THE WOMAN'S VOTE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

1.

Women have now had both the Federal Vote and the State vote for 12 years. Since Women voted at the Polls, the Elections have become far more dignified and more and more earnest. Vulgar horse play has almost, if not quite, disappeared, and it is partly through woman's influence and also through man's feeling of Protection for women, that all Public Houses are closed on Election Day.

Women vote in great numbers, in some electorates their vote outnumber that of the men. The Labor women are especially earnest and active in this matter. Women have, since the vote, developed a great deal of Public Spirit, also powers of organisation, powers of speech, and have gained a certain amount of knowledge with regard to the conditions of life, and needs of humanity, which they were very far from realising before. Also men have much more respect for women and more regard for their wishes and opinions, since they are now their political equals as to the vote.

It is true that when women first obtained the vote, they won many reforms; of late years they have not won much, and the reason for that is, that the men have gradually persuaded them to enter into Party Politics, so we now see them with few exceptions divided into two camps, calling themselves "Liberal" and "Labor". Unfortunately this has had a disastrous effect upon the use of their vote to women and children. In the whirl and stress of the two political party platforms, the needs of their own sex and that of the children are often entirely forgotten. Many women are now
beginning to discover this, and desire to form a Non-Party League which shall study the needs of women and children and work for their interests only. When the vote was first won, a Non-Party League was formed — "The Political Educational League", and till 1910 it worked strenuously for women and children only and gained many reforms. Its President was the former Secretary of The Woman Suffrage League — i.e., myself, who never ceased to implore women to refuse to enter into Party Politics, and to work only for their own sex and the children whilst the Woman Suffrage League was in existence before the vote was won. The systematic study began of the needs of women and children. Work was done to help them to gain "Early Closing" a to obtain "A Factory Act", and a Woman Inspector for Factories. Also the condition of women Prisoners was inspected, both in the Lock-ups and Gaols of the State. Four Police Matrons were secured for the Lock-ups and the condition of Women Prisoners represented to two Ministers of Justice, the last of whom, Mr. E. A. Wise, did much to improve their condition and to lay the foundation stone of a new, suitable and separate gaol for Women, which is without doubt the most up-to-date gaol in the Southern Hemisphere. Also, to form a Woman's Branch by request of women of the "Prisoners Aid Society", which has done most excellent work. It is important to say how much the women owe gratitude for help and sympathy received from the Comptroller and late Comptroller of Prisons, and also the Inspectors General of Police.

The vote having been won, the first thing the Non-Party League did was to get Sir William Lyne to pass an Amendment in the
Electoral Bill, making it illegal in Federal Elections for anyone
to canvas within 100 yards of the Polling Booth. The second thing
was the invitation to Miss C. H. Spence to come to New South Wales
and lecture upon Juvenile Courts. The League also got Mr. E. R. Wise
then Attorney General, to take the chair and then soon after brought
in a Bill to establish Juvenile Courts and to prevent children from
being sent to Gaol. This Bill was passed later on with additions,
so that now no little girl can sell things in the Streets, and boys
who do so must be licensed.

A great deal of work, strange to say, had to be done to
secure these reforms for children; many meetings, many speeches and
appeals to various Premiers and Parliaments. Dr. Mackellar's "Inf-
ants Protection Bill" was ardently supported by the Women's League,
who had meetings and got up petitions to help to carry it through
Parliament.

Women were responsible for the initiation of an appeal for
a criminal Amendment Act, now law under which Habitual Criminals
are given indeterminate sentences. They were also responsible for
an agitation for more cooking centres in Public Schools. The
Political Educational League of which I spoke used frequently to
send circulars indicating certain reforms, to every candidate for
Election and requesting a reply as to whether the candidate would
support such and such a measure in the House if elected. The next
step would be to interview the Premier on the subject or subjects,
the next to write to the Leader of the Opposition, or to the Leader
of any party in the House, asking for their opinion on the matter
and their support. A new Premier, if a change of Government took place, was at once interviewed upon the measures. Petitions would be distributed to other Leagues or associations, and then sent to the local member to present to Parliament. Sometimes the members of Parliament would be all circularised on the subject and if the Bill was before the House, begging for their support. This was done with regard to Juvenile Courts, Criminal Amendment Act, Girls Protection Bill, Infants Protection Bill, - which have all been won. Also with regard to the equal guardianship of children - "The Testator's Family Maintenance Act - "Equal Pay for Equal Work", - which have not yet been won. Women helped very largely in every way, especially the women of the W.C.T.U., to secure "Local Option" though of course in this instance men helped just as much to gain this reform, which also included forbidding children of a certain age to enter the bar of a Public House, and forbade girls to serve as barmaids under 21. Dr. Crael's "Inebriate Act" was a dead letter till the Women's Non Party League took the matter up and sent circulars to churches and various organisations to petition those in power to put the act in force. We now have the partial enforcement of the Act, as in Prisons where Inebriates and Criminals are kept separate, and where Habitual Inebriates have now indeterminate sentences and can be let out on license.

