing with educational subjects in a language understood by the majority.

Although it has been contemplated in one form or another for some time, the Union did not take active shape until the beginning of 1914. The response has already been most surprising and encouraging, and the enthusiasm with which it has been received by the Egyptian ladies shows that the time was fully ripe for the formation of such a society. It is hoped shortly to inaugurate branches in some of the provincial towns, where the need is urgent. That so much has already been accomplished is due to the very strenuous efforts of the Executive Committee, as well as to the practical interest shown by various sympathisers with the movement, among whom should be mentioned H. E. Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, Minister for Public Instruction, who has undertaken some of the printing, as well as giving it all his moral support, a most valuable adjunct to any movement of this kind, and various newspapers, who have promised help in any way that may present itself.

Last year I mentioned the formation of a Ladies Committee to advise in the training of midwives and in the conduct of Children's Dispensaries, which latter were springing up in the Provinces without any satisfactory control. It is now about a year since the Committee commenced its labours, and it can now report the existence of six Maternity Training Schools out

of eleven possible, with four projected for the autumn and ten Dispensaries with one new one projected. The work is conducted by English Matrons, whose influence on the community should be of the greatest value. Although they have gone amongst the very poorest and the most ignorant, no case of illwill has yet been reported. The Committee has necessarily met with many administrative difficulties, which would never have been overcome but for the direct influence of Lord Kitchener. Its functions are advisory, and that the Egyptian Governors have loyally carried out the recommendations of a Ladies' Committee, or could be asked to do so, is in itself a notable event in Egypt.

Among the older established Committees must be mentioned the *Oeuvre Mohamet Ali*, which continues to direct a Children's Dispensary in Cairo, and hopes shortly to open a domestic training school for Egyptian girls of the poorer classes, a very much needed matter.

The *Lady Cromer Dispensaries Committee* continues its work in Cairo, and also directed a School for Midwives, which did most valuable work in exposing many of the exceedingly serious abuses the native midwife practises, and the faultiness of the training she has hitherto received. The School is about to be closed, it having served its purpose for supplying data on which to attack the question in the provinces and made good the case for the training of the midwife.

Of the Societies more directly concerned with the welfare of the European woman in Egypt must be mentioned the Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, which has been in process of consolidation during the year.

The *Young Women's Christian Association* finds its work continually increasing. It looks after all girls irrespective of creed or nationality. Lack of funds are the sole limit to its possible scope and at present a special Committee is engaged in a financial campaign to raise the sum of £6000 to enable the Association to own its premises. Branches of the Association have been opened in Alexandria and Asyut, and have already met with much success.

The *Société des Amies des Jeunes Filles* conducts the station work in Egypt, and the branch, though small,

is very valuable, perhaps because it concentrates on this one object; the worker in Cairo is able to keep in touch with many girls and holds meetings for them on the premises of the Y. W. C. A. as well as elsewhere. *Ellen Hopkins.*

A LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND

I have pleasure in conveying to you, and to the International Council warm greetings from the Canterbury Women's Club. We, too, regret that the National Council of New Zealand was dissolved when the franchise was obtained and entirely agree with your opinion that in an enfranchised country a National Council can be capable of infinite help and assistance to its women.

The Committee, while greatly in sympathy with the work of the various Councils, and that of the International Council, is of opinion that the time is not opportune for re-forming the National Council of New Zealand. Possibly later on the women of this country may have opportunity of again uniting; the facilities for doing so are greater than in former years.

In the meantime, it will afford the Club great pleasure to extend a welcome, and to confer honorary membership for one month, in the event of any member of the International Council, or any of the National Councils, visiting New Zealand; provided that in each case a letter of introduction from the Secretary of such Council be presented. Members desirous of getting into touch with women's activities and interests in New Zealand, may be assured of any advice or assistance which it is the power of the Club to offer them.

Dorothy Bradney Williams

Vice-President, Canterbury Women's Club, Christchurch.

LETTRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ECUADOR.

En réponse à votre lettre du 12 Nov. 1913, je me permets de vous donner un court aperçu de mes impressions et observations sur le caractère et la position des femmes de

ce pays. Ainsi que vous le présumez, la part que les femmes prennent ici à la vie publique est presque nulle et il n'existe même pas de sociétés d'utilité publique, la seule association féminine que je connaisse ici, qui se nomme «Señoras de la caridad», peut à peine s'arroger ce titre. Ces dames se réunissent tous les 8 jours pour coudre et tricoter au bénéfice des pauvres pendant qu'un prêtre leur fait des sermons ou des lectures.

Afin de comprendre les femmes de ce pays, en notre qualité d'Européennes il est plus ou moins nécessaire de nous remémorer la position, les vies et les vœux de nos femmes du moyen-âge. Ici l'église catholique domine leur vie extérieure et intérieure. On élève les femmes dans des écoles, des couvents plus que médiocres; à part leur histoire religieuse, on leur enseigne tout juste à lire et à écrire, et par la suite leur instruction n'est guère complétée. La plupart du temps, elles se marient fort jeunes, entre 15 et 20 ans, et se consacrent alors exclusivement, avec grande abnégation, à leurs devoirs de maternité qu'elles conçoivent d'instinct, les familles étant presque toujours nombreuses, il reste à ces femmes à peine le loisir dû pour leur ouvrir la possibilité d'autres occupations.

Elles sont totalement inaccessibles aux influences et aux idées contemporaines. Ce que nous considérons comme la conscience publique et qui consiste dans l'obligation naturelle des privilégiés du sort à essayer d'améliorer celui des classes inférieures n'existe pas, tout ce qu'on tente sur ce point est absolument illogique et insuffisant. C'est que la femme de ce pays mène encore une vie inconsciente et impersonnelle, les questions de conscience sont résolues d'après le verdict du prêtre. — Ce n'est pas que les aptitudes naturelles de la race soient mauvaises, mais leur force de caractère est encore toute embryonnaire.

De même qu'au point de vue de leurs devoirs, les femmes du pays vivent dans l'inconscience de leurs droits. A la tutelle du père succède celle du mari, et les femmes à qui l'on enseigne dès leur bas âge la résignation chrétienne comme vertu capitale vivent souvent une vie vraiment honteuse de dévouement et de subordination.

Tout cela vous démontre qu'il n'est guère possible encore de tirer quoique ce soit d'une pareille étoffe. Personnellement

j'ai souvent eu l'idée d'éveiller dans les femmes du pays de l'intérêt pour l'organisation d'institutions utiles à la communauté, mais j'ai reculé devant la certitude de l'opposition que je rencontrerais, à plus forte raison en ma qualité d'étrangère dont les tentatives de réforme ne seraient vues qu'avec méfiance.

Quant aux lois de ce pays par rapport aux droits de la femme, elles se trouvent souvent diamétralement opposées à la position de la femme que je viens de vous dépeindre; ceci est un phénomène assez fréquent dans les Etats de culture arriérée qui s'efforcent de ne pas l'être dans la civilisation extérieure et adoptent, p. ex., des lois en vigueur en Europe, sans que leurs pays en possèdent le vestige de maturité. Contrairement aux pays européens où les lois ont coutume d'être le résultat de nécessités urgentes, on émet ici des droits légaux dont personne ne fait emploi. Ainsi le droit de vote général que la loi n'exclut point pour les femmes n'a pas encore été mis en pratique. Puis, on admet le divorce civil sur la base de l'entente mutuelle mais comme il ne s'accorde pas avec les vues religieuses orthodoxes, on en use à peine. Depuis quelques années il existe une loi qui reconnaît à la femme le droit d'administration indépendante de ses biens pour l'exercice duquel elle ne possède ni l'éducation morale ni les connaissances pratiques.

Afin de ne pas vous laisser une impression par trop mauvaise de l'état des choses dans notre pauvre petite république, je voudrais ajouter que je crois le pays dans une époque de transition sous le rapport du développement de sa culture; évidemment le contraste immense des vues générales qui existe ici entre les deux sexes doit trouver une compensation avec le temps; les hommes appartenant aux familles aisées reçoivent pour la plupart déjà maintenant leur éducation en Europe ou dans les Etats-Unis et rapportent au pays des idées modernes qui, nécessairement, ne seront pas sans produire leur influence sur le développement de la population féminine.

Votre dévouée

Elisabeth Robalino.

A LETTER FROM JAPAN

Japanese women occupy a very bad social position. In past times their names were prominent in history and literature. They have never been held down as are the women of India and China, and though their lives were spent in the home, they had influence and responsibility to a high degree. Since Japan was opened to the world some sixty years ago, the greatest progress has been made in education, and women have shared the benefits of the new learning. There are at present in addition to the thousands of primary schools in which boys and girls study together, 208 public high schools for girls scattered throughout all Japan, which are under official regulation. Over 60,000 pupils attend these schools, which give a course of four or five years in the modern branches including literature, mathematics, science, history, geography, English, domestic science and music. In the primary and high schools, there are over 30,000 women teaching, being about one fourth of the number of men. In Tokyo there are ten women who are heads of their own private schools.

Besides teaching, women have entered other fields of work. Industries from times past have been in their hands, as nearly all of the drying of the tea, the raising of silk worms, the spinning and weaving of the silk have been carried on by them in homes, and now in this new era of industries, women are equally prominent. There are over 452,687 women in factories as against 241,484 men according to the statistics two years ago, showing how great a number of women are wage earners. In Government employ, the post offices and postal saving banks alone use 12,543 women, and 178 of these have official rank. In offices and banks also, women are being more and more used as clerks and accountants, and even in these comparatively low positions, there is an economic independence unknown in past days. A number of women are in the medical profession, the government examination for the medical degree having been passed by over 270 women. A Woman's Medical School with a woman as its principal has been established in Tokyo, and has 300 students.

Women are also engaged in the press. Five of the principal Tokyo dailies use them as reporters, and three or four magazines are edited by them. Several are well known as novelists, while many more are famed in poetry, that being Japanese women's especial forte from ancient times. Art claims a number of really famous artists now as in the past.

More and more women are thus coming forward, and shaping their own lives, and gaining a knowledge of the world through experience.

All this is, however, a beginning, and Japanese women have not the training and education for such positions of responsibility as western women occupy. The present is a transition period and the greatest work is yet to be done in education. Although much work has been accomplished on elementary lines there is great need for higher education to fit women for broader and more advanced work.

Since the new era, a large number of societies for women have sprung up, the total number both in the cities and in the country being over 2000. These usually meet monthly and hear lectures on education, hygiene, or social reform. With only one or two exceptions, they do not take up actual social work. The largest society is the Ladies' Patriotic Association, which has helped the families of soldiers, and looks after and encourages those who have been to war. It was established at the time of the Boxer rebellion by Mrs. Iyo Okumura and has 600,000 members. The wives of the army and navy officers have another similar association which number many thousands. There are many other societies; the Red Cross and the Volunteer Nurses Association, the Sanitary Association, the Ladies Educational Society and others which are usually composed of women of the upper classes, and are patronized by some of the Imperial Princesses.

The W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. A. are also active in Japan, and are doing good work counting several hundred members each. But with all these above mentioned associations, Japanese women as a rule have not yet taken up much social work. In spite of many repressing customs, they are usually not discontented, but lead peaceful, useful often responsible lives in their homes. With better education will come a greater sense

of responsibility, and interest in social activities, and the work already begun by a few women will be taken up by women in general.

As for political rights and the struggle to be on a equality with men, such question have not entered Japanese women's lives.

Newspapers and magazines for women with a few exceptions take a most conservative tone of warning, and new and advanced ideas are only beginning to be discussed.

At the same time there is a strong under current of restlessness and desire for freedom on the part of the women. The steady progress in education is sure to bring forth many results arousing women to take an active interest in matters concerning the welfare of women, not only in Japan, but in other lands, and we look for great advance in the near future.

Umi Tsuda.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Submitted by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings.

A communication from the Treasurer to the Finance Committee, received in the autumn after the close of the last Quinquennial Meetings, pointed out that owing to the heavy expenses involved in the preparations for those meetings, the cost of which she did not know when making her report to the last Executive Meeting, she found that there was a deficit of \$ 600, and she asked for the assistance of this Committee in an effort to meet this in some way. These facts were accordingly placed by your Committee before all the National Councils who were urged to increase their annual giving or to suggest plans by which a larger revenue could be raised. The replies received were almost uniform — for almost each National Council found it impossible to give anything more as their funds were barely sufficient for their own needs, although the importance of a larger revenue for the International Council was fully realised by all.

It was then proposed by your Convener that each National Council furnish a list of names of men and women of broad vision and sympathy who might be willing to become Life Patrons or Quinquennial subscribers and at the request of this Committee a small Leaflet descriptive of the I. C. W., its aims and methods of work was prepared by the President of the Council, entitled "Why should we support the International Council of Women". This was printed in the three official languages for free distribution, to be sent in each case with a covering letter. The result of this effort was however disappointing so far as most of the Councils were concerned, and

this may have been partly due to the fact that each letter sent out was to be written by a member of the National Council countersigned by its President, and as the National Officers have for the most part to be making constant appeals for their own work it made it increasingly difficult for them to appeal also for the International Council.

Each year during this Quinquennial period your Convener has made at least three or four appeals to the National Councils and as she reported last year the answers received have made three points very plain: —

- 1st. The unswerving loyalty of the National Councils to the International Council and the sincere desire to contribute more largely towards its proper financial support, if only they were able to do so.
- 2nd. The fact that with very few, if any, exceptions the incomes of these National Councils are scarcely sufficient to support the work of their respective Councils, so that it is impossible to increase their giving to the I. C. W. from their present regular sources of income.
- 3rd. That, therefore, it will be impossible to count upon a regular definite increase in the contributions from these Councils until they in turn are able to count upon some definite regular increase in their own resources.

When, however, it was definitely announced last year by the President and Corresponding Secretary that the regular Annual income of the International Council is only \$ 400 (£80) while the ordinary necessary expenditure is \$ 1500 (£300) and that unless some way of increasing the revenue is found the I. C. W. could not carry out its work then the matter was given careful consideration by most of the National Councils.

Two plans for increasing the revenue were laid before the meetings at the Hague, — one proposed by Germany — that in addition to the annual fee a sum equivalent to 50 cents or 2 shillings be paid annually for each National or Provincial Organization, and 25 cents or 1 shilling for each Local Society and the other — proposed by Switzerland and Denmark — that 5 % of the regular income of each National Council be given annually to the International Council in addition to the annual fee. The Finance Committee went into the question of both

these plans very carefully at the Hague, and on the basis of the twelve National Councils there represented it was found that the result of either plan was adopted would be about the same, and that it would not in any case be sufficient to meet the need. A third plan has been laid before the Councils -- and has already been adopted by several of them in anticipation of the resolutions to come before these Quinquennial Meetings, namely that in addition to the Annual fee each National Council be asked to give annually a "Grant in Aid", the money to be raised by whatever plan seems best to each National Council. In this year's Annual Report presented by this Committee it will be seen that most cheering reports have been received from most of the Councils as to their willingness to join in this "Grant-in-Aid" and your Committee feel much encouraged in consequence.

At the request of the Executive Committee Meeting at the Hague the Corresponding Secretary prepared a new financial leaflet which gives a brief outline of the activities of the Council and points out how individuals may help the good work by subscriptions, donations or Life Memberships. This is printed in the three official languages and is intended for free distribution. For the benefit of travelling members a page of names and addresses of Council Officers and others is given who will be glad to be of assistance to visitors from other countries.

PRESS COMMITTEE

Submitted by Mejjfrouw Johanne Naber.

Having had the honour of being elected Convener of the Press Committee of the International Council at the quinquennial meeting at Toronto, in the summer of the year 1909, as soon as my nomination was officially made known to me, I addressed a circular letter to the members of my Committee in which I proposed to them as a programme of work that it should be the chief task of the members to send to the different papers of their countries articles, essays and notes about the growth of the International Council and of the different National

Councils, showing the result (after sufficient lapse of time and observation) of some important method, measure or law; its failure or its success; pointing out the influence for good or for evil that some striking measure may have had, extracts from annual reports, the reports of Standing Committees, presidential addresses etc. supplying excellent and abundant material for a series of such articles. As even for this kind of work a centre is necessary, I undertook to be that centre by accepting the position of Convener, expressly stating, however, that the work itself must be left to the free understanding of the members who alone can be the judges of the ways and means best adapted to local circumstances.

In a subsequent letter I could communicate to my co-workers, most of whom wrote to express their full sympathy with my proposals, that Lady Aberdeen had expressed her approval of this programme and that it had been arranged that a copy of each official publication of the International Council should be sent directly from the central office to each member of the Press Committee. This was well calculated to stimulate and facilitate the work of the Press Committee and has since been faithfully and unfailingly carried out. In large numbers the members have received leaflets, pamphlets, books and reports of all kinds, while in a series of circular letters I continued to point out the importance of these, sometimes even sending a draft of the article to be written, a draft more than once kindly drawn up by Dr. Alice Salomon, the Corresponding Secretary.

The number of circular-letters written by me to the members of the Press Committee amounts to 17, i. e. almost four each year. These letters, were written in turn in one of the three official languages, French, English and German, that is to say, written as best I might, for I felt it a great difficulty always to have to address my co-workers in a language that was not my own.

The great difficulty we had to solve was the organisation of more direct intercourse between the members of the Committee. Till now all efforts in that direction have failed.

To my great regret it was impossible for me to attend the meeting at Stockholm. The more so I rejoiced that the next meeting of the Executive was held in my own country, at

the Hague. At that meeting I had the great privilege of at last presiding in person among the members of the committee and of making the acquaintance of those of my co-workers, who had been able to come to the meeting, and with the proxies of the others.

After the meeting in the Hague, in my circular-letter No. XVI, I sent to all the members, whether they had been present or not, a copy of the minutes of the meeting, so that each and all should be well informed of the proceedings and be acquainted with the resolution, passed unanimously, that each member should regularly supply each of her colleagues with a copy of whatever she published in any of the papers and periodicals of her country, the translation, if such were needed, to be procured by the recipient. We hoped the intercourse between the members of the committee without the medium of the Convener would by this measure be secured; but with some exceptions, for which I am very grateful, most of the members failed to carry out this resolution. The number of letters I received has steadily decreased, and last year it was smaller than ever it was before.

At the close of this quinquennial period I lay down my charge, with warmest thanks to those who by their letters and marks of sympathy have honestly striven to facilitate my task.

COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION

Submitted by Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

In reviewing the work of the past Quinquennium I must first express deep gratefulness that so many of the Members of this Committee have been continued during the entire period. This fact is in itself a great gain over any previous Quinquennium and is undoubtedly one of the contributing causes to the growing value of the Committee's work. Seven of the present members of the Committee have worked uninterruptedly during the period. The changes in three other Countries have been recent so that, practically, one may say the work in ten countries has been conducted under the same guidance. When we met in Toronto this

Committee numbered but nine members; as it now includes twenty members, the numerical gain has been more than 100 %.