Cremation, and Proportional representation were also worked for by women, but now they have separate Leagues of their own.

After the Girls Protection Bill was passed in 1910, after an agitation by women for over 20 years, raising the age of
Protection to 16, the Non Party Woman's League dissolved, and since that, the only reform of importance won for women has been the "Deserted Wives and Children Amending Act", which originated in the State Childrens Department and which had the cordial support of the National Council of Women, which is also a Non Party organisation, and through which it is possible for women who ignore Party Politics, to agitate and work for the measures still needed for women and children.

A Civic League has been formed in connection with the National Council of Women, which hopes to help forward Municipal Reform. When the agitation for a certain reform is launched, it is of the utmost importance even if it is launched by women only, to gain the sympathy and help of men, so that no reform can really be won without the help of men, both in Parliament and out of Parliament, and also it is absolutely necessary to interest and gain the sympathy of the high officials in the State should the reform be one which concerns the Departments over which they rule.

Women have often represented the need for a woman member on the Senate of the University, and a woman to represent the interests of women of the Public Service Board, but so far the only assurance they have received was from Mr. Carmichael who assured them that women were eligible to stand for the Senate in the New University Act.

One other matter is of great importance, - The Naturalisation of Australian women marrying foreigners. The Federal Government ruled that no Australian woman could lose her nationality by marriage with a Foreigner, but the English Act over-rides this,
so that at present an Australian woman marrying a foreigner has after marriage to take out papers of naturalisation. This is a matter upon which the National Council of Women are now agitating through their N.S.W. Committee, of which I am President.

So far I have only spoken of New South Wales as affected by the Laws made in the State and Federal Parliament, but I could extend my enquiries to the whole of Australia, since I know who are the women best able to give the information. The Maternity Bonus was not a Women's measure, but was initiated by Mr. Fisher, then Prime Minister. Its great fault is that unlike old age Pensions and Invalid Pensions, it is given to all who apply, whether they need it or not. This is a needless expense to the Country, and does no good to those who unworthily receive it, and who could easily afford to do without it.

To summarise:-

Whilst working for the vote, women gained Police Matrons in Lock-ups, Improvement for women in gaols, the promise of a new gaol, worked for Early Closing, worked for Factories Act and Women Factory Inspectors, That Women should be admitted to practise Law, That women should be councillors in Municipalities, - also worked with others for "The Women's College" University. Sent in many Petitions, gave many Lectures, held many Public Meetings, interviewed many Members of Parliament personally and got them to read books or leaflets on Woman Suffrage. Had many Deputations to various Premiers, interviewed Editors of all Papers, wrote letters to the Press, printed Reports, Speeches & leaflets to distribute.

After the vote was won, we went on with the same programme,
only working for the needs of Women and Children and to alter the
Laws, and helped to form the Cremation and Peace Societies.

One thing more must be added and that is that we never
indulged in personal abuse in our speeches, letters &c. Our enemies
were besought to read, to think, to exercise their reasoning
faculties, their innate sense of Justice, and even if we could not
convert them, we parted excellent friends. Our standard was always
to abide by our Womanhood, our Motherhood, our Sisterhood - we, the
caretakers of the world, the human race, our children, - To try,
never to disgrace our cause by a rude word or conduct unbecoming to
a woman. To advocate always, as the chief factors in ruling Home,
Country or the World, the superior power and righteousness of Moral
and Intellectual Force.

ROSE SCOTT.

Hon. Secretary Woman Suffrage League from its inception
to its close.

President of the Political Educational League from its
formation in 1902 to its close in 1910.