As it will be the privilege of the Convener of this Committee to edit a General Report on the subject of the contributions by Women to the Work in behalf of Peace and Arbitration through the Countries included within our Council, and as in that Report each Country's contribution will be very fully stated and its progress thus indicated, it seems better in presenting this Report to give a General Survey of the work done in all Countries under the auspices of the Committee, during the past five years, rather than to attempt a statement of the progressive activity in each Country, separately.

A review of the seventeen circular letters sent to members of this Committee since the adjournment of the Toronto Quinquennial shows that work along the following lines has from time to time been recommended by the Convener, suggested by one or more members of the Committee or reported upon by some member:

1. *Urging upon mothers the banishment from nurseries of toys that teach children the mimicry of warfare.*

It is, of course, impossible to tell to what extent this Recommendation has been urged by the different Councils, and still more impossible to obtain any definite information in regard to the degree of influence, if any, which it has exerted upon the minds of mothers and upon the character of the toys which they provide for their children, or permit their children to use.

2. *Urging upon mothers and teachers of kindergartens and infant schools the exclusion or diminution of stories extolling military and naval heroes, and urging the attention of the children under their care to the heroic services of men and women in the Ordinary Peaceful occupations of life.*

It is certain that to some extent action originating in this Recommendation has influenced the literature provided for childhood, but to the general spirit of International-goodwill which is abroad in the world must be ascribed the large number of books written for children during the last five years, with the obvious object of inculcating that sentiment.

In the last year certain Associations peculiarly interested in the psychology of childhood, moved by a perception of the

deleterious effect of many children's stories upon the child mind, have undertaken the re-writing of familiar fairy tales, tales of medieval heroes and even of the Mother Goose Jingles, to make these all expressive of kindness and love. However, what has yet been done in relation to the subject indicated by our attempts 1 and 2, is less than A to the alphabet in comparison with what might be done for the promotion of Peace through the agencies that these two recommendations contemplate.

3. *The revision of school histories used by pupils in the advanced grades, in high schools, academies, etc., to secure the following ends:*

- (a) A decreased emphasis upon the military achievements of their respective countries,
- (b) A larger attention to the progress and development secured by industry, commerce and the arts.
- (c) An increased attention to existing social wrongs and miseries, and also to sociological progress, as both are manifested by the multiplication of benevolent, philanthropic, social and civil agencies for the promotion of human betterment, and,
- (d) To inculcate respect for other peoples and to abate the influence now exerted by the majority of school histories to eulogize vanity and arrogance in the name of patriotism.

Several of the Councils have brought this matter before organizations of teachers, historical societies, and the writers of National Histories for school use, in their respective countries, and a beginning has been made. In the United States this has received particular attention and several authors of popular school histories have not only approved the recommendation, but have either already revised their own text books or promised to revise them in the direction of the recommendation.

It is universally felt among us that, to produce a harmonious national life, we must have a History of the United States which can be taught and studied with equal zeal in all parts of our large country, and that it is particularly the duty of the United States, whose population is derived from all countries in the world, to see that a history of the country is used in the public schools, which will inculcate respect of the best qualities of all nations

contributing to its population, and which will abate the feeling that any one of these contributing nations has a dominant claim to admiring affection.

4. To *appeal*, through the press, the pulpit and, as far as possible through all agencies which mould public opinion, to secure sympathy for the creation of a *World festival out of May 18th*, to be celebrated annually in commemoration of the first peace congress at the Hague.

5. To work for the organization of public meetings for the advocacy of peace, on the 18th of May, and particularly for the celebration of this day as a holiday by all schools and other institutions having for their object the care, nurture and education of children, such as Boys and Girls Clubs.

In no other respect has this Committee made greater progress than in following out these Recommendations. May 18th may now be declared a World Festival. While not equally well observed in all countries, not yet observed at all in some belonging to our Council, it is already fixed in the Calendar of Festivals in many countries and is no longer regarded with disapproval by any, so far as known.

The establishment of this Festival by government recognition, and the preparation of programs for public schools, prepared by the Minister of Education and issued under the auspices of the government of several countries, is one of the achievements of this Committee during the past Quinquennium.

6. To *inculcate* by every possible agency a *truer conception of patriotism*: that is, such a conception of this sentiment as is compatible with the Golden Rule.

7. To *secure through the press as wide an extension as possible of the Objects of this Committee*, to get access in the columns of influential papers, magazines and reviews, for articles on the subject.

The reports of Committee members indicate the rapid growth on the subject of this Recommendation. Several of our own members are almost constant writers upon this subject; three of them are editors or associate editors of Peace Journals, and one Council, (as the Annual Report for 1914 will show), has sent a journalist to an International Peace Congress with the double object of giving this educational opportunity to a young journa-

list and also of securing for the press of his country reports of proceedings as far as possible independent from partisan or national bias.

8. Particularly to ask the editors of newspapers and magazines to publish one editorial on some aspect of the Internationalism which promotes peace, immediately preceding or following the peace celebration to be held on May 18th.

9. To ask clergymen everywhere to preach a sermon in behalf of peace and arbitration, on the Sunday preceding the May 18th. festival.

These two Recommendations have been very generally acted upon, although it is quite impossible to make any definite statement as to the number or the proportion of editors and clergymen who have responded favorably to the appeal.

10. To prepare peace postal cards and peace calendars under the auspices of the National Council of each country, for home use, and also to prepare such cards and calendars under the auspices of the International Council, for use in our international correspondence.

11. It was suggested that *Christmas peace cards* should be prepared for use in 1912; that such cards should bear sentiments in our three official languages.

Such Postal Cards have either been prepared under the auspices of the National Councils of Germany, The Netherlands, Hungary and Belgium, or Postal Cards prepared by Peace Societies in those countries have been used by the Peace Workers in these National Councils. No International action has yet been taken, but following this Recommendation Belgium had already had two prize contests for designs for both Postal Cards and Calendars, and three other countries have intimated their intention to arrange such contests in the near future.

12. *Work by Petition.* It was recommended that the *World Petition*, originated by Miss Eckstein, should be circulated for signatures through the aid of Councils and that each country should use this method, either to correct evils pending in its own Legislature, or for the introduction of legislation that would promote Peace.

The World Petition has been endorsed by the majority of the Councils represented in our Committee and seven of our Councils have petitioned the parliaments of their respective

countries in behalf of one or another form of Peace Propaganda, during the Quinquennium.

13. *The Organization of Cosmopolitan Clubs in all Centres of all our Countries* where other than the native population is found in important numbers, as is at present the case in large cities everywhere and in the Universities of most, if not of all, countries included in the Council.

This movement is growing, particularly in the United States, Great Britain and France. So far as known, it is approved by all of the Councils and such Clubs are an agency which the Council of each Country could well promote and through which their own influence would be strengthened.

14. *Offering prizes for best essays and best orations having the promotion of peace for their object*, prepared by school children and by college students, in special contests organized for this purpose.

Such contests have become numerous in the United States, owing very largely to the initiative of the School Peace League. They have also been held with great success in Canada, Great Britain, Denmark, The Netherlands, France, Hungary and Belgium.

15. By the desire of the Executive of the International Council, the *tabulation of peace societies and other peace agencies* already at work in countries included within our Council, was attempted.

(The lists tabulated will be found in the General Report above referred to.)

16. *The organization of juvenile societies*, both in the schools and independent of schools.

17. *Securing addresses on various aspects of Internationalism, before existing organizations of young people*, such as Sunday Schools, Christian Endeavour Societies, Epworth Leagues, Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations, etc.

Such work has been initiated in about half of our countries. To what extent its inauguration is due to our Council workers, it is impossible to infer from data at hand, but it is a line of work that all of our Council workers may engage in, assured of the approval of the International Executive.

18. *Attendance by members of our Committee upon all national or international peace congresses held within their respective countries.*

This has been very generally observed by our members, with the double advantage of aiding Peace Propaganda and increasing Council influence.

19. *The more generous purchase and the more general distribution of peace Literature*, through the Peace Departments of National Councils.

20. A Recommendation *that all National Councils collect and send out Circulating Peace Libraries* through their respective countries, doing this through the aid of the National organizations and Local Councils federated in them.

Our National Councils are crippled in respect to work of all kinds, and particularly that indicated by this Recommendation, by lack of funds. This is a method of work approved by all. The degree to which it is done must be inferred from the Annual Report, but all will agree that this most important agency, to be affectively used, must be sustained by appropriations of money from some source. It is really the easiest and most effective way of working, and it is the business of such a Committee as ours to prove that "the pen is mightier than the sword", and can fasten the sword in its sheath or turn it into a ploughshare.

21. It was recommended *that the members of our Committee should bring a knowledge of the Council work to organizations of women in their respective countries, not yet affiliated with their National Councils, and endeavour to secure by them the endorsement of our Peace Propaganda or the adoption of Resolutions which will commit them to sympathy, if not to active aid.*

To some extent this Recommendation has been acted upon by a half dozen members of our Committee. The most conspicuous gains thus obtained, that have been reported, are the passage of Resolutions by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States, and by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the same country endorsing our Peace Propaganda a department of their own work. It is significant that one of the Societies taking this action was organized to commemorate military successes.

22. A Recommendation *that our National Councils, through their respective departments on Peace and Arbitration, shall be asked to discuss the Questions that will naturally be taken up at the third Hague Conference, viz:*

- (a) Immunity of private property at sea,
- (b) Prohibition of throwing bombs from airships,
- (c) The speedy establishment of a Judicial Board of Arbitration,
- (d) The reduction of armaments.

23. *That the National Councils, prior to the third Hague Conference, should consider what appeal should be made by the women of the world to that body.*

1, 2 and 3, which are on the Agenda for this Quinquennial Meeting, indicate the degree to which our Council Workers are approximating a perception of the relations that the International Council of women bear to the International Conferences for Peace held at the Hague.

24. *Recommendation to Councils to secure Government Recognition, especially the endeavour to secure the recognition by all Governments of Deputations from the National Council of women of their respective Countries, who shall present the women's view on the Peace Question.*

Such Council Deputations have appeared at least before the governments of Canada, Denmark, New South Wales, and Hungary, (perhaps others), and Appeals to their governments have been initiated by members of our Committee in the United States and Canada.

Perhaps no subject has created greater general interest during the last five years, throughout the world, than that, the promotion of which is the avowed object of this Committee. In reviewing the letters received from members of the Committee during the Quinquennium, and comparing the progressive interest of the world in general, as indicated by press and by public speech from platform and pulpit, truth compels the admission that the interest of humanity at large has grown more rapidly than would be indicated by the correspondence of this Committee.

This admission on behalf of my Committee by no means indicates that its interest has not made an indisputable growth during the Quinquennium, nor does it indicate discouragement on my part. However, I must always feel that the International Council, in all of its branches and departments, should be the leader and inspirer of public opinion and not in the smallest degree a laggard follower.

COMMISSION POUR LA SITUATION LEGALE DE LA FEMME.

La Commission des Lois a été présidée par Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast avec autant de compétence que de sagacité jusqu'à ce la mort l'enlevât en Juillet 1913. Ces deux qualités, jointes à un coeur débordant d'enthousiasme et à une activité infatigable mise au service de notre cause, ont caractérisé toute sa personne dont nous ne saurions assez déplorer la perte. Le travail de la cinquième année de la période quinquennale ayant déjà été préparé par Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast, la Présidente du Conseil international a jugé qu'il était indiqué de ne pas la remplacer pour le reste de la période, avant les élections à faire à l'Assemblée générale du Conseil à Rome.

Sur son désir, la Secrétaire Générale du C. I. F. a rédigé le rapport quinquennal de la Commission des Lois avec la documentation des rapports préparés par Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast, les années précédentes.

La Commission a tenu pendant la période quinquennale deux séances rattachées aux séances du Comité Exécutif à Stockholm en 1911 et à la Haye en 1913. Ces Séances étaient présidées par Mme. d'Abbadie d'Arrast. Des rapports sur les changements des lois dans les différents pays furent présentés et des résolutions, que la Commission comptait proposer pour l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée quinquennale, furent préparées. Elles concernaient la position de la femme mariée, les tribunaux d'enfants, l'égalité de droits du père et de la mère, la protection des mères et des enfants abandonnés, la pension alimentaire obligatoire en faveur des femmes et des enfants abandonnés.

Le travail le plus important de la Commission des Lois pendant la période quinquennale écoulée a été la publication du volume »La Position des Femmes dans les Lois des Nations,« Le projet de publication de ce livre avait été formé par le Conseil comme résultat d'une discussion qu'avait provoquée une proposition de Lady Aberconway. Le C. I. F. avait décidé de préparer un rapport sur l'inégalité dans les lois qui régissent actuellement, dans tous les pays, les relations des femmes avec

le foyer, la famille, la ville, et l'Etat: et de le présenter aux différents Gouvernements, accompagné d'une lettre du Comité du Conseil International des Femmes attirant l'attention des dits Gouvernements sur la nécessité d'améliorer nombre de ces lois.

Conformément à cette résolution, la Commission permanente pour la position juridique de la femme fut chargée de préparer le livre, qui fut publié en 1912. Il éveilla un intérêt très vif et à peu près 1600 exemplaires du livre ont été vendus. Selon le voeu de l'Assemblée générale, des exemplaires furent présentés aux Gouvernements de tous les pays où existe un Conseil national avec une lettre des membres du Bureau du Conseil International.

L'autre travail qui a été accompli par la Commission a consisté à grouper les lois qui ont été passées chaque année dans les différents pays, la position légale de la femme, et qui concernent la position légale de la femme. Elles sont données en détail dans les cinq Rapports Annuels de la période quinquennale en même temps que des rapports sur les démarches faites par les Associations féminines pour l'amélioration des lois qui les concernent. Toutes les personnes désirant se renseigner sur ces lois ou ces pétitions doivent se procurer ces rapports annuels.

Pendant, dans ce rapport quinquennal, on a donné des extraits des cinq rapports détaillés afin d'indiquer quelques-unes des lois les plus importantes destinées à améliorer la position des femmes des différents pays et de montrer à quel degré la position légale de la femme a été changée.

United States: Considerable progress has been made as to the protection of girls through the White Slave Law and against "pandering", as by federal law it was made a crime in any way to harbour a young girl for evil purposes or to aid and abet her down-fall.

In regard to *L a b o u r L a w s*, the highest Courts have at last upheld the State laws limiting the labour of women to eight hours per day. In Pennsylvania the employment of women and girls has been limited to 54 hours a week.

Women have obtained new public rights in some of the States, in addition to the advances made in regard to political and municipal suffrage, which are reported upon by the Suffrage

Committee. California has given them with the same political rights as men, the right to serve on juries and to participate actively in civic duties. In Ohio they were permitted to sit on State Boards of State Institutions.

In sixteen States laws have been passed to provide pensions for widowed dependent mothers.

Canada: Some changes in the civil laws were made in Alberta, where the new "Married Women's Relief Act" gives widows the right to apply to the Supreme Court for relief if the husband has left a will by the terms of which the widow receives less than if he had died intestate.

The Labour Laws also were changed in several provinces, limiting the hours of work for women and girls in factories to nine hours in Nova Scotia; and reducing the hours of work in cotton and woollen factories in Quebec to 55 hours per week. In Montreal the City Council prohibited girls selling newspapers on the streets, while in Saskatchewan a law was passed prohibiting the employment of white women and girls by Orientals.

Public rights have been granted in some of the provinces: municipal privileges were extended to married women who have property of their own in Saskatchewan. In Alberta municipal suffrage was granted and in Edmonton the City Charter was amended so as to permit the election of women on the School Board. This was done at the request of the Local Council of Women.

Ten amendments to the Criminal Code in 1913 relate to women; these include laws relating to abortion, procuration, houses of ill-fame and the legal duty of the husband to supply necessaries to wife and children when destitute. The laws have been made more stringent, the penalties heavier.

Deutschland: Die Fortschritte der letzten Jahre hinsichtlich der Rechtsstellung der Frau liegen vor allem auf sozialem politischem Gebiet und auf dem der Kommunalverwaltung. Durch die Reichsversicherungsordnung, die 1913 und 1914 in Kraft getreten ist, sind neue Schichten erwerbstätiger Frauen (Dienstboten, Heimarbeiterinnen, Landarbeiterinnen) in die Krankenversicherung einbezogen. Die Wöchnerinnenunterstützung ist für die Arbeiterinnen (mit Ausnahme

der den Landkrankenkassen unterstellten) auf 8 Wochen verlängert. Im Rahmen der Invaliditätsversicherung ist eine Hinterbliebenenversicherung eingeführt, die den Witwen und Waisen versicherter Arbeiter und Angestellter eine Rente gewährt. Durch eine Novelle zur Gewerbeordnung ist seit 1912 den Gemeinden ermöglicht, die obligatorische Fortbildungsschule bis zum 18. Jahre auch für gewerbliche Arbeiterinnen einzuführen.

Die Beteiligung der Frauen an der Kommunalverwaltung ist durch folgende Gesetzesänderungen gefordert:

Das Großherzogtum Baden erhielt im Jahre 1910 eine Gemeindeordnung, durch welche die Heranziehung von Frauen zu allen städtischen Kommissionen, in denen ihre Mitwirkung wünschenswert erscheint, obligatorisch gemacht wird. Für das Großherzogtum Hessen wurde im Jahre 1911 bestimmt, daß durch Gemeinderatsbeschluß den Deputationen für das Armen-, Unterrichts- und Erziehungswesen, Gesundheitspflege und Krankenfürsorge Frauen angehören können. Im Großherzogtum Oldenburg ist im letzten Jahr ein Landtagsbeschluß gefaßt, der die Wählbarkeit der Frauen für solche Kommissionen ermöglicht. Die Zulassung zu den Schulkommissionen für die höheren Mädchenschulen gewährte ein Gesetz von 1910 den Frauen im Königreich Sachsen. In Württemberg hat das Volksschulgesetz von 1910 Frauen dasselbe Recht für die Ortsschulräte des Volksschulwesens gewährt, in Oldenburg sind Lehrerinnen für diese Behörden wählbar seit 1910.

Das Gemeindewahlrecht direkt berührt eine Revision der Landgemeindeordnung in Sachsen, durch welche den Grundbesitzerinnen die Ausübung ihres Stimmrechts persönlich gestattet wird (bis jetzt nur durch männliche Stellvertreter).

Sweden: Women were declared eligible for election as Members of Town Councils in 1909 and at all the elections which have taken place since that time a considerable number of women have been elected.

The Labour Laws have prohibited night-work for women.