Convener of the Law Committee in the National Council of
Women.
THE HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

by ROSIE SCOTT.

In 1891 Sir Henry Parkes gave notice that in the coming Session of Parliament, early that year he would submit an Electoral Bill to the House. In this Bill he proposed the inclusion of a Clause, granting the Suffrage to the women of New South Wales. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr Wallis, Sir Julius Vogel, Mr Saunders and Sir John Hall had at this period been endeavoring to enfranchise the women of New Zealand and that in South Australia also, efforts were being made in this direction, Sir Henry's proposal came as a surprise, and created a great deal of discussion. In fact, so strong was the storm of adverse criticism that Sir Henry, fearing to wreck the fate of his Electoral Reform Bill, decided to abandon the clause, and merely to test the temper of the House brought forward a Resolution in favor of the enfranchisement of women. This was in July 1891. The Resolution was of course lost by 57 votes to 34, only 91 members voting out of a total of 141. Sir Henry in his speech quoted the evidence of Senator Blair, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to report upon a Resolution proposing an amendment to this effect, in the Constitution of the United States, who reported that the Committee considered the denial of the Suffrage to women "on a par with negro Slavery in its injustice". The majority of the Member, however, were not to be convinced by Sir Henry's eloquence, and indignation, ridicule and contempt prevailed over the few thoughtful speakers who like Sir Henry were familiar with the teachings of John Stuart Mill and Mazzini.

Meantime the "Womanhood Suffrage League" had been formed. Mrs Montefiore (now in England) invited a few people to her house 77 Darlinghurst Road, upon March 24th 1891, to discuss the formation of the League. Those eight people were Mrs Wolstenhome, Dr and Mrs Ellis, Mrs Julian Ashton, Miss May Manning, Miss Margaret Windeyer, the writer of this article, and of course...
of course, the hostess herself. Another Meeting was held upon
April 4th in the same room, and was also attended by Mrs (now)
Lady Windeye, Mrs Vandeleur Kelly, the Hon W.H. Sutor and
Mr Brient, the Editor of the "Daily Telegraph". A provisional
committee was elected. Mr Windeye was chosen President, and
the writer of this article was appointed Corresponding Secre-
tary, a position she held without opposition from that time
till the enfranchisement of the women of New South Wales was
won; and as it happened she was the only officer then elected
who remained an officer of the Council from first to last— a
period of over eleven years. The correspondence included
letters from Sir Henry Parkes, Sir John Hall (New Zealand),
Sir James Stansfield (England), Sir George Bibbe, Sir William
Lyne, Mr Reid, Sir John See, Sir Joseph Abbott, and most members
of the Parliament of New South Wales during that period. Every
Premier and most man of standing in the House had to be seen,
written to, and interviewed. Mr Reid, Sir Joseph Abbott and Mr
Barton, now Sir Edmund, were all persuaded to read Mill's
"Subjection of Women" with various degrees of success. The Press
and the Editors had to be approached one by one with fear and
trembling. In those old Pioneer days Mr Brient's help was
invaluable, and the Bulletin, though sarcastic and funny did
not fail to support us in any leader upon the subject. To
return to 1891, our first large meeting was held in May and
was called by invitation. Professor MacCullum of the Sydney
University moved the first resolution; this was to have been
seconded by Mrs Windeyer, and as she was unavoidably absent
the writer had to take her place. Afterwards Mrs Wolstenholme,
Mrs Lawson, Mrs Pottie of the W.C.T.U., Mrs Montefiore, Dr Ellis
and Dr Vandeleur Kelly spoke and the officers were then elected.
It must be mentioned that Mrs Lawson, the Editor of "Dawn",
Mother of Henry Lawson the Poet, had, before our League was
formed, advocated the cause of Woman Suffrage, so that we always
acknowledge her and Mrs Gale as the Pioneer Woman Suffragists.
in New South Wales. Upon our first Council that night were elected two gentlemen who belonged to the recently formed Labor Party of New South Wales, Messrs. Frank Cotton and J.D. Fitzgerald. It was not till some years afterwards that we prevailed upon the Labor Party to place Woman Suffrage upon their platform. Our attitude from first to last was to avoid all Party Politics and to persuade Members of all Parties in the House to help us to attain our objects. The sympathy of Sir J. Macdonald (Canada), Sir George Grey, Sir John Hall and the enfranchisement of the women in the Isle of Man in 1881, and Sir Henry Loch's conversion, all helped us. The Daily Telegraph was so good as to publish the speeches made by the women at our first meeting - not so timid were we that our names did not appear. Sir James Stansfield showed this Paper to Professor Stuart, editor of the "Star", London, and he published our speeches blaming us for concealing our names. Sir James Stansfield sent us the paper and wrote to encourage us. He wrote, and his words were never forgotten: - "It will be the greatest of all Revolutions, the greatest and in my opinion the most beneficent. It will preserve democracies from being selfish and savage. I would always argue it from the loftiest standpoint, and I would do it in a manner to make it evident that Womanhood was all the more womanly for the assertion". In 1893 the death of Mr Ballance, Premier of New Zealand was a great blow to us, but we rejoiced over the action of Sir John Hall who carried the W.S. Bill to a triumphant issue in September of that same year. Our progress had been slow. In 1892 Mr Arthur Rae, a Labor Member, moved a resolution in favor of Woman Suffrage, but it was crowded out. In 1894 the General Election took place and we sent circulars pleading our cause to all candidates. In December 1894, South Australia won her Woman's Vote and we thought assuredly our work would soon be accomplished. In 1895 Mr Dowell O'Reilly moved in the House - "That in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when
the franchise should be extended to women”. The tone of the
debate was in all respects an improvement upon the former debate
of 1891, but it was found that no united vote could be obtained
until the words "The time has arrived" were omitted, and then
the motion was carried by a majority of 45, the Premier, Mr Reid
and five of his Ministers voting for it, as well as Sir Henry
Parkes and the Leader of the opposition, Sir G. Dibbs, who had
at one time been opposed to the measure. All this time we were
continually holding public meetings in the city and suburbs,
distributing leaflets, replying to letters, and deputations to
every Premier were undertaken as a matter of course. Sir Henry
was out of power, Sir G. Dibbs, whilst Premier would do nothing,
not having then been converted to the cause. Mr Reid told us
in ’94 he would go to the country upon the question, but in ’95
our deputation was told the Cabinet were not united upon it.
In August 1895 I wrote appealing to the Political Labor League
to see me and hear me on the subject and they agreed to a
deposition. Mr Rae had sent circulars before this to all the
Branches of the Political Labor League advocating our cause,
and January 1896 saw Woman Suffrage placed as a plank upon the
Labor Platform. In September 1895 Mr Willis had asked leave to
introduce a Bill, and permission was granted him by 56 Votes
to 19. A Private Members’ Bill had little hope of passing, but
all this was educational and kept the matter before the public.
After another fruitless deputation to Mr Reid (the Premier),
Mr Willis’ Bill was declared out of order, as he had no message
from the Crown, and the Premier said he knew of no precedent
for that course. Mr Reid then went to England, and we had an
immense deputation to Mr Brunker, the Acting Premier, who prom-
ised to consult his colleagues. Then came the Federal Con-
vention, at the election of the members comprising it we had
again sent out circulars to all candidates, and we sent in a
petition
petition to the Convention of which Mr Brunker took charge. We knew such men as Sir John Cockburn and other South Australians would stand by us — Sir John Quick (of Victoria) also, and it was to these and others like them in the Convention that we owed "the uniform franchise" which became eventually a provision in the Federal Bill and as no franchise could be eliminated, the broadest, that of South Australia, must be accepted. All this time the women of Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia and Queensland were agitating for their rights, and interchange of sympathy and thought with them was a feature of our correspondence. In 1893 the Reid Government having passed a Land Tax, we women who owned land sent in with our payments, protests against being "taxed without representation", the point so successfully claimed by the Americans in the War of Independence. Mr Reid acknowledged our protest as a good one, but the only effort made to enfranchise us that year was made by Mr Pegan. In 1897 he brought in a Bill, the first reading passed, forty-five members voting for it, and this time only eleven against, but the second reading was blocked by pressure of other work as is generally the case with the Bills of Private Members. In January 1898, Mr Pegan, with the permission of the Speaker, called a meeting in one of the Committee Rooms of the House to ask the members to meet the writer as General Secretary of the League, and consult as to what steps we should take. A Committee was formed of Members of all Parties in the House to arrange a deputation to Mr Reid early the following session. Meantime the Federal Convention held sittings both in Sydney and Melbourne, and there was no doubt our Federal Franchise was secure. In June 1898, we had an overflowing deputation to Mr Reid who promised that after the elections, in all probability our cause would be made a Government measure. Mr Reid was returned with a triumphant majority, but alas when the
the Government programme appeared, there was no mention of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Pegan then again gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill and on October 11th, 1898, received permission to do so — ayes 61, noes 5; the Premier and Mr. Barton, then leader of the Opposition, voting with the ayes. This Bill was as usual crowded out by Government business. We then asked the Premier to allow the women of New South Wales to have votes, as the women of South Australia would have, in the Federal Referendum upon the amended Bill. Mr. Reid sent for the writer and said that to prepare the rolls for this would take up too much time, and the expense would be too great, but he held out the hope that a Minister of the Crown might bring in a Suffrage Bill. The writer went immediately to Mr. Pegan who was only too ready to give up his Bill to a Minister, if necessary. The writer then saw Mr. Reid the Premier, again, and also went to see him with Mr. Pegan, the Premier then said he would treat Mr. Pegan as a colleague in the matter, but alas, nothing was done! Mr. Reid was then thrown out of office and Mr. Lyne (now Sir William) became Premier, and Mr. Pegan one of his Ministers. Mr. Pegan took charge of our Bill, receiving a message from the Crown upon December 6th, 1898, but this was late in the session and again our Bill was crowded out, still we had the satisfaction of feeling that 1898 had seen the enfranchisement of the women of South Australia, and that a clause granting the franchise to women was embodied in the Federal Constitution Bill, and the Queen’s consent to this was gazetted May 1900. The next session 1900, saw our circulars in every member’s hand. In May the Labor Party took up our cause, and went on a deputation to the Premier. We also held a great demonstration and a deputation to the Premier and on June 13th the Governor’s speech asked Parliament to consider the expediency of woman’s suffrage. Mr. Rose then brought forward a motion to submit the question of the woman’s vote to a
to a referendum, but this was beaten by 47 votes to 10. In November we interviewed the Premier, Mr Lyne again, and he assured us he would not forget us, and upon November 9th, 1900, the first reading of a Bill to enfranchise the women of New South Wales brought before the House by a Premier (Mr Lyne) was passed. November 16th saw the second reading begun, and our enemies in the House deliberately trying to stonewall the Bill. The Premier was patient but determined and early next morning the votes were 52 for us and 30 against. On November 26th the third reading took place, and on November 27th a Woman's Franchise Bill was sent for the first time to the Upper House. Next day the second reading took place, but our friends were in the minority - the result of the vote was 19 for the Bill, 22 against - the majority against us 3! When Sir William Lyne soon after this joined the Federal Ministry we were well nigh in despair, but on May 10th, 1901, at the opening of the Federal Parliament the speech of the Governor General contained these words - "The grant of a uniform franchise for all Federal Elections by the adoption of adult suffrage". This revived our hopes, Mr Barton the Federal Premier and his Ministry were losing no time, and in the following May 1902 (Mr Barton being then in England) a telegram from Sir William Lyne, Acting Premier who had charge of the Bill, sent me the glad news that the women of Australia were at any rate enfranchised for the Commonwealth. But State Elections had taken place in 1900 and the New Premier Mr. (now Sir John See), who had always been an advocate of our cause, openly advocated woman suffrage according to his promise to us at the Elections. We sent circulars to all candidates urging our claim. The Elections took place in July and although we regretted the loss of three friends, we could not regret that six members who had voted against our Bill were not re-elected.