Great Britain and Ireland: The Criminal Law Amendment Act (1912) was passed empowering a constable without a warrant to take into custody a person whom he has cause to suspect of having committed, or attempting to

commit, the offence of procuration. Punishment may include flogging. It also gives increased punishment to the occupiers or care-takers of houses used for immoral purposes and additional power to landlords to terminate the lease of properties so used.

Very important new Acts have been passed affecting the economic position of women. The National Insurance Act compels all employed persons whose earnings do not exceed £160 a year to insure, and grants full medical benefit, sanatorium or other special treatment if consumptive, sickness benefit and maternity benefit. The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Act entitles a woman married to an alien to a pension if otherwise eligible, provided that the alien is dead or the marriage dissolved etc. The Shops Act makes it compulsory not to employ shop-assistants after 1.30 p. m. one day in the week and to allow him or her intervals for meals. Women wage-earners were also very much affected by the Trade Boards Act (1909), establishing Trade Boards with the duty of fixing a minimum wage for several trades employing many women.

An important Act affecting the position of women in public life is the Local Authorities (Ireland) (Qualification of Women) Act providing that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from being a Councillor of any Borough or County Council or from being an Alderman of any Borough Council.

The civic position of women is affected by the Intestate Husbands Estate Act (Scotland) securing to Scottish widows the same rights as were secured to widows in England in 1890. The Act gives the widow the whole estate if it is under £500 and a first charge of that amount if it is over £500.

Denmark: An very important new law is the "Widow's-law" (1913) which gives support to the poorest of the fatherless children. The help is only given to widows whose average yearly income does not exceed 7—800 Kr. (£35 — £40). Half of the amount of the relief is contributed by the state; the other half by the Municipality. This assistance is not reckoned as poor-law-relief.

By a new law in Iceland women are admitted like men to participate in the instruction and to pass the examinations of

all the educational establishments of the country. They are also admitted on the same conditions as men to all the offices of the state and have the same responsibilities with regard to their discharge of office as men.

Hollande: La municipalité d'Amsterdam a repoussé la proposition de congédier les institutrices des écoles publiques le jour de leur mariage. La loi traite donc maintenant les institutrices, à l'égard de leur congé, de la même manière que les instituteurs.

La recherche de la paternité a été autorisée dans certaines circonstances. La loi impose certains devoirs alimentaires au père légalement reconnu de l'enfant.

Une réduction des heures de travail a été faite par la loi pour un nombre considérable de professions, cependant les associations féminines n'ont pas vu de progrès dans cette réduction mais bien une limitation du droit de la femme au travail.

Australia: The most important law in the Australian Commonwealth was the "Maternity Allowance Act" of 1912. It provides that every woman who now gives birth to a child either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one Port of the Commonwealth, or a territory of the Commonwealth, to another Port or territory of the Commonwealth, shall on application receive £5 from the authorities appointed by the Federal Government to administer the Act.

In *New South Wales* the Women's Associations have, after 20 years work, at last succeeded in getting the "age of consent" for young girls raised from 14 to 16 years, while in *Queensland* the "age of consent" has been raised from 14 to 17 years.

In *Queensland* the new Liquor Act (1913) provides that on all Local Option Provisions a vote of the electors shall be taken (heretofore it was rate-payers only) and all women over 21 years are electors.

In *New Zealand* where under the "Old Age Pensions" Act, the age at which both men and women could receive a pension was 65 years, the age has now been reduced to 60 years for women. The "Widows Pension Act" (1912) grants pensions to widows who have children under 14 years of age.

Italie: La loi de 1910 a donné aux femmes commerçantes le vote pour l'élection des membres des Chambres de Commerce et pour la nomination des «probiviri» (Conseils de prudhommes) où elles sont aussi éligibles.

Lorsqu'il s'est agi de préparer un code spécial pour les mineurs, deux femmes furent appelées à faire partie de la Commission ad hoc: deux ou trois femmes sont dans le Conseil Supérieur du Travail au Ministère. Une femme distinguée, membre du Conseil national, vient d'être requise par le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour faire partie de la Commission pour la révision des Lois qui régissent l'enseignement secondaire et supérieur.

France: La loi dite »Constatation judiciaire de la paternité naturelle«, adoptée en 1912 après une lutte presque séculaire, abroge du Code civil de la France l'injuste et immorale interdiction de la recherche de la paternité.

Capacité légale de la femme dans la constitution et la propriété des biens inaliénables et insaisissables dits «Homestead».

Réforme de la procédure de la séparation de corps, extension de l'article 245 du Code civil.

Promulgation de la loi qui limite le travail de nuit des femmes et des enfants dans l'industrie.

Décrets relatifs aux veillées des femmes et des mineurs, aux travaux dangereux pour la femme, au règlement d'administration publique sur le placement des jeunes filles prostituées de 18 ans.

Garantie des contrats de travail ou d'emploi aux femmes en couches pendant deux mois de repos de maternité.

Repos de maternité de huit semaines avec salaire accordé aux institutrices dans l'enseignement public.

La nouvelle loi sur le repos des femmes en couches oblige les femmes à cesser tout travail industriel durant 4 semaines après les couches et leur accorde une allocation pendant les 4 semaines qui précèdent et les 4 semaines qui suivent les couches.

Loi sur les retraites ouvrières auxquelles la femme participera à l'âge de 65 ans.

Une loi relative à l'assistance aux familles nombreuses a été introduite, accordant un secours annuel aux parents qui ont plus de 3 enfants de moins de 13 ans et aux mères veuves, divorcées ou abandonnées, qui ont plus d'un enfant de moins de 13 ans.

Suisse: En 1912 le Code civil suisse, devenu si nécessaire par suite de la fréquence toujours plus grande des rapports intercantonaux, est entré en vigueur.

Ce Code, sans satisfaire entièrement les femmes, apporte cependant quelques améliorations importantes à leur situation, notamment en ce qui concerne la tutelle; la situation de l'enfant né hors mariage est aussi modifiée dans un sens très favorable par la nouvelle législation.

La seconde loi importante est la Loi Fédérale sur l'Assurance en cas de Maladies et d'Accidents.

La loi d'assurance contre la maladie est nettement favorable aux femmes et a tenu compte, dans une très large mesure, des postulats présentés au Conseil fédéral, en mai 1904, par notre Commission pour les Assurances maternelles. Dorénavant les caisses d'assurance, pour avoir droit aux subsides de la Confédération, seront tenues d'admettre les femmes aux mêmes conditions que les hommes, ce qui n'était pas le cas jusqu'à présent. En outre, les accouchées, affiliées aux Caisses d'Assurance contre la maladie depuis un certain nombre de mois, auront droit aux prestations de la Caisse d'Assurance en cas de maladie, à un subside extraordinaire de 20 fr. pour l'accouchement lui-même, et de 20 fr. encore dans le cas où la mère allaite elle-même son enfant.

Dans la nouvelle Loi sur les Fabriques a été adoptée la limitation de la journée de travail à 10 heures, le repos du Samedi après-midi pour les ouvriers et les ouvrières indistinctement (cette disposition entrera en vigueur dans sept ans), la période de ménagement imposée aux accouchées a été maintenue à huit semaines.

On peut constater quelques légers progrès dans les différents cantons. A Zurich, les femmes ont obtenu le droit de siéger dans les Conseils de Prud'hommes. A Neuchâtel, le droit de vote a été accordé aux femmes dans l'Eglise indépendante, puis dans l'Eglise Nationale, et elles sont devenues éligibles dans les Commissions scolaires.

Österreich: Eines der neuen großen Gesetze, die die abgelaufene Periode den Frauen Österreichs gebracht hat, ist erlassen worden, ohne daß die Frauen ihre Wünsche zur Geltung bringen konnten: die neue Dienstordnung für das Hauspersonal. Die Reformen, die dieses Gesetz aufweist, sind keine nennenswerten.

Einem Beschluß des niederösterreichischen Landtages gemäß ist das seit dem Jahre 1904 bestehende Heiratsverbot für die Wiener Lehrerinnen aufgehoben worden. Für die Lehrerinnen

nen auf dem flachen Lande und in den übrigen Städten Niederösterreichs bleibt das Verbot noch weiter bestehen.

Das Verbot der Nacharbeit der Frauen ist erweitert worden und bezieht sich jetzt auf Arbeiterinnen in Bergwerken und auf Frauen, die in Werkstätten mit mehr als zehn Personen arbeiten.

Das Abgeordnetenhaus hat am Schluß der letzten Session eine Abänderung des Vereinsgesetzes angenommen, welche die bisher geltende Bestimmung aufhebt, daß Frauen nicht Mitglieder politischer Vereine sein dürfen. Zum Inkrafttreten dieses Gesetzes bedarf es noch der Zustimmung des Herrenhauses und der allerhöchsten Sanktion.

Norwegen: In Norwegen sind außer den großen Umwandlungen der Gleichberechtigung der Frauen, die das kommunale und politische Stimmrecht brachten (vgl. Seite 431), keine wesentlichen Gesetzesänderungen, die sich auf Frauen beziehen, eingetreten.

Belgique: La loi du 3 mai 1910, relative à la réorganisation des Conseils de prud'hommes admet les femmes à l'électorat et à l'éligibilité dans ce domaine exclusivement professionnel. En 1911, le Sénat usant de son initiative parlementaire, vota une loi modifiant le régime de la séparation de corps: cette loi a accordé à la femme séparée de corps la pleine jouissance de sa capacité civile, que la séparation ait été prononcée à son profit ou à ses torts. Le projet doit encore être voté par la Chambre des Représentants¹.

La Chambre simplifie devant la justice de paix la procédure en vue de l'obtention pour la femme du droit d'ester en justice sans l'autorisation maritale: elle peut obtenir devant cette juridiction et gratuitement, la pension alimentaire jusqu'à concurrence de la somme de six cents francs.

Le 1^{er} janvier 1912 est entrée en vigueur la convention internationale sur l'interdiction du travail de nuit des femmes employées dans l'industrie, conclue à Berne en 1906 en vue de faciliter le développement de la protection ouvrière par l'adoption de dispositions communes. Une loi votée par la législature en 1911 avait assuré la mise en action de la con-

¹ Par suite de la dissolution des Chambres en 1912, le projet est devenu caduc.

vention dans une forme appropriée au mécanisme de notre législation du travail. L'interdiction du travail de nuit des femmes — sans distinction d'âge — s'applique en Belgique aux entreprises industrielles où sont employées plus de dix ouvriers et ouvrières (excepté les entreprises où ne sont occupés que des membres de la famille) et, en général, à tous les établissements soumis à loi du 13 décembre 1889 concernant le travail des femmes, des adolescents et des enfants, même lorsqu'on y occupe moins de dix ouvriers.

La loi sur la protection de l'Enfance votée en 1912 est entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} octobre de la même année.

Elle introduit des mesures protectrices de l'enfance et de la minorité dans un triple domaine:

- 1° Dans celui de droit civil.
- 2° Dans celui de la procédure et de l'instruction criminelle.
- 3° Dans celui du droit pénal et de l'instruction criminelle.

D'où la division de la loi en trois chapitres.

Considérant seulement le côté strictement féministe, la loi élève l'âge de protection des jeunes filles de 14 à 16 ans en ce qui concerne la responsabilité de ses actes au point de vue des mœurs, et de 16 à 18 ans en ce qui concerne l'enlèvement opéré sans violence. En outre, elle édicte des peines sévères contre les séducteurs; elle punit de 15 à 20 ans de travaux forcés la séduction d'enfants de moins de 14 ans et de réclusion la séduction d'une enfant âgée de 14 à 16 ans.

Nous ne pouvons qu'applaudir à ces dispositions destinées à protéger plus efficacement les jeunes filles contre l'immoralité.

D'autre part, comme féministes nous sommes cependant obligées de déclarer que la loi n'est pas sans défauts. Il faut dénoncer surtout la disposition (Art. 5), en vertu de laquelle la mère ne succède pas de droit au père déchu dans les attributions de la puissance paternelle puisque le conseil de famille, investi de la mission de désigner le remplaçant du père déchu, n'a vis-à-vis d'elle qu'un simple devoir de préférence — *sans qu'aucun recours en cas d'abus soit garanti à la mère innocente qui peut être frappée ainsi d'une véritable déchéance.*

Il y a encore l'inégalité de traitement de la femme et de l'homme dans le cas d'exclusion de la puissance paternelle pouvant résulter du mariage avec une personne indigne ou déjà déchu. Le tribunal peut, sur réquisition du ministère public, prononcer l'exclusion

contre la femme qui épouse une personne déchue la puissance paternelle (article 4) *tandis qu'il n'y a pas réciprocité pour l'homme.*

En outre, la mère est sujette à une exclusion *préventive* puisque, ainsi qu'il résulte des déclarations du rapporteur, l'exclusion pourra s'appliquer également à l'égard des enfants à naître du mariage contracté avec un individu déchu de la puissance paternelle.

Ces imperfections de la loi ont été dénoncées devant les chambres, mais celles-ci, pressées par le temps (l'on était à la veille d'une dissolution des chambres) n'ont pu les traduire en amendements qui auraient corrigé les défauts du texte.

Grèce: La femme mariée peut disposer de son salaire sans l'autorisation de son mari.

Les ouvrières ont obtenu le repos hebdomadaire, après une campagne de presse.

Une active propagande a fait interdire aux femmes le travail de nuit.

COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

Submitted by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

Since the last Quinquennial in Toronto in 1909, your Convener of the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, has each year addressed a circular letter to the National Members of the Committee, and in some instances to the Presidents of National Councils when there was no Committee Member. Three lists of questions have been sent during the Quinquennial period, one in regard to the status of suffrage in each nation; one respecting the legal rights of wives and mothers in regard to children and property, and one as to the effect of woman suffrage upon the economic position of women.

During the last five years the number of National Councils which have appointed members upon this Committee, has increased, until there are at present nineteen Councils represented.

Australia: The tables of statistics submitted by the members of this Committee from Queensland and New South Wales show the increased percentage of women voters in both State and National elections, which should for ever silence the objection to woman suffrage on the ground that women vote when the opportunity is first granted but gradually cease to do so.

State	Number of Electoral Divisions Contested	General Election, 31st May, 1913										Percentage of Electors to whom Ballot-papers were issued to Electors enrolled.	
		House of Representatives											
		Electors Enrolled (Contested Divisions)			Electors to whom Ballot-papers were issued								
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
New South Wales	27	554,028	482,159	1,036,187	405,152	312,703	707,855	73.13	64.85	69.28			
Victoria	21	407,852	422,539	830,391	326,856	300,005	626,861	80.14	71.00	75.49			
Queensland	10	206,727	156,355	363,082	163,380	117,145	280,525	79.03	74.92	77.26			
South Australia	5	90,009	85,304	175,313	74,316	65,704	140,020	82.57	77.02	79.87			
Western Australia	4	87,570	62,088	149,658	65,754	44,310	110,064	75.09	71.37	73.93			
Tasmania	5	54,856	51,890	106,746	43,539	36,859	80,398	79.37	71.03	75.32			
Totals	72	1,401,042	1,260,335	2,661,377	1,078,997	876,726	1,955,723	77.01	69.56	73.49			

(Sgd.) G. H. KNIBBS

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

Melbourne, 26th August 1913.

A law has been enacted entitling a woman who marries a foreigner to take out naturalization papers and to vote at the elections for the Commonwealth.

Austria: In 1909 a proposal was made in the Abgeordnetenhaus to revise the Coalition law which forbids women to participate in political meetings. Disagreement between the two houses and frequent adjournments of Parliament, and the fact that the new law which had passed the Herrenhaus could not be sanctioned by the Emperor until after it was returned to the Abgeordnetenhaus, will keep it from becoming valid until 1915.

Since the last quinquennial a periodical for women suffrage has been established, which added to the opportunity for propaganda offered by the delegates to the International Women Suffrage Alliance at Budapest, who on the way were the guests of the Austrian Capital. The subject is generally discussed.

Belgium: Here as elsewhere the law makers seek only to satisfy the electors and although woman suffrage is one of the most important subjects before the people, their demand for suffrage is ignored.

The Catholic party is not favorable. The Liberal party is openly opposed and urges the election of candidates opposed to woman suffrage. It is difficult to know where the Socialist Party stands as they advocate one thing, and their newspaper, »The People«, demands that women must first receive a political education.

The Christian Democrats are leading a strenuous campaign in favour of the revision of the Constitution before 1916.

The Belgium National Council endorses the Suffrage resolution of the International Council.

Canada: The Convener of the National Council issued a series of questions relating to laws affecting women's financial courts, guardianship of children, labour laws affecting women and children, freedom of willing and age of consent.

A referendum was submitted at the Municipal Election, in Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1914 granting to married women the Municipal vote, widows and spinsters already possessed it. It secured a majority of 13,713 but was defeated by the Legislature.

This law was secured by the married women of Vancouver and Calgary.

Denmark: During the last five years women have voted twice for Municipal offices. In 1909, 50% of the women entitled to vote cast their ballots, in 1913 56%. In 1913 there were 130 women elected to the Councils. The second Vice-President of the Council of Copenhagen is a woman. During the past year a bill was introduced giving all voting men and women, except criminals and paupers, votes in the lower house at 25, and in the Upper House at 35 years of age. All political parties desire women to vote. Therefore, there is no doubt but that the Law will pass the Parliament this summer.

Great Britain: The important point in regard to the women suffrage in the United Kingdom during the last quinquennial is that it has become a question of urgent political importance, and men in all parties in close touch with general politics are convinced that whatever party is in power, the Government will have to deal with Suffrage for women in the near future. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, one of the 53 societies in Great Britain, has increased from 13,161 to 53,000 members and its annual expenditure from £13,000 to £45,000.

The second reading of the Women Suffrage bill was carried in the House of Commons by large majorities in 1910 and 1911. Government hostility prevented any further progress.

Increased support is being given by large organised bodies of women including the British National Council of Women, the Women's Co-operative League, the Women's Labour League, and seventeen other large organisations. Since Oct. 1910, 179 County Council and other representative bodies have petitioned Parliament in favour of the measure. There has also been a marked increase in interest in Church circles, manifested by the action taken by their congresses and epistles. Marked political support is given by organised bodies of working men. Resolutions were adopted at the Annual Congress of the Labour party 1912—1913, and by the Trade Union Congress, representing 2,232,046 organised Trade Unionists in 1913.

The Womens Suffrage Union, while it has not secured the full Parliamentary vote, has won from Parliament many bills favourable to women.

Germany: Since the abolition of the legal disabilities of women concerning political meetings and associations in most of the German States in 1908, a great change has taken place in public opinion favorable to women's suffrage as expressed by the Press, in scientific and sociological utterances as well as in political meetings of the progressive people, the National Liberal and Conservative party organisations.

In 1910 the Kingdom of Wurtemberg permitted women who engaged in agriculture to vote for and be eligible as members of the Chamber of Agriculture.

France: The Report of Durransoy Buesson which recommended that the right of municipal suffrage and eligibility should be extended to women was one of the orders of the day in the legislature on Feb. 3d 1914 but was not reached.

In twenty Mairies in Paris women asked to have their names placed on the voting will, and being refused took their cases before the judges but were unsuccessful.

As the result of a vote taken by the Journal, a prominent Paris paper, in May 1914 more than half a million women signed and returned vote slips saying »I desire to vote«.

Hungary: The general meeting of the National Council of Women, 1913 carried the resolution to petition Parliament in favour of suffrage for a limited number of women. While the bill granting suffrage to men was carried, it did not grant citizenship to women. The general assembly of the National Council of women had on its program 1914 an address on suffrage and carried the resolution to ask for a revision of the new suffrage law to make it include women.

Netherlands: The Dutch suffrage movement has made great progress during the past year. The election of a strong liberal government gave great prospects of getting the vote.

For the first time in the history of the Netherlands Women's Suffrage was mentioned in a speech from the Throne. Soon afterwards Queen Wilhelmina showed interest in the movement and it is expected that such changes will soon be made in the Constitution as will allow the introduction of a bill granting the vote to women.

The same difficulty confronts us which women have to meet elsewhere. Political parties when weak and needing

the support of women promise to make the same political demands for them as for men, but when through women's help they become strong, they forget their promises.

Norway: In 1913 Municipal Suffrage was made universal, and in 1913 women were granted the Parliamentary vote.

The extension of political privileges increased women's political activities in both country and cities. In the cities 73% of the women voted while only 72% of the men did so at the last election and in the country where there are greater difficulties owing to great distances, the country vote increased from 46% to 50% women and 67% men, both men and women voting in larger numbers when the women secured greater political privileges.

Sweden: The year 1913 was one of great activity in collecting names for a manifest to Parliament. Large sums of money were expended and about 100 meetings held, many to advocate the manifests.

The investigation into the effect of woman suffrage ordered by the Government has been published in large volumes.

Since in 1907 universal suffrage for men was granted, women suffrage has been constantly before Parliament in some form. While in 1907 women suffrage was not granted some modification of the electoral laws was made, so that women who previously had municipal suffrage seemed eligible to all municipal commissions of trust except membership to the Landsting.

Since 1907 suffrage has been introduced twice in a bill by Liberals and once as a Government measure. Each time it was passed by the second but rejected by the first Chamber. The importance of introducing it in 1914 is due to the fact that if that is not done it cannot be secured for three years as it must pass two sessions of Parliament before a constitutional measure can become a law. Hence the need of great manifests.

At the beginning of the year His Majesty the King announced a new Government Bill for Women Suffrage. Everything seemed favorable, but the Liberal Government resigned and the newly elected Government does not promise liberal success.

A suffrage paper has been established, large numbers of leaflets have been distributed, and courses in sociology are being conducted largely by women for children.

United States of America: Since the last quinquennial great progress has been made by the women of the United States in impressing upon men that the chief concern of patriotic citizens is to bring the practical life of their Government into harmony with the fundamental principle of justice, which demands that in the laws governing the people there shall be given equal privilege and equal opportunities to all the people regardless of sex. The results of this effort are shown in the changed attitude of the public press and magazines, the political parties and legislative bodies, as well as in Congress, but especially in the actual gains for suffrage for women in the past five years.

The following facts are more convincing than arguments.

In 1909 the State of Oklahoma granted school suffrage, Giuter Park W, Va. municipal suffrage to tax-paying women: 1910 the State of Washington full suffrage, New Mexico school suffrage, and New York suffrage to women in all towns, villages and cities of the third class.

In 1911 the State of California gave full suffrage, and in 1912 the States of Oregon, Arizona and Kansas full, and the State of Kentucky school suffrage. In 1913 the territory of Alaska gave full suffrage to women by a unanimous vote of both houses of the legislature and the bill was immediately signed by the Governor. It was the first bill passed by the legislature of the Territory. In 1913, thirty one state legislatures had women suffrage bills presented. Of these Nevada, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota passed the Bill submitting it to the electors in 1914. By an initiative petition Nebraska submitted a bill to its electors for a constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the same election. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa and Massachusetts legislatures passed constitutional amendment bills by large majorities, but according to their state laws all constitutional amendments must pass two consecutive legislatures before they are submitted to the electors, so that these States cannot vote upon the measure before 1915, at which time it is probable that Ohio, Missouri and other States will vote by initiative petitions upon the same

question. The Wisconsin legislature passed the women suffrage bill by a large majority but it was vetoed by the Governor. Seven State legislatures carried the full suffrage amendment bill by a majority vote, but their state laws demand a two third vote on constitutional measures, hence they were defeated.

In 1913 for the first time in 20 years woman suffrage was made a question of national importance by congressional action.

In the Senate the Woman Suffrage Committee which had formerly been a minority committee and always buried our petitions in Committee, was increased from 5 to 7 members and made an active majority Committee.

The Committee reported favorably a bill to amend the United States Constitution forbidding any state to disfranchise citizens an account of sex. The senate voted 35 to 34 in favour of giving a majority but the Constitution demanded a two thirds vote. The bill was immediately reintroduced as was also a new bill asking for such congressional action as would compel any state to submit a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, whenever by an initiative petition signed by 8% of the electors at the previous general election demanded it, a majority vote in every case carrying it. On May 2nd a demonstration was held all over the United States. Hundreds of thousands of men and women participated and passed the resolution prepared by the National Suffrage Association demanding congressional action.

It does not come within the province of this report to enumerate the vast number of laws passed in the States where women vote, through their initiative, but more than 150 have been passed and cover the field of moral, social, educational and economical reform.

As far as it has been possible your convener has secured and arranged a list of every form of suffrage which has been extended to the women of all nations since the last quinquennial. 1909. Oklahoma State: School suffrage.

Giuter Park, W. Va.: Municipal vote of women taxpayers.

Belgium: for members and eligibility to the Conseils des Prudhommes.

- Province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol): Single women and widows paying taxes.
1910. The State of Washington: full suffrage.
 New Mexico: School suffrage.
 Norway: Municipal suffrage made universal.
 Bosnia: Parliamentary vote to women owning a certain amount of real estate.
 Diet of the Province of Krain (Austria) to the women of the Capital City Laibach.
 India: (The Gaekwar of Baroda) vote on Municipal elections.
 Kingdom of Würtemberg: Vote and eligibility of women engaged in agriculture for members of the Chamber of Agriculture.
 New York State: Gave vote on bond propositions to women of all towns villages and third class cities.
1911. In Ireland: women were made eligible to town and county councils.
 California: full suffrage.
 Honduras: Municipal suffrage to women in Capital city Belize.
1912. The States of Oregon, Arizona, and Kansas and the Territory Alaska: full suffrage to women.
 Norway: Parliamentary suffrage.
 Illinois: partial suffrage, all except state and those offices forbidden by the Constitution making in all nearly 4 000 000 women entitled to vote for the President of the United States and Municipal affairs.

COMMISSION POUR L'UNITÉ DE LA MORALE ET CONTRE LA TRAITE DES FEMMES.

Submitted by Mme. Avril de Sainte—Croix.

Depuis le Quinquennal de 1909, à Toronto, la Commission pour l'Unité de la Morale et contre la Traite des Femmes a pu, à chaque rapport annuel, relater les progrès, lents mais

sûrs, que faisaient dans l'opinion publique les principes, primordiaux pour nous, de la nécessité de l'unité de la morale dans l'ordre intersexuel; l'intérêt toujours croissant apporté par les Conseils nationaux à la lutte contre la traite des femmes, poursuivie parallèlement et en harmonie avec les Comités pour la répression de la traite des blanches de tous les pays.

Qu'il nous soit permis de relater ici de façon très brève les événements principaux qui ont jalonné de réussites partielles les années qui séparent le quinquennal de Rome de celui de Toronto.

En 1910, nous avons eu la satisfaction de voir la question de l'influence de la réglementation de la prostitution, mise au programme du Congrès de Madrid, être résolue dans un sens favorable à nos idées et le Gouvernement espagnol inaugurer ce même congrès par des déclarations nous donnant pleine satisfaction relativement à la fermeture des maisons de débauche tolérées par l'État.

En outre nous avons pu constater chez les déléguées des différents pays un désir d'unification des lois relatives à la répression de la traite qui est de bon augure pour l'avenir.

Cette même année, nous avons eu la joie de voir la première assemblée des «Femmes de toutes les Russies», tenue sous la présidence de S. A. I. la princesse Hélène Ghéorguievna d'Altenburg, voter à l'unanimité la résolution suivante proposée par Mr. I. Pokrowsky: «Déclarant que le contrôle de la prostitution par les médecins et la police manque son but sous le rapport sanitaire, livre la femme au servage de la prostitution, fait augmenter le nombre des femmes publiques, a une influence démoralisante sur la jeunesse des deux sexes ainsi que sur le total de la population et les agents du contrôle, blesse et humilie la dignité humaine de la femme, la Section propose à l'Assemblée de solliciter auprès du Gouvernement ainsi qu'aux institutions législatives l'abolition immédiate du contrôle de la prostitution par les médecins et la police, ainsi que de se prononcer en général contre l'organisation d'un contrôle spécial avec des buts sanitaires par rapport aux femmes publiques seulement.»

L'Association des Femmes de toutes les Russes votait également:

1^o La suppression de la réglementation de la prostitution par l'État.

2^o L'organisation sanitaire gratuite et libre de dispensaires spéciaux destinés à remplacer l'organisation médicale actuelle.

3^o La création d'hôpitaux pour remplacer les prisons pour prostituées;

4^o La modification des conditions actuelles de la situation économique des femmes, condition si misérable qu'elle est la cause principale de la prostitution.

Si l'on songe aux difficultés que rencontrent nos sœurs de Russie, tant au point de vue des études spéciales à entreprendre qu'à celui de l'organisation de leurs associations, on doit envisager les votes émis à la conférence d'Avril 1910, à St. Pétersbourg, comme un progrès réel, dû en grande partie à notre regrettée amie, Mme. de Philosophoff.

En 1911 la Commission s'est occupée de la situation faite, dans les colonies, à la femme de couleur, au point de vue de la morale. De l'enquête il résulte que, si la situation des femmes de couleur laisse encore beaucoup à désirer, elle s'est sensiblement améliorée. Malheureusement quelques efforts ont été tentés pour introduire la réglementation en Amérique; mais ces efforts ont échoué devant les protestations des femmes. Deux sociétés féminines, la «Défense des Droits Municipaux», la «Vigilance Association» ont mené une campagne ardente afin d'attirer l'attention du public sur cette question si importante.

Le même mouvement se dessine en Australie, Miss Harris nous en signale le danger.

En 1912 notre attention est attirée sur le danger que présentent les bureaux de placement. Nous demandons à nos collègues dans quelles conditions ces bureaux fonctionnent chez elles. Des réponses qui nous sont parvenues il ressort que le rôle joué par les bureaux de placement dans la traite vient surtout de ce qu'ils ne sont pas surveillés; ce ne sont pas les lois qui manquent mais elle ne sont pas appliquées. La nécessité se montre de créer des bureaux de placement gratuits, communaux ou philanthropiques.

Partout aussi on nous signale les dangers que courent les jeunes filles sur les vaisseaux d'émigrants. Nous demandons à nos déléguées de voir ce qui peut être fait à cet égard

En France on s'est adressé aux grandes compagnies maritimes et de navigation afin de leur demander de la part de leurs officiers une surveillance plus grande à bord de leurs vaisseaux. Avec un bon vouloir manifeste les Compagnies s'y engagent mais elles font remarquer que leur effort sera vain si les mêmes mesures ne sont pas prises dans les autres pays: les trafiquants changeront simplement de ports d'attache et rien n'aura été obtenu.

Il faut que les ports de mer soient mieux surveillés. Malgré les efforts admirables faits par l'Union des Amies de la Jeune Fille, par la Protection catholique de la Jeune Fille, par la Protection de la Jeune Fille israélite, de nombreuses victimes échappent à leur vigilance et l'impunité des traitants vient autant du silence de ces malheureuses que du manque de surveillance à bord des bateaux d'émigrants.

La nécessité de cette surveillance a été démontrée de façon péremptoire à la Conférence préparatoire de Bruxelles, en 1912, par Monseigneur de Weiya, ce prêtre admirable qui passe la plus grande partie de sa vie sur les bateaux d'émigrants et qui a pu ainsi se convaincre par lui-même du danger qu'il y a à laisser tant de jeunes filles sans protection morale sur ces «villes flottantes» qui sillonnent les mers. Après avoir entendu l'exposé si impressionnant de cet homme remarquable, il nous a semblé que nous ne pouvions mieux faire que d'essayer d'organiser une surveillance internationale féminine, indépendante des pouvoirs publics, que contrôlèrent les œuvres de protection et de relèvement de tous les pays, et qui serait payée par elles.

A cet effet, nous avons envoyé, en 1913, à toutes nos déléguées, un questionnaire, espérant pouvoir tirer parti des réponses qui nous seraient envoyées pour établir, au Quinquennal de Rome, un plan d'organisation de surveillance internationale. Nous avons en outre attiré leur attention sur la nécessité absolue de conquérir à nos idées la jeunesse universitaire, pour mieux faire triompher nos principes. Le questionnaire et les réponses se trouvent dans le rapport annuel 1913—1914.

En 1913, nous avons eu la joie de voir le Brésil, jusque là véritable foyer de la traite, faire une guerre acharnée aux traitants et les condamner à des peines très sévères. Après

la promulgation de la loi qui les atteignait, on les vit quitter le sol brésilien par centaines, pour aller, hélas, porter leur triste commerce ailleurs. Si tous les pays, imitant cet exemple, prenaient les mêmes mesures, il est certain que ce commerce, s'il ne disparaissait pas tout à fait, serait bientôt sensiblement diminué.

Depuis le dernier Quinquennal nous avons représenté le Conseil International au Congrès de Madrid, en 1910, à la Conférence de Bruxelles en 1912, organisée par l'Association pour la Répression de la Traite des Femmes. Si, malheureusement, je n'ai pu assister au Congrès de Londres, en 1913, c'est que la maladie m'en a empêchée. Mais nombreuses étaient les déléguées nationales de notre Section présentes à cette réunion. Deux sociétés féminines, l'Union des Amies de la Jeune Fille et la Protection catholique de la Jeune Fille, y furent chargées d'étudier, pour le prochain congrès, la surveillance des ports de mer en ce qui concerne les émigrantes. Nous espérons, connaissant la valeur des femmes qui sont à la tête de ces associations, qu'elles apporteront une aide efficace à l'Association pour la Répression de la Traite des Femmes.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Submitted by the Countess of Aberdeen

The I. C. W. Standing Committee on Public Health, now consisting of 22 Members and the Convener, was first formed at the Meeting of the International Council in 1909 at Toronto. The President, Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, was elected as Convener. The Committee met for the first time at Stockholm in 1911 and Mrs. Edwin Gray was elected Honorary Secretary. Interesting reports regarding the progress made in public health were given by members representing the various affiliated Councils. The Convener invited the Committee to suggest some definite work for 1912, and it was decided that an enquiry should be made, with the object of ascertaining what is being done to prevent the spread of *Tuberculosis* through transmission by advanced cases, in all the countries which are represented on the International Council of Women.

The Convener framed 16 questions and issued them to every member of the Committee. The replies were considered so useful and instructive that the Committee asked permission of the Sub-Executive to publish at their own expense the results of their enquiry in pamphlet form. This was granted. The name of the pamphlet is "Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the Care and Isolation of Advanced Cases". It is sold at 1 s. 7 d. per single copy, or to each Council and its affiliated Societies and members taking 15 or more copies, at the price of one shilling per copy.

At its Meeting in Stockholm the Committee decided that when the enquiry with regard to Tuberculosis had been made, an enquiry should be undertaken with regard to *Maternity Insurance*. The Convener issued very carefully drawn up questions in regard to this important subject. The replies were considered by the Committee when it met at The Hague in 1913 and a compilation made by the German member of the Committee, Dr. Agnes Bluhm, will be supplied to each member of the Committee for publication in the papers of their respective countries. At this Meeting the future work of the Committee was discussed and it was decided to adopt the Convener's proposal that a general survey of the causes leading to bad health be undertaken in each country.

Interesting reports were given by the different representatives of the various Hygiene reforms which had taken place in their countries during the year. These reports are available for information if desired and if the necessary expense as to typing etc. is forthcoming.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Submitted by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph. D., F.L.S.

The Education Committee of the International Council of Women was formed in June, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Council unanimously passed at the Quinquennial Meetings of that year held in Toronto, Canada. The chief object was to facilitate the discussion of educational subjects in the Council, and to keep the Council in intimate touch with educational

experts in each of the countries represented, prepared to take conjoint action in any general movement for the betterment of children and young people. It was also hoped that the reports from an International Committee on Education would materially assist and strengthen the position of any members of the Council specially engaged in education or interested in educational legislation, and who were pressing for reforms in their own respective countries.

The first difficulty that presents itself in any International Committee on Education is one of nomenclature, for in each country the terms applied to particular types and groups of schools, the grades of advancement, the methods of public and private control, the arrangements connecting the schools with higher colleges or Universities, are in a sense peculiar to the country. The precise meaning and limitation of terms must be carefully studied, before the actual conditions in one country and in another can be intelligently compared and interpreted. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Committee commenced work by undertaking to prepare a special pamphlet for publication, that should familiarise the members of the National Councils with the leading features in the educational systems of the countries represented.

The pamphlet, entitled "National Systems of Education"¹ was published in October 1911, and provides, in the space of about 100 printed pages, full replies from Committee members representing 22 different countries, to a series of questions issued by the Convener of the Committee. The replies, which are written in English, French, or German, the three official languages of the Council, describe: —

- (1) The system of elementary or primary schools for boys and girls in (a) typical towns, (b) typical rural districts;
- (2) Continuation day and evening classes, trade schools, technical courses, schools for commerce, arts and crafts, agriculture;

¹ "National Systems of Education" price 6d each, — or 4/6 per dozen copies — to be had from Dr. Alice Salomon, Hon. Corr. Secretary.

- (3) Any arrangements for giving guidance to boys and girls by means of information and employment bureaux;
- (4) Secondary or high schools for boys and girls, and the chief certificates and competitive examinations open to the scholars;
- (5) Universities and Polytechnic Colleges, the Degrees open to men and women; the eligibility of women for posts in the Universities and the Fellowship of learned Societies;
- (6) Private teaching, and organisations for the assistance of private teachers;
- (7) Facilities for enabling young students and teachers to acquire a knowledge of languages by temporary residence in countries other than their own.

As an example of the variety of information obtained in this way, a few of the replies may be quoted, which relate specially to women in University posts.