In August 1901, Mr John See the Premier, true to his promise
promise to us, brought in a Bill which the Assembly carried by a majority of 38, but alas for our hopes, the Upper House again rejected our Bill by five votes on the third reading, the second reading having been carried, we felt most bitterly this undignified action on the part of the Upper House – a nominee House whose duty it was to bow to the will of the people expressed so strongly at election time and also to the representatives of the people in the Lower House who had expressed by an overwhelming majority for the second time, their desire that the women of New South Wales should be enfranchised. At this time the Woman Suffrage League had considerable internal trouble, caused by the conduct of certain Branches, and so-called Branches, who had defied the rules and instead of attending as the rules pointed out, solely to their own "local affairs" interfered with the province of the Council &c. For the sake of that cause the Council at the express request of one in authority, ignored this trouble, not taking any public action to expose it as it was feared any such exposure might militate against their cause now almost won. The writer did not hold this view but had to bow to the will of the Council. We had, however, a true and steadfast friend in Sir John See and on July 17th, 1902, he reintroduced the measure and the second reading was passed July 24th, ayes 53, noes 8. It was read for the first time in the Upper House on July 30th. Some opposition was offered at the second reading, under the guise of friendship! The old story, as if women had not to mix with men continually in daily life! The insult was to the men, in presuming that they would behave so to women! However the Premier was as firm as a rock and showed only too plainly that he would not submit to any defeat of the Bill this time, now the third time the will of the House of Representatives had been expressed. The Upper House like the House of Lords
had to bow eventually to the will of the people. Eventually opposition was withdrawn and the Bill passed on the voices, and was returned to the Assembly upon August 14th where it was received with cheers! Strange to say through some constitutional complication Sir John See only received the King's consent to the Bill on July 4th, 1903. The long struggle was over and after that the women of Tasmania won their State vote September 19th, 1903, Queensland theirs in January 1905, but Victoria with all her hard work and brave battling has unfortunately an Elective Upper House which has had the assurance and the power to reject the Bill sent up from the Lower House, now fourteen times. WTM iii 1908