Miss Florence V. Keys writes for the United States of America, "With the exception of institutions for the higher education of women, women are rarely appointed as teachers in colleges and universities, and when so appointed are always a minority" "Membership in learned societies is usually open to women on the same terms as to men," From Canada, Miss Eliza Ritchie writes, "Women graduates have served as professors and tutors at McGill University in Montreal. There is a woman professor of Domestic Science in Toronto University. Women of university rank are not excluded from any literary, professional, or scientific societies on account of their sex."

Frau Steinmann writes for Germany, "No woman has ever been allowed to occupy a Chair at a University, although they have applied for permission to do so, but some women are assistants in Medicine and Science at museums, university libraries, etc. Literary, professional, and scientific societies generally admit women of university rank, yet not all do so."

Fröken Ellen Terserus replies from Sweden, "According to an Act of Parliament passed last year (1910), all careers are open to women graduates, except in the Faculty of Theology, and the army and navy medical posts in the Faculty of Medicine.

Women of university rank are eligible for all societies upon the same terms as men of university rank."

The Hon. Mrs. Franklin, in her reply for Great Britain and Ireland, explains the differences between the restricted position of women at Oxford and Cambridge Universities and their eligibility for any office, paid or unpaid, in connection with the London University. They may serve on the teaching staffs of the north of England universities and the Scottish and Irish Universities, but do not hold professorships.

In Denmark, "no women graduates serve as yet on the teaching staff of the University." In the Netherlands, "in one or two cases women have been appointed assistants to the professors."

In Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Finland and Norway, a few women hold University positions as "Privatdozentinnen" or tutors; and in all of these countries, as also in Russia, women of university rank join literary, scientific and professional societies upon terms of equality with men. Women do not teach in the universities in Belgium. In the Australian Universities there are women lecturers and assistants under the professors, and the Queensland University holds its professorships open to men and women.

The Otago University College, one of the four affiliated institutions of the University of New Zealand, established, in 1911, a chair of Domestic Science, and appointed a woman professor. Both in Australia and New Zealand, women of University rank are admitted to all literary, professional, and scientific societies on the same terms as men.

On the other hand, in Greece, women students may receive the same diplomas as men students, but are not allowed to serve on the teaching staff of the University, or to take part equally with men in the literary, scientific and professional societies. Similarly in Serbia, women graduates cannot use their University diploma on the same terms as men. In France, women are admitted to the Universities on a system of "equivalent" examinations, not the same as the entrance examinations for men, and they are on this ground regarded as ineligible for teaching positions in the University. The professorship of Madame Curie is a special case, it does not signify an accepted principle.

It is certainly a significant and satisfactory fact that under the 22 different State governments represented in the International Council, women are allowed to attend the Universities, and to undergo the same examinations as men in almost all Faculties. The Faculties into which women are still not admitted in several of these countries are Law, Theology, Engineering.

On the completion of the special pamphlet on "National Systems of Education", the Committee, at its first meeting in Stockholm in 1911, took the following decision as to their further work: —

- (1) To continue in every country the propaganda in favour of establishing Information and Employment Bureaux (Vocational Bureaux) for boys and girls, in close connection with the national system of education.
- (2) To collect accurate information regarding how far it was open to women to be given the complete control of the Public High Schools for girls as headmistresses."

This decision of the Committee had regard to the twofold nature of the work that lies before an International Committee, namely, to carry on some active propaganda pertinent to the main object of the Committee, and to collect information on some particular aspect, or for some particular purpose.

The information collected by the members of Committee regarding the opportunities open to women to attain the higher ranks in the teaching profession was published in the Annual Reports of the International Council for the years 1911—1912, and 1912—1913.

The United States member reports that, in the public secondary co-educational schools, the principals are in the majority of cases men, whereas, in the case of private high schools for girls, the principals are, with rare exceptions, women. In Denmark, there are no public high schools for girls only, — the high schools under the State are co-educational, and women may be assistant mistresses, but not headmistresses; the private high schools for girls are under headmistresses.

The reply from the Netherlands is particularly interesting "There are 13 public high schools for girls, and with one exception they are under the direction of women; both men and women are employed as teachers, except in one school". In

Sweden, women whose training and acquirements fit them, may be appointed Principals of the State-Aided High Schools for Girls, and even of the State Public Schools for Boys, but they are not entitled to the same salary as men.

In France, women direct all the higher schools for girls. In Germany, conditions vary in different States; by a recent Regulation in Prussia, the arrangements for the teaching staffs in the higher schools for girls were made similar to those in the higher schools for boys, with the notable exception of the position of deputy-Director. Whereas in boys' schools the teacher with seniority of service assumes this office, in girls' schools it is made by special appointment, and the woman teacher with seniority of service may or may not be recommended for the office.

The reader is referred to the Annual Reports of the Council, as mentioned above, for the full replies from all the countries represented, and the statements of the amounts of salaries given to women holding higher teaching appointments.

At the special Council Meeting held at Geneva in 1908, and again at the Quinquennial Meeting in 1909 at Toronto, resolutions were passed in support of founding "a national system of Educational information and Employment Bureaux under public authority and connected with the schools." The Resolution had particularly in view the need of special protection and assistance to boys and girls from 12 and 13 years of age to 17 or 18, and organised efforts to train them both for their actual daily work and in their sense of moral obligation and physical fitness.

The Council was well aware of the existence, in almost all the countries, of certain voluntary agencies carried on either independently of schools, or in connection with certain of the industrial and charitable schools, where young workers might apply for advice in respect of their future careers, or might hear of vacancies in employment. But Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, then Corresponding Secretary of the International Council, had been, since 1904, endeavouring to nationalise this work, so as to make such advice and assistance available in public Bureaux to every working boy and girl, and to create through these Bureaux and their management, a real and recognised link between the schools and school teachers on the one hand, and the field of employment and employers on the other.

The main features of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon's proposal were that a paid officer should be appointed by the local education authority to take charge of a Bureau, and should keep in the Bureau the records of the children and the teacher's notes regarding any special aptitudes shown; that he should make a study of local conditions of industry, and the facilities provided in the schools and in the workshops for training young workers; and should be in attendance in the Bureau at specified times to give advice to scholars, or to the parents on their behalf, as to the choice of suitable occupations and any likely vacancies, also the best classes to be attended in the Continuation Schools according to the kind of employment selected. The preparation, publication and distribution of informative pamphlets and leaflets was to be part of the work of such a Bureau. To have such a scheme nationalised was a big project, yet only by its nationalisation could there be security that a fair chance in life would be open to all, and that the placing in employment of young local workers would be constantly under survey and supervision of State and authorities.

Early in 1908, special powers for the purpose were conferred on the School Boards of Scotland in the Education Act (Scotland); and in November, 1910, similar powers were conferred upon the English and Welsh Education Authorities. In 1909, when the Labour Exchanges Act was passed, power was given to the "Board of Trade" to include under the Exchanges the work of guidance of juveniles and placing them in employment, on the understanding that in dealing with young people educational interests should predominate over any commercial interests. In the following years co-operative methods were arranged for the administration of Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the two state Ministries of Education and Trade, and to be locally managed by, or in close connection with, the local education authorities. Special grants in aid were also given by the State. The results have been most promising in the few years that have elapsed since 1910. There are now considerably over 100 juvenile agencies in Great Britain and Ireland, and while they are under public control, they are in all places assisted by a number of voluntary workers.

A *public* system under education authorities is being introduced in some of the American cities and in certain of the

Australian States, notably Queensland; while both in Vienna and in Stockholm active propaganda has been carried on by Council members. Frau Marianne Hainisch has succeeded in arousing the interest of the public and the Ministry, and the experiment is being carried on in one of the Viennese schools.

The progress of this propaganda is set forth in the Annual Reports of the International Council. And both in these and in the pamphlet on "National Systems of Education", mention is made of the leading *voluntary* agencies in existence in various countries. The Danish National Council of Women has an information bureau for girls. The Netherlands is very well provided with agencies to assist young people, and municipal regulations have been made in Rotterdam and Haarlem for guidance and information about employment to be given to outgoing scholars by the teachers, who then direct the scholars to the Labour Exchange. In Dordrecht, the local Labour Exchange issues pamphlets for the information of young workers, and these are distributed in the schools.

In Germany, different plans are adopted; the most usual plan is that the teachers distribute pamphlets about occupations, prepared by the Labour Exchanges, which are under a separate administration from the schools. Voluntary agencies for girls are now widely distributed in connection with the "Frauenberufsamt" des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine.

There is no doubt that the potential value of the years of adolescence is being more and more clearly realised in every country; and the vital question of how to make the best use of these years in building up the character and physique of the individual boy or girl, as well as in increasing his or her usefulness in the social economy, is a problem that is everywhere engaging the highest skill of education and labour legislation. This Committee associates with its general propaganda work for the care and well-being of adolescence, the consideration of such questions as raising the age for leaving elementary schools, organisation of a day system of Continuation Classes, fuller provision for suitable playgrounds and for social intercourse with healthful tone and surroundings.

At the Meeting of the Committee held in 1913 at the Hague, the subject selected for the Reports in the Quinquennial year of 1914 was "Juvenile Delinquency — its Causes, and Methods of

Prevention and Correction." The reports on this subject are summarised in this year's Annual Report of the International Council, and deal with such topics as the influences of home environment, the forms of entertainment open to children and young people, the sale of pernicious literature and postcards, the need of organised supervision and control over amusements, and the constructive work in various directions for the better protection and training of youth.

The full reports on "Juvenile Delinquency" are published as a separate pamphlet prepared by the Committee.¹

Another question treated in the reports of the Committee for this year is the teaching of Hygiene in all kinds of schools, with inclusion of teaching in Sexual Hygiene and in Temperance.

The members of Committee value very specially the opportunities afforded them of visiting schools and colleges in the different countries represented within the International Council of Women. Also the personal contact on such occasions with leading authorities in educational work and teaching in the country visited, no less than the interchange of views among the members of Council, prove in the highest degree stimulating and helpful.

COMMISSION D'ÉMIGRATION ET D'IMMIGRATION

Soumis par la Comtesse Danieli Camozzi.

Le Comité International d'Émigration et d'Immigration créé à la suite des vœux émis au Congrès de Toronto (Juin 1909) a eu pour Présidente, pendant ces cinq années d'activité, la Comtesse Danieli Camozzi. Le Comité International d'Émigration et d'Immigration n'a pas été fondé dans le but d'exciter l'émigration, mais pour protéger et aider les femmes et les enfants qui veulent ou doivent émigrer.

¹ "Juvenile Delinquency", price 7 d (70 cm) post-free, to be had from Dr. Alice Salomon, Hon. Corr. Secretary, or Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Convener of Committee.

Le plan de travail imaginé par la Présidente a pour base six articles qui furent envoyés aux correspondantes des différentes Sections dans la circulaire suivante :

« Ci joint le programme du travail que les Comités d'Émigration et d'Immigration devront développer selon les besoins spéciaux de chaque pays.

1° Protection aux femmes qui voyagent seules, interprètes, aides pour leur procurer du travail etc. etc.

2° Protection des jeunes filles au moyen d'Inspectrices (ouvrières, servantes, maisons de refuge etc. etc.).

3° Un des principaux soins doit être d'entretenir les liens de famille en aidant les différents membres qui sont séparés à envoyer et à recevoir des lettres de leur patrie. Il faut encourager l'usage des livrets des caisses d'épargne, enseigner la langue nationale, fonder des écoles, des sociétés d'amusement etc. etc.

4° Traite des femmes et des mineurs : faire respecter les lois qui punissent les crimes contre les unes et les autres.

5° Stricte observance des lois sur l'instruction obligatoire.

6° Entrer en relations avec les différentes sociétés déjà existantes pour la protection des femmes et des enfants émigrants afin de travailler ensemble dans le même but. »

Le travail accompli dans cette période quinquennale est bien satisfaisant et s'il n'a pas été possible de mettre à exécution tout le plan de travail projeté, on peut facilement déduire que le Comité continuera désormais sa marche ascendante.

En **Angleterre**, les sociétés d'aide aux émigrantes ont augmenté leur activité, spécialement pour la protection aux jeunes filles britanniques qui se rendent en Australie et au Canada. Plusieurs Compagnies de navigation ont depuis quelque temps des « Matrons » à bord des transatlantiques pour surveiller les jeunes émigrantes.

Aux discussions de la "Royal Commission on the natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions" prirent part Lady Knightley, Présidente du Comité d'Émigration et Mrs. Toye, représentante de l'Association des Femmes Britanniques.

En **France**, le C. N. F. Françaises s'est particulièrement intéressé à la campagne contre le travail des enfants dans les

usines à feu continu. Le plus grand nombre de ces malheureux travailleurs sont des petits émigrés italiens et le Segretariato Femminile (Section du C. N. F. Italiennes) s'est joint au C. N. F. Françaises afin d'arriver à obtenir que le travail des petits verriers soit complètement supprimé.

En **Italie**, le «Segretariato Femminile per la tutela delle donne e dei fanciulli emigranti» fondé en 1908, a entrepris un travail très étendu pour protéger les femmes italiennes qui se rendent à l'étranger en quête de travail. Le Segretariato a établi une surveillance spéciale des émigrantes dans les principales gares du Royaume, un bureau central à Rome, un bureau à Milan; il a des représentantes dans les principaux centres d'émigration. De nombreuses inspections ont été accomplies en Italie et à l'étranger où se rendent principalement les émigrantes italiennes; leurs conditions hygiéniques ont attiré toute l'attention du Segretariato et un nouvel élan a été apporté aux industries féminines et agricoles. Le Segretariato a été reconnu par le Commissariat Royal d'Émigration qui lui a accordé une subvention.

En **Danemark**, le Conseil national a obtenu pendant cette période quinquennale que des «Matrons» accompagnent à bord des transatlantiques les émigrantes qui se rendent aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

En **Norvège**, le Gouvernement norvégien a nommé une commission pour étudier la réforme des lois sur l'émigration et a invité la représentante du Comité d'Émigration et d'Immigration du C. N. F. Norvégiennes à présenter ses propositions à l'égard de la nouvelle loi. Madame Nico Hambro a proposé que la visite médicale soit obligatoire pour les émigrants avant de quitter leur pays et que la police, en remettant le passeport aux émigrants, leur donne aussi tous les renseignements nécessaires, les noms et adresses des consuls norvégiens, ainsi que les instructions sur la loi d'immigration du pays où ils se rendent. Madame Hambro a signalé le danger qui menace les émigrantes norvégiennes car les Mormons font une active propagande pour les engager à se rendre dans l'Utah. Le C. N. F. Norvégiennes a organisé des bureaux dans les principales villes du Royaume; les émigrantes peuvent y avoir tous les renseignements nécessaires.

Aux **États-Unis d'Amérique**, les sociétés qui s'occupent des immigrantes augmentent constamment et le Conseil des Femmes juives protège 8000 jeunes filles juives qui, chaque année, débarquent à New York.

Au **Canada**, le Comité d'Émigration et d'Immigration accomplit un travail particulièrement important vu les conditions spéciales du pays où chaque année vont s'établir des milliers d'émigrants.

De nombreuses sociétés et associations s'occupent des jeunes immigrantes et des «homes» ont été ouverts dans les différents centres d'immigration pour loger les immigrantes jusqu'à ce qu'elles aient trouvé une occupation. On ne pourrait assez recommander l'institution de «Matrons», non seulement sur les bateaux mais aussi sur les trains qui transportent les émigrantes.

Le Comité d'Émigration et d'Immigration informe que l'immigration des enfants donne des bons résultats et que les autorités locales prennent toutes les précautions nécessaires à cet égard.

En **Argentine**, le Conseil national a annexé un «bureau d'informations» à l'usage des immigrantes qui, à leur arrivée en Argentine, trouvent aide et protection auprès des soixante-six sociétés charitables ou philanthropiques affiliées au Conseil national.

En **Australie**, les cinq représentantes de la Commission ont travaillé pour obtenir des garanties, pour la protection des jeunes immigrantes dans les pays des États australiens. Toutes les formes de protection visant au bien-être des immigrantes y sont exercées par l'œuvre des sociétés religieuses, laïques et philanthropiques qui s'occupent des immigrantes et tâchent, d'accord avec le Gouvernement, d'obtenir des lois favorables à la protection des jeunes personnes qui se rendent en Australie.

La Commission internationale a envoyé la circulaire suivante à ses correspondantes afin d'avoir les renseignements les plus nécessaires aux immigrants dans les différents pays:

1° Y a-t-il des lois qui défendent l'immigration en cas de certaines maladies et infirmités, et quelles sont ces lois?

2° Y a-t-il des règles qui permettent l'immigration seulement si l'immigrant possède une certaine somme?

3° Y a-t-il des règles qui permettent l'immigration seulement si l'on a un contrat de travail?

4° Est-ce nécessaire pour les immigrants de prendre des précautions concernant leur santé dans votre pays?

5° Quelle est la nourriture la plus usuelle dans votre pays et combien coûte la nourriture qu'on prend généralement, dans la classe des immigrants, pour une personne adulte?

6° Est-ce nécessaire pour les immigrants d'avoir des vêtements spéciaux plus chauds, plus légers?

7° Y a-t-il des difficultés pour les immigrants à trouver des logements dans les parties de votre pays qui sont préférées par les immigrants et quel est le prix approximatif du logement pour

(a) une personne,

(b) une famille?

8° Y a-t-il des lois spéciales qui règlent les contrats de travail?

9° Remarques diverses concernant le bien des immigrants.



MEMBERS OF THE I. C. W. EXECUTIVE IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL QUIRINAL, ROME.

PART IV

LISTS AND DOCUMENTS.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OFFICIAL MEMBERS ATTENDING THE QUIN-QUENNIAL MEETING IN ROME.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT:

H. E. The Countess of Aberdeen, Vice Regal Lodge, Dublin, Ireland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon D. Sc., Ph. D., F. L. S., 1 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Contessa Spalletti Rasponi, Villino Spalletti, Via Piacenza, Roma, Italy.

Frau Marianna Hainisch, Rochusgasse 7, Wien, Austria.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:

Dr. phil. Alice Salomon, Neue Ansbacherstr. 7, Berlin W. 50, Germany.

TREASURER:

Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Wesanford, Hamilton, Ont. Canada.

HON. PRESIDENT:

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Meadowyld Cottage, Eliot, York Co., Maine, U. S. A.

CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Proxy: Miss Olga Hertz, The Alders, Withington, Manchester, England.
Peace	Mrs. May Wright Sewall.
Suffrage	Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
Equal Moral Standard	Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix, 1 Avenue Malakoff, Paris.
Public Health	H. E. the Countess of Aberdeen.
Education	Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon.
Emigration	Contessa Danieli Camozzi, Via delle Muratte 25, Roma.

UNITED STATES.

DELEGATES:

- Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, M. D., D. Sc. (President), 408 Duke Street,
Alexandra, Va.
Miss Lucy Anthony.
Miss Sadie American, 448 Central Park West, New York City.
Prof. Thelberg, Vassar.
Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, New York.
Miss Clarissa Williams, Salt Lake.
Prof. Laura J. Wiley, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., U. S. A.
Miss Marion May, New York.
Miss Janet Richards Washington.
Miss Lydia Sparkman, Barnard College.

ALTERNATES:

- Mrs. Dexter Rumsey, 742 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York.
Miss Ida B. Smith.
Miss Agnes Winslow.
Mrs. W. S. Corby.
Dr. Emma Bower.
Miss Rose Somerfield.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannies.
Mrs. Susa Young Gates, Room 28, Bishop's Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| Finance | Proxy: Miss Kitty Barrett. |
| Suffrage | Miss Marion May. |
| Health | Proxy: Prof. Thelberg. |
| Education | Proxy: Prof. Laura J. Wiley. |
| Emigration | Miss Sadie American. |

PATRONS:

- Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, Studio 20 Vicolo di S. Nicolo da Tolentino.
Roma, Italy.

CANADA.

DELEGATES:

- Mrs. Torrington (President) 12, Pembroke St. Toronto.
Mrs. Watt, 65 Dufferin Ave, Brantford, Ont.
Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 32 St. Joseph St. Toronto.
Dr. Ritchie England, 126 Bishop Street, Montreal.
Mrs. Huestis, 10 Holmwood Place, Toronto.
Mrs. Bullock, 183 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.
Mrs. Dignam, 284 St. George Street, Toronto.
Miss Fitzgibbon, 52 St. Albans Street, Toronto.
Mrs. Woolverton, Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. Smillie, The Mckenzie, Ottawa, Ont.

ALTERNATES:

Mrs. J. Orr Calaghan, Hamilton, Ont.
 Mrs. R. A. Graham, London, Ont.
 Mrs. Whelen, Ottawa.
 Mrs. Wilson, Park Hill, Ontario.
 Miss Aletha Hotson, Park Hill, Ont.
 Miss Mand Hotson, Park Hill, Ont.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Mrs. Watt.
Press	Proxy: Mrs. R. M. Graham.
Peace	Proxy: Mrs. Bullock.
Laws	Proxy: Dr. Ritchie Engand.
Sufrage	Proxy: Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.
Equal Moral Standard	Proxy: Mrs. Huestis.
Health	Mrs. Smillie.
Education	Proxy: Mrs. Watt.
Emigration	Miss Fitzgibbon.

GERMANY.

DELEGATES:

Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Bäumer (President), Berlin Grunewald, Gillstr. 9.
 Frau von Forster, Nürnberg, Egidienplatz.
 Fräulein Helene Lange, Berlin Grunewald, Gillstr. 9.
 Frau Alice Bensheimer, Mannheim L. 12. 18.
 Frau Julie Bassermann, Mannheim L. 10. 13.
 Frau Traun, Hamburg 37, Heilwigstr. 3.
 Fräulein Bertha Pappenheim, Frankfurt a. M., Liebigstr. 27 c.
 Fräulein Paula Mueller, Hannover. Ferdinandstr. 13 a.
 Fräulein Friedenthal, Berlin, Derflingerstr. 17.
 Frau Luise Kiesselbach, München, Kurfürstenstr. 44 o.

ALTERNATES:

Gräfin Selma von der Groeben, Hannover, Ferdinandstr. 13 a.
 Frau Friederike Bröll, Oberursel am Taunus.
 Frau Regine Deutsch, Berlin W., Pariserstr. 58.
 Frau Henny Lehmann, Göttingen, Wilhelm-Weberstr. 19.
 Frau Helene Schneidewin, Magdeburg, Beethovenstr.
 Frau Johanna Waescher, Cassel, Viktoriastr. 4.
 Frau Eggers Smidt, Bremen, Kreftingstr. 10.
 Frau Boehringer, Mannheim, L 9, 1 a.
 Frau Leontine Simon, L. 12. 18. Mannheim.
 Fräulein Martha Poensgen, Düsseldorf, Oststr. 21.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Frau Nanny Goldschmidt, Hamburg, Heilwigstr. 37.
Press	Proxy: Frau Henni Lehmann.

Peace	Proxy: Fräulein Dr. Gertrud Bäumer.
Laws	Delegate: Frl. Kirch, Frankfurt a. M., Liebigstr. 37.
Suffrage	Proxy: Frau Deutsch.
Equal Moral Standard	Proxy: Fräulein Paula Mueller.
Health	Proxy: Frau Friedmann, Berlin W., Viktoriastr.
Education	Frau Steinmann (proxy Frl. Helene Lange).
Emigration	Fräulein Pappenheim.

PATRONS AND CONTRIBUTORS:

- Frau Blumenthal Plaut, Berlin W. Maienstr. 2.
 Frau Model, Berlin W., Tiergartenstr. 6 b.
 Fräulein Ida Schwartz-Schlumberger, Mülhausen i. E., 140 Altkircher Vorstadt.
 Frau Caroline Schmittberger, Villa Carinto, Venezia-Lido, Italy.
 Frau Rosenthal-Model, Berlin W, Rankestr. 13.

SWEDEN.

DELEGATES:

- Fröken Ellen Terserus, (President's Proxy) 29 Kommendörsgatan, Stockholm.
 Baroness Elisabeth Frölich, 15 Fioragatan, Stockholm.
 Fröken Kerstin Hesselgren, Engelbrektsgratan 6 A. Stockholm.
 Fröken Ragnhild Sahlbom, Linnegatan 48 b, Stockholm.
 Fröken Thyra Markstedt, Normmahnstorg 4, Stockholm.
 Countess Anna Ruuth, Saltsjöbaden, Stockholm.
 Fröken Ellen von Platen, Siuregatan, Stockholm.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

- | | |
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| Finance | Countess Anna Ruuth. |
| Press | Proxy: Fröken Ellen von Platen. |
| Laws | Proxy: Baroness E. Frölich. |
| Education | Fröken Ellen Terserus. |

GREAT BRITAIN.

DELEGATES:

- Mrs. Creighton (President), Hampton Court Palace, England.
 The Hon. Mrs. Handford, Elmfield, Southwell, Notts.
 Mrs. George Cadbury, Northfield Manor, nr. Birmingham.
 The Hon. Mrs. Franklin, 50 Porchester Terrace, London W.
 Mrs. Edwin Gray, Grays Court, York.
 Miss Olga Hertz, The Alders, Withington, Manchester.
 Miss Janes, 90 Hampstead Way, Hendon, London NW.
 Dr. Mary Murdoch, 102 Beverley Road, Hull.
 Miss Elsie M. Zimmern, Oakhill Drive, Surbiton.
 Miss Chrystall Macmillan, M. A., 39 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

ALTERNATES:

The Hon. Mrs. Wilkinson, Dringhouses Manor, York.
 Miss Blackie, Linwood, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
 Miss E. M. Eaton, 43 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington W.
 Mrs. Forbes of Rothimay, Rothimay Castle, Banffshire, Scotland.
 Miss Allum, 14 Chesham Place, Brighton.
 Miss E. C. Harvey, 16 Mays Hill Road, Shortlands, Kent.
 Miss Norah E. Green, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London SW.
 Miss Orred, 59 Lowndes Square, London SW.
 Mrs. Alfred Booth, 46 Ullet Road, Liverpool.
 Miss Clephan, 110 Regent Road, Leicester.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Miss Olga Hertz
Press	Miss Orred.
Peace	Mrs. George Cadbury.
Laws	Miss Emily Janes.
Equal Moral Standard	Proxy: Mrs. Creighton.
Health	Mrs. Edwin Gray.
Education	The Hon. Mrs. Franklin.
Emigration	Proxy: The Hon. Mrs. Handford.

PATRONS AND CONTRIBUTORS:

Miss M. Rose, 14 Lenox Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Mrs. Rose, 7 Hurst Close, Bigwood Road, Hampstead Garden Suburb,
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 Miss A. T. Hertz, The Alders, Withington, Manchester.
 Mrs. Symes Thompson, 33 Cavendish Square, London W.
 Mrs. Veitch of Eliock, Neve House, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire.

DENMARK.

DELEGATES:

Frøken Henni Forchhammer (President), Ingemannsvej 3 B, Copenhagen.
 Fru Clara Tybjerg, 9 Rosenvangets Side Allée, Copenhagen.
 Frøken Meta Hansen, cand. polit., Svanemosegaardsvej 10, Copenhagen.
 Frøken L. v. Rosen, Vodroffsvej 46, Copenhagen.
 Frøken Elisabeth Gad, Rosenvangets Allée 18, Copenhagen.
 Fru Lily Forchhammer, Kristianiagade 6, Copenhagen.
 Fru Martha Ottosen, Hollendervej 24, Copenhagen.
 Dr. Nathalie Christensen, Christiansø, Copenhagen.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Proxy: Frøken Henni Forchhammer
Press	Proxy: Fru Martha Ottosen.
Peace	Proxy: Fru Clara Tybjerg.
Laws	Proxy: Frøken Meta Hansen.

Suffrage	Fröken Meta Hansen.
Equal Moral Standard	Fröken Elisabeth Gad.
Health	Proxy: Fröken Henni Forchhammer.
Education	Fru Clara Tybjerg.
Emigration	Proxy: Fru Lily Forchhammer.

NETHERLANDS.

DELEGATES:

Mevr. H. van Biema-Hijmans (President), Pr. Mauritzlaan 54, 's Gravenhage.
Mej. E. Baelde, Kortenaerstraat 11 a, Rotterdam.
Mevr. H. Boddaert-Schuurbeque Boeye, L. Copes 79, 's Gravenhage.
Mevr. C. A. de Jong van Beek en Donk-Kluyver, Theresiastraat 51, 's Gravenhage.
Mej. A. van Ewijck, Zeist.
Mej. L. Van Haafden, Almelo.
Jkvr. M. A. van Hogendorp, Waldeck Pymontkade 150, 's Gravenhage.
Mevr. Dr. A. Jacobs, Koninginneweg 158, Amsterdam.
Mevr. E. van Lier - Witz, le Const. Huygensstr. 7, Amsterdam.
Mej. J. van der Schuyt, Catharijningsingel 10, Utrecht.

ALTERNATES:

Mej. Ch. Jacobs, Julv. V. Stolberglaan 208, 's Gravenhage.
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Jkvr. Schuurbeque Boeye, Alexanderstr. 10, 's Gravenhage.
Mevr. M. Wertheim-Hijmans, J. v. Oldenbarneveltlaan 14, 's Gravenhage.
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MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Jkvr. M. A. van Hogendorp.
Press	Proxy: Mej. van Ewijck.
Peace	Mevr. C. A. de Jong van Beek en Donk-Kluyver.
Laws	Mevr. H. Boddaert-Schuurbeque.
Suffrage	Mevr. Dr. A. Jacobs.
Equal Moral Standard	Proxy: Mevr. H. van Biema Hijmans.
Health	Proxy: Mevr. M. Wertheim-Hijmans.
Education	Proxy: Mevr. E. van Lier-Witz.
Emigration	Mej. E. Baelde.

AUSTRALIA.

DELEGATES:

Mrs. Henry Dobson (President), Elboden Place, Hobart, Tasmania.
Mrs. Stourton, from Tasmania.
Miss Fry from New South Wales.
Mrs. Vickery from New South Wales.
Mrs. Bage from Victoria.

Miss Marks from Victoria.
 Mrs. Kingsbury from Queensland.
 Mrs. Smyth from Queensland.
 Mrs. Bennett from West Australia.
 Miss Sutherland from West Australia.

ALTERNATES:

Miss Jessie Lillington.
 Mme. Cottran.
 Miss Fawns.
 Miss Bennett.
 Miss Parry.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance Proxy: Mrs. A. J. Bennet, Perth, from West Australia.
 Proxy: Mrs. Kingsbury, from Queensland.
 Suffrage Proxy: Miss Edith A. Fry, from New South Wales.
 Health Proxy: Miss Sutherland, from New South Wales.
 Education Mrs. Vickery from New South Wales.
 Emigration Mrs. W. Smyth from Queensland.

ITALY.

DELEGATES:

Mme. Dora Melegari (President's Proxy), 50 via Consulta, Roma.
 Mme. Beatrice Betts, 135 via Giovanni Lanza, Roma.
 Mme. Giorgia Ponzio Vaglia, Corso d'Italia 34 C, Roma.
 Contessa Marianne Soderini, viale Principessa Clotilde 8, Roma.
 Doct Thérèse Labriola, via del Pellegrino 105, Roma.
 Msa. Hélène Lucifero, via Pompeo Magno 1, Roma.
 Mme. Enrica Chiaraviglio Giolitti, Lungotevere Vallati 18, Roma.
 Baronne Hélène French, 25 Corso dei Tintori, Firenze.
 Mme. Kapp.
 Mme. Marianna Ruggi Lodi, Barberia 16, Bologna.

ALTERNATES:

Mme. Berta Turin, via di Villa Patrizii 7, Roma.
 Mme. Maria Grassi Koenen, via Manin 53, Roma.
 Msa. Cristina Honorati, via Torre Argentina 21, Roma.
 Msa. De Viti de Marco, via Adda 4, Roma.
 Prof. Anita Zampetti Dobelli, via Ezio 19, Roma.
 Doct. Teresita Sandeskj, via Genova 30, Roma.
 Principessa di Strongoli, riviera di Chiaia, Napoli.
 Mme Santillana Emilia, via Firenze 48, Roma.
 Mme. Giulia Bernocco, piazza Carlo Felice 10, Torino.
 Contessa Carolina Isolani, S. Stefano, Bologna.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Mme. Giorgia Ponzio Vaglia.
Press	Mme. Giulia Bernocco.
Peace	Proxy: Dr. Lydia Poet, 1, Corso de Torino, Pignerol.
Laws	Dr. Lydia Poet.
Suffrage	Mme. Maria Grassi Koenen.
Equal Moral Standard	Mme. Berta Turin.
Health	Msa. Elena Lucifero.
Education	Doct. Isabella Grassi, via Manin 53, Roma.
Emigration	Delegate: Donna Antonia Nitti, via Talis Manin 72, Roma.

FRANCE.

DELEGATES:

- Mme. Jules Siegfried (President), 226 Bd. St. Germain, Paris.
 Mlle Bonneviel, 127 Avenue de Clichy, Paris.
 Mme. Alphen Salvador, 9 rue Le Tasse, Paris.
 Mme. Dieterlen, 82 Bd des Batignolles, Paris.
 Mlle Desprez, 23 Quai d'Orsay, Paris.
 Mme. Duchêne, 10 Quai Debilly Paris.
 Mme. Maillard, 3 rue Herbeuse à Bihorel-les-Rouen, Seine Inférieure, Paris.
 Mme. Pichon-Landry, 68 rue d'Assas Paris,
 Mlle. Toussaint, 55 bis rue Jouffroy, Paris.
 Mme. la Générale Valabrégue, 12 rue Cartambert, Paris.

ALTERNATES:

- Mme. Ott, Cavalaire (Var).
 Mme. Thuillier-Landry, 68 rue d'Assas, Paris.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Mme. Dieterlen.
Press	Mme. Cruppi, 80 rue de l'Université, Paris.
Peace	Mlle. Toussaint.
Laws	Mme. Pichon-Landry.
Suffrage	Mlle. Bonneviel.
Equal Moral Standard	Mme. de Schlumberger, 14 rue Pierre Charron, Paris.
Health	Mme Alphen-Salvador.
Education	Delegate: Mlle. Desprez.
Emigration	Mme. Davaine, 2 rue Singer, Paris.

ARGENTINA.

DELEGATE:

- Mrs. Mulhall, c/o London & River Plate Bank, 7 Princes Street, London
 England.

SWITZERLAND.

DELEGATES:

- Fräulein Klara Honegger (President,) Tödistr. 45, Zürich.
 Frau Boos-Jegher, Eierbrecht 34, Zürich.
 Mme Chaponnière-Chaix, Chemin Dumas 16, Genf.
 Frau E. Rudolph, Scheideggstr. 45, Zürich.
 Mme. Fatio-Naville, Grand Mézel 10, Genf.
 Mme. Dr. Cornaz-Wyler, Lausanne.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Press | Proxy: Fräulein E. Zellweger, Augensteinerstr. 16,
Basel. |
| Laws | Mme. Chaponnière-Chaix. |
| Suffrage | Delegate: Frau Boos-Jegher. |
| Equal Moral Standard | Mme. Fatio. |
| Health | Proxy: Mme. Dr. Cornaz Wyler. |

AUSTRIA.

DELEGATES:

- Frau Daisy Minor (President's Proxy,) Wien III, Sechskrügelgasse 3.
 Frau Ada Trunz.
 Frau Fanny Freund Markus, Wien I, Neuthorstr. 2.
 Frau Olly Schwarz, Wien VIII. Wickenburggasse 14.
 Frau Clara Müller.
 Frau Corinna Nohel, Wien XIII, Penzingerstr. 100.
 Frau Caroline von Niebauer, Wien I., Naglergasse 5.
 Frau Helene Granitsch, Wien I. Wollzeile 9.
 Frau Prof. Reinitzer, Graz, Seebachgasse 10.
 Frau Leonore Sinaiberger, Brünn, Rattianstr. 11.

ALTERNATES:

- Gräfin Maria Desfours, Wien III, Reisnerstr. 61.
 Frau Lottka Hödlmoser.
 Frau Marie Menger, Wien VIII, Auerspergasse 23.
 Frau M. von Lorenz-Liburnau, Salzburg, Schwartzstr. 19.
 Frau Gronemann.
 Frau Maria von Thielen.
 Frau Jenny v. Palitschek, Wien III, Ungargasse 4.
 Frau Hedwig Schulhof, Reichenberg, Annahof.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

- | | |
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| Press | Proxy: Frau Hedwig Schulhof. |
| Laws | Frau Adele Sadger-Hönig, Wien XIX, Wirtgasse 14. |

Suffrage	Frau Daisy Minor.
Equal Moral Standard	Frau Cölestine Truxa, Wien VI, Köstlergasse 5.
Education	• Proxy: Frau Marianne Hainisch.
Emigration	Proxy: Frau Leonore Sinalberger.

HUNGARY.

DELEGATES:

Mme. Augusta Rosenberg (President's Proxy), Héltai G. 26, Budapest II.
 Mme. Marguerita de Krajner, Muzeum Eörut, Budapest IV.
 Mlle. Vilma Glücklich, Hegedüs Sandro u. 19, Budapest.
 Mlle. Marie Stegmüller, Dohany u. 14, Budapest.