In October 1902, the Women Suffrage League of New South Wales was wound up, but before this took place upon September 16th a grand demonstration of gratitude both to Sir William Lyne and Sir John See was held in the Protestant Hall. It was attended by delegates from Victoria also. The Lord Mayor, Mr Thomas Hughes was in the chair. As a small token of gratitude from the women of New South Wales Sir William Lyne was presented with a silver clock and Sir John See with a silver ink stand suitably engraved. The members of the Womanhood Suffrage League and some other citizens were also good enough at this meeting to present the writer with a silver tea and coffee service as a token of her services as Honorary Secretary for over eleven years — gratitude for such kindness the writer must always feel, but it seemed to her then, as it does now, that the realisation of the enfranchisement of women was a quite sufficient reward for any time she had given, or pain she had suffered for the cause.

It may be added that the first time the women of New South Wales voted was on December 16th, 1903, for the Federal Election, the second time they voted was on August 6th, 1904, for the State Elections.
LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU MOUVEMENT FÉMINISTE EN ESPAGNE.

Le féminisme, en tant que mouvement organisé, n'a pris vie en réalité en Espagne qu'à partir de l'année 1919, par la création de l'Association Nationale des Femmes, sortie du groupe universitaire féminin, appelé "Jeunesse universitaire féminine", et dont la fondatrice était la doctoresse Elisa Soriano. L'Association nationale des Femmes fut créée sous la présidence d'une femme d'affaires, Marie Espinosa.

Avant ce début d'organisation féministe, il n'y avait en réalité en Espagne que l'action individuelle et personnelle des nombreuses femmes qui, par leur activité, faisaient - et largement - du féminisme, mais sans s'organiser en groupe de lutte et de propagande.

Il faut expliquer, avant de continuer à donner des précisions, quelle était la situation de la femme en Espagne au point de vue des libertés culturelles et professionnelles, et souligner ce trait prédominant de notre race : le sentiment individualiste et l'absence de sentiment de solidarité, trait qui va toujours se manifester, même après la fondation des.
associations féministes. C'est seulement à travers cette caractéristique que l'on peut comprendre l'antithèse qu'il y a entre ce mouvement féministe plutôt faible, et la pleine conquête des libertés politiques et juridiques, grâce à laquelle la femme espagnole est arrivée à devancer celle des autres pays latins, où existe une sérieuse organisation féministe.

Les professions libérales et intellectuelles, et leur symbole, l'Université, n'ont pas été fermées aux femmes espagnoles. On peut dire d'une façon générale que les professions libérales leur étaient ouvertes dans deux cas: d'abord quand elles se dirigeaient vers l'enseignement parce que l'idée catholique étant prédominante dans le pays, on était opposé à la coéducation et qu'en conséquence, c'étaient aux femmes que revenaient les postes d'institutrices pour l'enfance et la jeunesse féminine; en second lieu quand les activités libérales des femmes étaient limitées de telle façon qu'elles ne pouvaient pas faire concurrence aux hommes.