ALTERNATES:

Mme. Ilona Vikar, Oszlop u. 9, Budapest.
 Mme. Rosalie de Karesay, Maros u. 22, Budapest.
 Mlle. Vilma Hofmann, Budafoki ut. 7, Budapest.
 Mlle. Camilla Popper, Vécsey u. 3, Budapest.
 Mme. Kreissler.
 Mme. de Latinovitch.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

Finance	Mme. Marguerite de Krajner.
Press	Proxy: Mme. Rosalie de Karesay.
Peace	Proxy: Mlle. Ilona Vikar Zipernowsky.
Equal Moral Standard	Mme. Auguste Rosenberg.
Education	Proxy: Miss Vilma Glücklich.
Emigration	Proxy: Mme. Auguste Rosenberg.

NORWAY.

DELEGATES:

Fröken Gina Krog (President), Keyersgate 7, Kristiania.
 Fröken Margarethe Holmsen, Kristianssand.
 Fru Anna Bakker, Fredrikstad.
 Fru Marianna Noerup, Eilert Sundtsgade 59, Kristiania.
 Fru Cissy Mathiesen, Fredrikstad.
 Fru Constanze Lothe, Haugesund.
 Fru Sophie Bonnevie, Larvik.
 Fröken Sophie Cappelen Studentehjemmets Missionshotel, Kristiania.
 Fröken Julie Winsnaes, 22 Eugeniegatan, Kristiania.
 Fru Ella Anker, Torsó, Fredrikstad.

ALTERNATES:

Fröken Emma Arenfeld.
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 Frau Helene Jaffé, Berlin, Kurfürstenstr. 129, Germany.
 Miss Johnson, England.
 Miss Mabel Johnson, England.
 Frau Marie von Kaufmann, Maassenstr. 5, Berlin W., Germany.
 Frau Lizzie Lachmann-Mosse, Maassenstr. 28, Berlin W., Germany.
 Countess Anna Lagerberg, Kommendorgatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Frau Adelheid Lange, Landgrafenstr. 12, Berlin W, Germany.
 Herr Vexellerer Adolph Levin, Amaliegade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Frau Johanna Levy, Winklerstr. 4, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany.
 †Frau Erna Levy-Weigert, Hohensalza, Germany.
 Ihre Excellenz Frau Marie von Leyden, Berlin, Bendlerstr. 30, Germany.
 Frau Lise Lenel, Mannheim, N. 7. 5., Germany.
 Frau Agathe Liepmann, Berlin, Matthäikirchstr. 16, Germany.
 Frau Marie Litten, Kurfürstendamm 242, Berlin W., Germany.
 Frau Marie Maas, Berlin W., Hildebrandtstr. 23, Germany.
 Frau Anna Mankiewitz, Bellevuestr. 14, Berlin W, Germany.
 Miss Louisa Marshall, c/o Manager, London & Westminster Bank, Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.
 †Mrs. Martindale, Cheeleys, Horsted Keynes, Sussex, England.
 Mrs. Maud Maufe, The Red House, Bexley Heath, Kent, England.
 Mrs. Carl Melchior, Henriksholm, fr. Vedbeek, Denmark.
 Frau Marie von Mendelssohn, Hertastr. 5, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany.
 Fräulein von Mewissen, Köln, Zeughausstr., Germany.
 Frau Franziska Model, Berlin, Tiergartenstr. 6 b, Germany.
 Frau Emilie Mosse, Berlin W., Leipziger Platz 15, Germany.
 Frau Gertrud Mosse, Bendlerstr. 33a, Berlin, Germany.
 Dr. Mary Murdoch, 102 Beverley Road, Hull, England.
 Fröken Paludan-Müller, Amaliegade 40, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Fru Hanna Nerdrun, Nylandsгатan 15, Helsingfors, Finland.

- Mrs. Elliott Nish, Parkside, Princes Park, Liverpool, England.
Frau Carinna Nohel, Penzingerstr. 100, Vienna, Austria.
Fräulein Marie Pfungst, Frankfurt a. M., Gärtnerweg 2. Germany.
†H. E. Madame Anna de Philosophoff, Russia.
Fru Antonie Rettig, 24 Sturegatan, Stockholm, Sweden.
Signora Charlotte Ribighini, chez la Marquise Bourbon del Monte, Fillottrano, Ancona, Italy.
Mrs. Isabella E. Richardson, 167 Beverley Road, Hull, England.
Miss Agnes Riddell, 86 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Miss Rose, 14 Lenox Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Countess Anna Ruuth, Villa Ruuth, Ringvägen, Saltsjöbaden, Stockholm, Sweden.
Miss Ragna Sahlde, Solidgaro pr. Hamor, Norway.
Frau Alma Salomonsohn, Berlin W., Tiergartenstr. 8, Germany.
Fru Emmy Samson, Drottningholm, Stockholm, Sweden.
Frau Hettie Schwabacher, Hohenzollernstr. 20, Berlin, Germany.
Fräulein Ida Schwartz-Schlumberger, 140 Altkircher Vorstadt, Mülhausen i. E., Germany.
Frau James Simon, Tiergartenstr. 15 a, Berlin W., Germany.
Mrs. William Smyth, Millford, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
Frau Lilli Sobernheim, Augsburgstr. 2 u. 3, Berlin W., Germany.
Frau Consul Staudt, Tiergartenstr. 9a, Berlin W., Germany.
Frau Fanny Steinthal, Berlin, Uhlandstr. 191, Germany.
Mrs. Symes Thompson, 33 Cavendish Road, London, W., England.
Frau Traun, Hamburg 37, Heilwigstr. 3, Germany.
Frau Toni Ullstein, Matthäikirchstr. 7, Berlin W., Germany.
Mrs. Veitch of Eliock, Neve House, Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, England.
Frau Anna Wallich, Berlin W., Uhlandstr. 8, Germany.
Mrs. E. B. Wells, 40 Bishop's Building, N. Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.
†Frau Elise Wentzel-Heckmann, Berlin, Victoriastr. 27, Germany.
Frau Anna Zipernowsky, II. Oszlop u. 9, Budapest, Hungary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

PREAMBLE.

We, women of all Nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy, and purpose, and that an organised movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves in a confederation of workers to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom, and law.

[THE GOLDEN RULE.— “Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.”]

That we may successfully prosecute the work, we adopt the following.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The Federation shall be called the INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Objects of the International Council.

(a) To provide a means of communication between women's organisations in all countries.

(b) To provide opportunities for women to meet together from all parts of the world to confer upon questions relating to the welfare of the commonwealth, the family, and the individual.

ARTICLE II.

General Policy.

1. This International Council is organised in the interests of no one particular propaganda, and excludes from its programme political and religious questions of a controversial nature affecting the inter-relationship of two or more countries.

2. This International Council has no power over its members beyond that of suggestion and sympathy: therefore no National Council voting to become a member of the International Council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or method of work, or shall be committed to any principle or method of any other Council, or to any utterance or act of this International Council, beyond compliance with the terms of this Constitution and harmonious action therewith. National Councils are at liberty to make any communication as individual Councils one to another, but propaganda to be officially circulated amongst the affiliated National Councils in the name of the International Council shall not deal with the subjects referred to in Paragraph 1.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

1. The Officers shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents (to have priority as First, Second, and Third Vice-President, according to the number of votes), a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. Each President of a National Council shall be an *ex-officio* Vice-President of the International Council.

2. These Officers shall be elected by the International Council at each Quinquennial Meeting.

3. The seven General Officers, with the Presidents of federated National Councils and the Conveners of the International Standing Committees, shall constitute an Executive Committee, of which two-thirds of the whole number shall make a quorum, to control and provide for the general interests of the International Council between Quinquennial Meetings.

4. The President and Corresponding Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members of all Standing and Sub-Committees of the International Council of Women.

5. A President of the International Council, having held the office for at least a full quinquennium, may be made, upon retiring, an Honorary President of the Council, with a vote

upon the Executive Committee for the next quinquennial period, and shall be eligible for re-election at each quinquennial session.

6. In all countries where a National Council is not already organised, or affiliated with the International Council, some woman may be appointed by the Sub-Executive (Officers) to represent her country as Honorary Vice-President of that country in the International Council until such time as a National Council shall be fully organised and eligible for membership in the International Council. All such Honorary Vice-Presidents shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee, and take part in the proceedings, but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

Members.

1. Any National Council formed of National Societies, of Local Councils, and Unions of representative Societies and Institutions, provided that their constitution be in harmony with the basis of the Constitution of the International Council, may become a member of the International Council, with the approval of the Executive, and by the payment of 100 dollars (£ 20) every five years. This sum shall be paid into the Treasury of the International Council in yearly instalments.

2. All National Councils shall, on application for affiliation, send a copy of their constitution and rules, and a copy of the resolution by which the application for affiliation was passed by the Council. And if, at any time, said constitution and rules are altered, a copy of the alteration shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.

3. Any person, whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council of her own nation, where one exists, may become a *life* patron of this Council upon the payment of £40 (200 dollars); or may become a quinquennial contributor on the payment of 25 dollars within the quinquennial period.

4. All such patrons and contributors may be present at meetings of the Council, and may take part in the proceedings, but may not vote. They shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary publications printed and distributed by the Council.

5. Any person approved by the Council of her own nation where one exists, may become an Annual Subscriber of this Council, and an annual Subscriber of one pound or upwards shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary publications printed and distributed by the Council and a ticket for the Meetings of the Council.

6. All ordinary members of affiliated National Councils are also members of the International Council, and shall be entitled to be present as hearers at the meetings of the International Council, but may not take part in the proceedings without special invitation from the Chair.

ARTICLE V.

Meetings.

1. The International Council shall hold quinquennial meetings.

2. The Committee of Arrangements shall be formed of the Executive Committee of the International Council and one delegate from each affiliated National Council.

3. The Executive Committee shall hold at least two meetings each quinquennial period, in addition to the business meetings to be held at the time of each quinquennial session.

4. The General Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees, together with the President and nine Delegates from every affiliated National Council, shall alone have the right to vote at the Council meetings. These Officers and Delegates, when unable to be present, may vote by proxy. The proxy of a General Officer must be a member of an affiliated National Council, which shall have approved of her appointment. The Proxy of a President or Delegate must be a member of the Council which she is appointed to represent.

5. The Delegates present from each National Council may cast the vote of the full delegation on all questions, whenever a division is called for.

6. All business to be brought before the International Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

7. All decisions on new departments of work to be taken up by the International Council of Women shall be passed without any opposing vote on the part of a National Council.

ARTICLE VI.

1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the Council at any quinquennial meeting, printed notice thereof having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting.

2. A new edition of the "Constitution," "Standing Orders" and "Rules" shall be published after every change that is made in the statutes and regulations, and in the three official languages,* as often as the Officers think necessary.

3. The Conveners of Standing Committees shall be nominated by the Executive and elected by the Council at the quinquennial meeting.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE COUNCIL

I.—Meetings.

1. The Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council shall be held at such time and place as the Executive may select, subject to the decision of the previous Quinquennial Meeting.

2. The Quinquennial Session of the International Council shall sit for three days, or longer, as may be required.

3. Special meetings of the International Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the urgent request of two-thirds of the Executive, sent in writing to the President. Four months' notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

4. Conferences, in connection with the Quinquennial Meeting or at any other time, may be held as may seem advisable to the Executive.

5. At the meetings of the International Council, the Minute Book of the Executive Committee shall be open to inspection by the members of the International Council.

¹ The three official languages are English, French, and German.

6. The order of business at the meetings of the International Council shall be as follows:—

- (1) Minutes of previous meeting.
- (2) Communications.
- (3) Roll-call.
- (4) Opening remarks by the President.
- (5) Appointment of members of the International Council as returning officers and tellers for the ballot voting.
- (6) Election of officers.
- (7) Greetings from fraternal delegates.
- (8) Business correspondence.
- (9) Quinquennial report.
- (10) Financial statement.
- (11) Reports from affiliated National Councils.
- (12) Amendments to Rules and Standing Orders (if any).
- (13) Motions of which due notice has been given to the International Executive Committee, and by them to each affiliated National Council, and amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.
- (14) Other business.

7. At each Quinquennial Meeting an opportunity shall be provided for presenting at a public meeting the work adopted to be carried on as propaganda through the Standing Committees of the ICW.

8. The allotment of seats at the Council Meetings shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

9. Secretaries of affiliated National Councils are required to send an extract of the minute of Committee or Council appointing the delegates and their alternates (in the event of the inability of the delegates to attend) to the Corresponding Secretary a full month before the Quinquennial Council Meeting, supplying the names and addresses of the ladies appointed; also to provide each delegate or alternate with credentials.

10. The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the affiliated National Councils which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can

judge, in accordance with the spirit of that organisation, and not as individuals.

Affiliated National Councils shall be free to give liberty to their delegates to vote according to their own convictions on any matter on which the National Councils consider that they have not sufficient information, and where they feel that discussion might materially alter the point of view.

11. All ordinary members of affiliated National Councils are also members of the International Council of Women, and shall be entitled to be present as hearers at the meetings of the International Council, but may not take part in the proceedings without special invitation from the Chair.

12. A preliminary agenda for the Quinquennial Council shall be sent to each affiliated National Council ten months before the Quinquennial Meeting, and shall be laid before each such body for discussion, in order that notice of amendment, alteration, or withdrawal, if desired, may be sent back to the International Executive four months after its receipt. The final agenda, with all amendments, shall be received by each affiliated National Council three months before the Quinquennial Meeting.

13. Resolutions for the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council, and suggestions for conferences, can be submitted to the International Executive for inclusion on the preliminary agenda by affiliated National Councils, by the Executive and Officers of the International Council, but not by individual members. Such suggestions for conferences may be sent to the Corresponding Secretary at such time before the Quinquennial Meetings as may be fixed by the Executive or by the President.

14. Resolutions from affiliated National Councils must be received by the Corresponding Secretary twelve months before the Quinquennial Meeting, or at such time as may be fixed by the President for the convenience of the work of the International Council, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendment of the affiliated National Councils.

15. When the preliminary agenda is returned, amendments to the resolutions may be proposed by the same parties who have a right to send resolutions—namely, the affiliated National Councils, the Executive, and the Officers. During the actual

meeting of the International Council, no amendments may be proposed except those of a purely verbal nature.

In a case of urgent business of unforeseen nature, the Council may decide by a two-thirds majority that a matter requires immediate discussion, and should be placed on the agenda as a point of urgency.

16. Amendments must be relevant to the subject-matter of the original motion.

17. If a two-thirds majority of the International Executive deem any resolution or amendment sent up by the affiliated National Councils unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the International Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda.

18. All invitations from affiliated National Councils to the International Council to hold the Quinquennial Meeting in their respective countries shall be received by the Corresponding Secretary three months previous to the Quinquennial Meeting preceding that for which the invitation is extended, in order that the International Executive Committee may consider the matter and decide upon a recommendation, which shall be laid before the International Council and voted upon.*

II.—Duties of Officers.

19. The President, or, in her absence, one of the elected Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the International Council and its Executive. She shall take a general supervision of all its work, and keep in touch with the work of the National Councils throughout the world, and shall do all in her power to promote the formation of new National Councils.

20. The President of an affiliated National Council, in the absence of the President or of the elected Vice-Presidents of the International Council, shall preside at any meetings of the Council held in her country.

21. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the International Council, shall prepare annual reports, and also a report for the Quinquennial Meeting, shall

* The local programme for the Quinquennial or Executive Meetings shall be submitted and approved by the I.C.W. officers. (accepted by the Executive Committee at Rome).

keep a complete roll of all the affiliated National Councils, and shall prepare an agenda of business for all meetings of the International Council and its Executive.

22. The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the International Council and of the Executive Committee. Only motions and decisions agreed upon and all resolutions passed shall be entered in the minutes, but no report of the general discussion shall be given. Any member of the Executive or any delegate at a Council Meeting, speaking in the name of her Council, who dissents from a resolution or decision, may have the fact of her dissent and the reasons recorded in the minutes.

The Recording Secretary shall have a list of the Officers in function in each National Council, and a copy of their Constitutions.

23. The Treasurer shall receive all fees from affiliated National Councils, and all subscriptions and donations from patrons and others. She shall pay all accounts after they are duly initialled by the President, and shall have her books audited by a firm of accountants appointed by the International Executive before presenting her Quinquennial Report. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt signed by the Treasurer.

The Treasurer's books shall be held open for payment of subscriptions until the 15th May in each year.

24. Officers may record their votes by proxy at the meetings of the International Council, if they have given full written instructions to the person representing them as to the votes to be given. Officers are at liberty to give their proxies freedom to vote according to their own convictions on any matter on which said Officers consider that they, have not sufficient information to give definite instructions.

25. A minimum grant may be made, by authority of the Executive, for the travelling expenses incurred by the Officers in connection with their attendance at the meetings of the Sub-Executive, Executive and Council.

III.—Election of Officers.

26. Nominations for the Officers of the International Council and of Conveners of Standing Committees shall be made

by affiliated National Councils and by the Executive Committee of the International Council. Each National Council is expected to do its utmost to make at least one nomination for each office, remembering that the candidates may be selected from any National Council. All nominations must be made with the consent of those nominated.

27. Nomination papers for the Officers of the International Council shall be sent by order of the International Executive or of the President, to the affiliated National Councils twelve months before the Quinquennial Meeting, and shall be returned by them to the Corresponding Secretary, filled in with one or more names for each office, in accordance with the instructions of each affiliated National Council given through a public meeting of the same or through its Executive, if especially empowered in this regard. All nomination papers having been returned to the Corresponding Secretary, that officer will then make a complete list of all nominations to each office, and send the list to the affiliated National Councils and to the General Officers, in order that the National Councils may instruct their delegates. If at the meeting of the Executive Committee held immediately prior to the Quinquennial Sessions of the Council, names be nominated by that body for the first time, these names shall be duly laid before the Council by the President, and shall only be added to the previous list of nominations by consent of a two-thirds majority of the Council. It is very desirable that at least three names shall be presented for each position to be filled.

28. The election of Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be by ballot. The ballot-papers will be supplied to each President or Acting President of each National Council, to the Conveners of Standing Committees and to each elected officer of the International Council at the polling-booth within the precincts of the hall and under the charge of the returning officers.* The voters shall be required to mark their papers, when they receive them, inside the polling-booth, and to deposit them at once in one of the sealed ballot-boxes that shall be provided for that purpose. No member of the International

* The President or acting President of each National Council shall return on one ballot paper the whole vote of her delegation, whether this be unanimous or a divided vote.

Council shall receive a second ballot-paper, except from the returning officer in exchange for the one previously given.

29. In the case of the resignation or death of an Officer during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the International Executive to serve during the remainder of such term.

IV.—Rules of Order.

30. Every person when speaking shall stand, and shall address the Chair.

31. Every motion shall be proposed, or, in other words, read by the Presiding Officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there shall be only three questions at one time before the International Council—the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto. But when an amendment to the amendment is disposed of, another amendment may be proposed, provided it is not one similar to that already voted on. But a motion for the adjournment of the International Council or of the debate is always in order under such circumstances.

32. Motions and amendments shall be voted on in reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

33. All special motions shall be in writing, and shall be seconded before being put from the Chair, but motions for adjournment of Council or of debate, or for mere routine business, need not be written.

34. A motion that is not seconded may not be put from the Chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

35. A motion or an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer with the consent of the Council.

36. No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the International Council has already been expressed during that meeting of the Council.

37. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

38. A motion to adjourn is always in order, and shall be voted on without debate, when there is a question under consideration; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply: "That the International Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion "That the International Council be adjourned to a particular day or hour," or "That a debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," may be amended with respect to a day or hour.

39. The President may at any time take the opinion of the International Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then at her own discretion, limit the time for each speaker.

40. The President of the International Council or any member of the Council may, at the close of a speech, propose without debate "That the question be now put"; and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution as amended shall be at once put without debate.

41. When a debate on a question is concluded, the Presiding Officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard, she shall read it again to the meeting. She shall then take the sense of the members by saying: "Those who are in favour of the question or amendment shall say 'Aye'; those who are of the contrary opinion shall say 'No.'" When the supporters or opponents of the question have given their voices for and against the same, the Presiding Officer shall say: "I think the 'Ayes' have it." or "I think the 'Noes' have it," or "I cannot decide." Other methods of taking the vote may be adopted by the President, such as by a show of hands, or by asking the members to rise in their places. Any member of the Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call for a division. In cases where a division is called for, the vote shall be taken by calling over the roll of affiliate bodies, when the vote of each such body shall be given by the delegate or delegates present.

42. The Recording Secretary shall make no entry of a motion or proposed resolution unless it is read from the Chair; and, if requested, in the three official languages.

43. The Presiding Officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the International Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

44. No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived; but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of a main or substantive motion.

45. When two or more members rise to speak, the Presiding Officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place; and should more than one member rise at once, the Presiding Officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

46. No member shall speak to any question after the discussion has been concluded and the Presiding Officer has put the motion to the Council.

47. The President, or person occupying the Chair, shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the International Council.

48. The business meetings of the International Council shall be reported by an officially engaged stenographer; and a copy of the resolutions adopted and of the formal proceedings of the Council shall be drawn up by the Secretaries and forwarded to the General Officers, to the Conveners of the Standing Committees, the Honorary Vice-Presidents, the President and Secretary of each affiliated National Council, and to the Patrons of the International Council.

49. The International Executive shall be authorised to appoint its Officers as a Sub-Executive to conduct routine business, and, in the case of emergency, the President shall be authorised to decide matters of urgency on behalf of the International Council.

50. In the event of a National Council or a Standing Committee of the International Council, or an internationally organised society, recommending that the International Council should make a personal or written representation to any convention or conference or exhibition convened by some organised body entirely outside the federation of the Council, such repre-

sentation can only be made officially, and by the authority of the Executive, or, if time be limited, by authority of the President.

51. At any meeting of delegates of the International Council held in a country with an affiliated National Council, whether the meeting be a Quinquennial or Plenary Meeting, or an Executive Committee Meeting, all measures taken by the International Council with the authorities of that country must have been previously approved by the National Council of that country and agreed to by its Committee. No step can ever be taken by a member of the International Committee without the approval of the National Council interested.

52. At a meeting of delegates of the National Councils, convened for some international purpose, every proposal, demonstration, or message addressed to the public authorities or to members of the diplomatic body must have been previously submitted in principle, unless it is impossible, to the Executive Committee of the International Council of Women.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I.—Meetings

1. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or acting President, at such time and place as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than four months' notice shall be given to each member unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together by the President, or acting President, at such notice as will allow of communication with each National Council.

2. The Executive Committee shall meet three days before the opening of the Quinquennial Sessions of the Council.

3. Special meetings may be called by any five members of the Executive requesting the President, in writing, to convene a meeting. Four months' notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The

names of the five members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

4. The notice calling the Executive shall contain as full a statement of the agenda as possible, and also the terms of any resolution of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

5. At the ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee, the order of business shall be:—

Reading, correction, and approval of the minutes of last meeting.

Correspondence.

Roll-call.

Remarks by the President.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports from Standing Committees (if any).

Reports from National Councils (if desired).

Any business carried over from last meeting.

New business.

6. If, on account of the members of the Executive residing at such wide distances apart, and being therefore unable to meet except occasionally, it be deemed desirable by the President to take the votes of the Executive Committee in writing, such a vote shall be valid. In such cases, the Corresponding Secretary shall, on the instructions of the President, send a memorandum to each member of the Executive, marked "For the use of the Executive only," giving the resolution or other communication to be voted on, and any reasons that may have been stated on either side for or against. If the communication refers to a matter on which the National Councils should be consulted or should take action, the opinion of the members of the Executive shall first be obtained as to what steps to take, before the subject is brought before the National Councils.

7. If a two-thirds majority of the International Executive deem any resolution sent by the National Councils unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda.

A list of those resolutions which have been excluded from the agenda by the Executive on account of being of minor importance shall be reported to the Council.

8. When the President of any National Council is unable to attend a meeting of the Executive it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such National Council to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower their President to appoint a substitute, provided that such substitute be a member of a National Council.

II.—Rules of Order.

9. The President, or person occupying the chair, shall have a casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.

10. Every member of the Executive Committee when speaking shall address the Chair only.

11. Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be in writing, and shall be signed either by a member of the Executive or by the Secretary of the National Council sending it in.

12. All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, filed according to subject and date. Such general correspondence as the Executive desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto which may be considered important shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

13. Any part of the regular business of a meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, or any special business may be taken without notice, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

14. All motions or amendments, other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

15. Motions to rescind resolutions passed within twelve months or at the last Executive, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous twelve months or at the last Executive, cannot be introduced. A motion for the reconsideration of a resolution already passed may be submitted to the meeting during the course of the same discussion, and may be carried by a two-thirds majority.

16. An attendance book shall be kept and signed by each member present at any Executive Committee or Standing Com-

mittee meeting; also a memorandum of notes sent by absent members and a summary of attendance shall be kept by the Recording Secretary.

17. The Recording Secretary shall prepare a summary of the minutes, or a copy of the minutes themselves, to be sent to each absent member. The minutes shall be read, corrected, and approved at the close of each session.

18. The Standing Orders shall not be suspended unless by a unanimous vote.

19. All correspondence received by the Secretaries, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and copies of all letters sent out by the Secretaries shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive.

20. The affiliation of National Councils shall be accepted on the following terms:—

- (1) Receipt of a formal letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed at a meeting in favour of affiliating the National Council.*
- (2) A copy of the Constitution adopted.
- (3) Proof that the Council applying for affiliation has a right to call itself National in a representative sense.
- (4) Approval of the Executive Committee of the International Council expressed by resolution.
- (5) Promise of payment of Affiliation Fee in annual instalments.

Note.—On receipt of the minutes containing the resolution whereby the National Council record their desire to affiliate with the International Council, and of the Constitution or Rules of the National Council, the resolution can be passed accepting the affiliation, and the Treasurer shall then apply for the Affiliation Fee, and, at a subsequent meeting, report its receipt to the Executive.

* It was decided at the Council meeting at Toronto, 1909, that applications would be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, who would consult with the President. Then the application would be laid before a meeting of Officers, and then brought before the Executive, who alone have power of ultimate decision.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES.

AS ACCEPTED BY THE QUINQUENNIAL COUNCIL MEETING AT ROME (see p. 194)*

I. Membership.

1. The ordinary members of the Standing Committees shall be delegates appointed by the National Councils, each Council to have one member on each Committee. These members shall be appointed at the beginning of each Quinquennial Period and their names must be communicated by the President or Secretary of the respective National Council, to the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council and the Conveners of the Committees concerned. Any change in the membership of a Committee must be confirmed by the President or Secretary of the respective Council and information sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council and to the Conveners concerned.

2. The Conveners shall be elected by the Council at the Quinquennial Meeting.

3. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the Convenership of a Standing Committee of the Council during the Quinquennial period, the Executive shall have power to elect a new Convener, and the President shall make provisional appointments when necessary between meetings of the Executive.

4. The Convener of a Standing Committee shall not be eligible to serve on that particular Committee as the member representing her own National Council.

II. Methods of Work.

5. The Convener of an International Standing Committee is responsible only to the International Council of Women. She stands in the same relationship to her own National Council as to every other National Council. She may work only through

* The French and German editions of these Standing Orders may be obtained on application to the Corresponding Secretary.

the members appointed by the several National Councils. If any National Council should decline to appoint a member for a particular Committee, the Chairman of the said Committee may not impose her department of work within the limits of that National Council without its consent.

6. No Standing Committee may take up a new line of work, or may memorialise officially any other association in the name of the International Council of Women, without first having secured the approval of the Executive or Sub-Executive Committee of the International Council of Women.

7. Each Convener shall send an outline of the proposed work of her Committee annually not later than October to the Corresponding Secretary for the approval and suggestions of the President.

8. The Convener shall bring her plan of work for the year before the members of her Committee by circular letters. She shall remind them in good time of any reports which they are requested to give to the International Council.

9. A copy of all communications sent by a Convener to the members of her Committee must be sent at the same time to the Presidents of the National Councils.*

10. The Convener of each Standing Committee of the International Council of Women shall furnish the Corresponding Secretary with a list of the names and addresses of the members of her Committee, and with an account of the work in progress in her Committee, for the purpose of publication in the Annual Report of the International Council, such account not exceeding 2,000 to 2,500 words in length, to be in any of the three official languages, and to be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary not later than the 15th May in each year.

11. Whenever possible the annual report of a Committee shall be submitted in proof form to that Committee previously to being submitted to the Executive. Under no circumstances shall a report be published without having been accepted by the Executive or Sub-Executive.

12. If at a time when no meeting can be summoned it be deemed desirable by the Convener to take the vote of her Committee in printing such a vote shall be valid.

* It shall be left to the President of each National to decide whether the Secretary of her Council shall receive such communications instead of her.

13. An annual allowance shall be made to the Conveners of Standing Committees to cover necessary outlays on postage. The amount of this allowance shall be settled by the Officers or the Executive Committee after each Quinquennial Meeting for the ensuing quinquennial period.

14. Any Standing Committee may invite experts (men or women) on the special subject of the Committee to take part in their proceedings.

III. Meetings.

15. Meeting of the Standing Committees shall be held at the time of the regular Executive Meetings and also in connection with the Quinquennial Meetings.

16. The Convener shall send a special Agenda for the Meeting of her Committee to the members of the Committee in such time that each member may have opportunity to consult with her Council in regard to any proposed resolutions. Such Agenda shall contain the wording of all resolutions which are to be discussed at the Committee Meeting.

17. If the Convener is unable to attend a meeting of her Committee she shall appoint a proxy. Such proxy must in every case be someone who is thoroughly familiar with the work of that International Standing Committee. If the Convener herself does not appoint a proxy, the President of the International Council shall do this.

18. If a member of a Standing Committee is unable to attend a meeting either she or her National Council shall appoint a proxy, according to the rules of the respective National Council.

19. Resolutions which have not been on the Agenda of an International Standing Committee Meeting cannot be submitted to the Executive or Quinquennial Council Meeting. In a case of urgent business of unforeseen nature, a Committee may decide by a two-thirds majority that a matter requires immediate discussion and should be placed on the Agenda as a point of urgency.

20. Resolutions for the Executive or for the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council can only be submitted by the Standing Committees for inclusion in the Agenda, but not by their individual members. They may be brought forward only if a majority vote has been secured in the Committee.

21. Resolutions from a Standing Committee must be handed over by the Convener at the beginning of the Executive Meeting in the three official languages and in a sufficient number of copies for all the members of the Executive, so that these may consider the resolutions before discussion.

22. At each Committee Meeting a Secretary shall be appointed to prepare the minutes which shall be read, corrected and approved at the close of each session. A copy of such Minutes shall be handed over to the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council.

23. The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of members of Standing Committees rests solely with the National Councils and members of Standing Committees are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the affiliated National Councils which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of that organisation, and not as individuals.

Affiliated National Council shall be free to give liberty to their members of Standing Committees to vote according to their own convictions on any matter on which the National Councils consider that they have not sufficient information, and where they feel that discussion might materially alter the point of view.

24. Resolutions from Standing Committees for the Quinquennial Meeting must be received by the Corresponding Secretary twelve months before the Quinquennial Meeting, or at such time as may be fixed by the President for the convenience of the work of the International Council, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendment of the affiliated National Councils.

25. When the preliminary agenda is returned, amendments to the resolutions may be proposed by the Standing Committees. During the actual meeting of the International Council, no amendments may be proposed except those of a purely verbal nature.

STANDING ORDERS FOR INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS.

1. All information regarding the business programme of the International Council, its Executive, its Committees, its Quinquennial, or other meetings, shall first appear in official form (in the "Transactions," the "Annual Report," or in official or printed communications from the President's office) before it is incorporated in the printed matter of any individual National Council.

2. The Secretary of each affiliated National Council shall furnish the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council with an account, not previously published elsewhere, of the work carried on by the National Council of Women of her country during the foregoing year, such account not to exceed 1500 words in length, to be written in any of the three official languages—French, German, or English—and to be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary not later than the 15th May in each year. All these National Council Reports shall be published together in the Annual Report of the International Council of Women.*

3. Along with her report, the Secretary of each affiliated National Council shall furnish the Corresponding Secretary of the International Council with the names and addresses of the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer of the National Council; also the names and addresses of the members who represent the National Council of her country on the Standing Committees of the International Council of Women; and the names and addresses of any International Council patrons and contributors belonging to her country. These names and addresses shall be published in the Annual Report of the International Council of Women.

* It was decided at the Executive Meeting at Rome that this clause of the Standing Orders shall apply to the Standing Committees as well as to the National Councils with the exception that their reports may amount to 2000—2500 words and the Conveners of such Committees are therefore requested to prepare the reports mentioned.

4. The Convener of each Standing Committee of the International Council of Women shall furnish the Corresponding Secretary with a list of the names and addresses of the members of her Committee, and with an account of the work in progress in her Committee, for the purpose of publication in the Annual Report of the International Council, such account to be in any of the three official languages, and to be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary not later than the 15th May in each year.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Constitution and Standing Orders of the International Council of Women. (English.)

Constitution et Statuts du Conseil International des Femmes. (French.)

Satzungen des Internationalen Frauenbundes. (German.)

"What is the International Council of Women? And other Questions. With answers by its President." (English.)

Manuel du Conseil International des Femmes. (French.)

"Was ist der Internationale Frauenbund? und andere Fragen. Beantwortet von der Vorsitzenden." (German.)

Transactions of the second Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women and Report of the International Congress of Women in London, 1899 (seven volumes): "Report of the Council Transactions," "Women in Education," "Women in Professions" (2 vols), "Women in Politics," "Women in Industrial Life," "Women in Social Life." Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. Price one shilling per volume. Apply to Messrs. Walker & Co., 19 Bridge Street, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Transactions of the third Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women in Berlin, 1904, including the Transactions of the period 1899—1904 (two volumes). Edited by Mrs. May Wright Sewall. Price \$ 1.50. Apply to the Editor.

Bericht über den Internationalen Frauenkongreß in Berlin 1904. Herausgegeben von Frau Marie Stritt. Price 5 M. Apply to Herrn Carl Habel, Wilhelmstr. 33, Berlin SW.

Annual Reports of the International Council of Women, 1904/05; 1905/06; 1906/07; 1907/08 (one volume each). Compiled by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D. Price 6d each. Postage extra. Apply to the Corresponding Secretary.

"Health of the Nations." Compiled by Mr. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D. Price one shilling, postage extra. Apply to Messrs. Constable, 10 Orange St., Leicester Sq., London W.C.

Transactions of the fourth Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women in Toronto, 1909, including the National Council Reports for the year 1908/1909 (one volume). Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. Price 3s. (3 Mark; 75 cents; 3 francs 50 cent.). Postage extra. Apply to Messrs. Constable, 10 Orange St., Leicester Sq., London W. C.; or to Messrs. Dodd Mead and Co., New York; or to Messrs. Copp and Clarke and Co., Toronto.

Report of the International Congress of Women in Toronto, 1909 (two volumes). Edited by the Canadian Council of Women. Price \$ 1 and postage (5 shillings). Apply to Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, 44 Dewson Street, Toronto, Canada.

"Our Lady of the Sunshine and her International Visitors." Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, President I. C. W. Price one shilling net. Apply to Messrs. Constable, 10 Orange St., Leicester Sq., London W. C.; or to Messrs., Copp and Clarke and Co., Toronto.

"Why should we support the International Council of Women?" (English.)

"Pourquoi nous devons soutenir le Conseil International des Femmes?" (French.)

"Warum sollen wir den Internationalen Frauenbund unterstützen?" (German.)

Letter for Propaganda Purposes. (English, French and German.)

Annual Reports of the International Council of Women, 1909/10; 1910/11; 1911/12; 1912/13; 1913/14 (one volume each). Compiled by Fräulein Dr. phil. Alice Salomon, Hon. Corresponding Secretary. Price one Shilling.

"National Systems of Education." First Report of the Education Committee of the I.C.W. Compiled by Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon D.S.c., Ph.D. Apply to Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, or to the Corresponding Secretary. Price 6d.

- "Women's Position in the Laws of the Nations." Compiled from special reports by the National Councils. Published by G. Braunsche Hofbuchdruckerei und Verlag, Karlsruhe i. B., Karlfriedrichstr. 14, Germany. Price M. 2.40.
- "Prevention of Tuberculosis and how it can be affected by the Care and Isolation of advanced Cases." Report of the Standing Committee on Public Health. Edited under the supervision of the Countess of Aberdeen. Published by G. Braunsche Hofbuchdruckerei und Verlag, Karlsruhe i. B., Karlfriedrichstr. 14, Germany. Price M. 1.80.
- Song of the I.C.W. Words by Fru Upmark composed by Adele Cederschild. Price M. 0.60.
- Juvenile Delinquency: its Causes and Methods of Prevention and Correction. Report of the Education Committee. Price M. 0.60.
- Transactions of the Fifth Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women in Rome, 1914 (one volume). Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. Published by G. Braunsche Hofbuchdruckerei und Verlag, Karlsruhe i. B., Karlfriedrichstr. 14, Germany. Price M. 5.20 (5 s, 1 d; 6 fr. 40 cts.) Postage extra.

Note: All publications for which no price or publisher's name is given, can be sent free of charge on application to the Cor. Secretary.

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