Il résulte de ces deux faits que de tous temps, les femmes ont eu accès à l'Université. Il y eut même au XVIIIème siècle, dans la première université espagnole, celle d'Alcala, une femme professeur de philosophie: Dona Maria Isidra de la Cerda, comtesse d'Onate, dont le nom est inscrit sur les dalles des murs de la salle des actes de cette Université, salle de style arabe que tous les touristes connaissent. Les femmes fréquentaient aussi les facultés de médecine et de droit, mais on ne leur permettait pas d'exercer la médecine ou de pratiquer le barreau. Les lois du pays ne le leur interdisaient pas, c'étaient les usages, pour la médecine, et le règlement du barreau, pour le droit.

C'est vers 1900 que commença à Madrid l'activité de la première
femme médecin, la doctoresse Conception Aleixandre qui, avec un courage admirable, supporta toutes les campagnes masquées dont elle fut l'objet, même de la part de ses compagnons d'études. Bien avant elle, une femme remarquable par ses connaissances en droit pénal, Conception Arenal, arriva à faire ses études de droit à l'Université de Madrid, vers la fin du XIXème siècle, mais en se déguisant prudemment sous le costume masculin, afin de ne pas être remarquée.

L'activité féministe avait un débouché qui ne lui était pas contesté : les postes d'institutrices dans les écoles primaires de petites filles. Alors qu'en Allemagne, Hélène Lang dut soutenir une âpre lutte pour arriver à ce que la femme fût admise à l'enseignement, en Espagne la religion lui ouvrit largement cette voie. De tous temps et surtout depuis la première loi générale sur l'enseignement public datant de 1873, le nombre des institutrices a dépassé, en Espagne, celui des instituteurs.

La faculté universitaire la plus fréquentée par les étudiantes était celle des Lettres, car la licence ou le doctorat dans toutes les branches leur permettait l'accès à l'enseignement et, plus tard, aux postes disponibles dans les archives et les bibliothèques officielles.

Dans l'Administration publique, les femmes n'ont été admises que vers 1890, et ce fut le Ministère de l'Intérieur qui osa introduire cette nouveauté, en admettant un petit nombre de femmes dans l'Administration des Postes et Télégraphes. Mais ce timide essai s'arrêta là, et ce n'est qu'en 1911 que de nouveau le Ministère de l'Intérieur décida d'élargir ses cadres féminins et d'organiser des examens pour certains postes féminins dans l'Administration des Télégraphes. Tous ces postes rentraient seulement dans la catégorie auxiliaire. La femme n'était que l'auxiliaire de l'homme et, en consé-
quence, bien que faisant le même travail que lui, elle était payée beaucoup moins et ne pouvait avoir d'avancement.

Depuis ce geste "audacieux" du Ministère de l'Intérieur, l'introduction des femmes dans les bureaux privés et dans le commerce se généralisa. Peu à peu, d'autres départements ministériels admirent aussi les femmes, toujours comme auxiliaires, puis, le Ministère de l'Enseignement ouvrant la marche, on commença à les admettre comme fonctionnaires, moyennant les mêmes épreuves et aux mêmes conditions que les hommes.

En 1919 le barreau de Madrid, sur l'initiative de Mr. Ossorio y Gallardo, doyen de l'ordre des avocats, qui invoqua le précédent du barreau français et le nom de Mme Jeanne Chauvin, modifia ses statuts et décida d'admettre les femmes à pratiquer. C'est en 1925 que la femme espagnole commença à pratiquer le barreau, au mois de juin, avec Mlle Kent et la signataire de ces lignes.

Résumons cet exposé en disant que l'idée n'étant jamais venue dans les anciens temps à l'homme espagnol que la femme pourrait aspirer à compléter son éducation, on n'a jamais pensé à lui fermer les portes de l'Université ou à lui interdire certains postes. Notons même ce détail piquant que même les Académies militaires n'exigent pas, dans leurs statuts, comme condition d'admission, le sexe masculin, de sorte qu'une femme aurait pu prétendre y entrer... Ce fut le cas dans d'autres domaines. En 1925, une femme licenciée en droit, Carmen Bonilla, prétendit passer les examens de notaire. Rien ne s'y opposait dans les lois, ni dans les règlements. Mais on s'empessa de rendre une résolution officielle qui analysait méthodiquement pour quelles subtiles raisons une femme, ayant fait ses études de droit, ne peut être ni notaire, ni juge, ni procureur, etc. Ce qu'on ne disait pas,
c'était la véritable raison de ce refus: c'est-à-dire que lorsqu'il s'agit de ces postes importants, les hommes se défendent contre la concurrence féminine.

Cela nous amène à la conclusion que nous avons déjà laissé entrevoir: une liberté qui découle de notre amour naturel pour la liberté jointe à l'oubli absolu de la femme, en tant qu'être capable de s'instruire et de se développer, nous a permis l'accès à toutes les études; une inquiétude devant la concurrence féminine dans les meilleurs postes de l'Administration, a mis partout des entraves au développement normal de la culture acquise, c'est-à-dire à l'exercice de la profession.

Le mouvement féministe, né en 1919, ne prit jamais beaucoup d'ampleur. D'abord il ne rallia pas un grand nombre de femmes. Cela s'explique par notre individualisme qui ne permet d'arriver à une organisation qu'après une longue propagande que les associations féministes, ne possédant pas de ressources, ne pouvaient pas faire aisément. Il faut ajouter aussi que l'esprit de critique et de division se développa beaucoup plus vite que l'esprit d'unité. Les associations féminines se fractionnèrent tout-de-suite, et en face de l'Association nationale des Femmes présidée par Maria Espinosa, se créa l'Union des Femmes Espagnoles, présidée par la marquise del Ter, association qui affaiblissait la première née. Cependant l'élan était donné, et d'autres groupes se formèrent. Aucun n'était puissant, mais tous, pleins de foi et de bonne volonté, faisaient tout-de-même du féminisme et préparaient les esprits.

Parmi les femmes qui ont travaillé pour le féminisme, il faut citer Benita Assas Manterola qui succéda à Maria Espinosa à la présidence de la première Association féministe. Institutrice, féministe convaincue, elle a travaillé énergiquement et sans trêve pour rallier tout le
monde, et l'on peut affirmer que toutes les femmes qui ont travaillé pour le féminisme, ont bénéficié de son appui. C'est à son association qu'appartinrent entre autres Isabel Palencia, Julia Pequero et María Martínez Sierra. Elles représentaient une opinion libérale et en face d'elles surgirent aussitôt des associations catholiques féminines et antiféministes dans leurs buts. De son côté, une autre femme, Celsia Regis, forma une autre association dans le but de réunir toutes les autres en sacrifiant certaines nuances, d'ailleurs légères, en vue d'arriver au but principal: l'obtention des droits civils et politiques pour la femme. On discutait, dans ces associations, la question de savoir s'il était préférable de commencer par demander et obtenir les droits civils avant les droits politiques.

Du fait de leurs divisions, les associations féministes n'ont pas eu une grande influence dans le pays. Elles ont cependant contribué à fortifier les esprits féministes et à préparer beaucoup d'entre eux pour la lutte en faveur des droits de la femme, quand le moment serait venu.

On sait que ce moment fut la proclamation de la République espagnole en 1931. Animée d'un esprit d'équité, la République permit l'accès des femmes aux postes de notaire et à d'autres qui lui étaient fermés auparavant, elle introduisit les femmes dans les jurys populaires, leur accorda le droit d'être candidates et députées aux Cortes, et élargit la vie politique et juridique de la femme, en annonçant d'autre part, la modification du code civil, afin de compléter sa capacité tout-à-fait diminuée dans le mariage par le Code Napoléon, adopté par l'Espagne en 1889.

Aux Cortes constituantes, l'honneur m'échut de...
défendre le droit de vote des femmes et de soutenir d'après luttes, car j'avais en face de moi l'opposition, non-seulement de la plus grande partie des groupes républicains de la Chambre, mais aussi ce qui me fut très pénible - l'opposition des deux seules autres députées qui, avec moi, représentaient les femmes aux Cortès : Mlle Victoria Kent s'opposa énergiquement à l'introduction du suffrage féminin et vota contre, et Mlle Nelken, sans prendre la parole contre le suffrage féminin, s'abstint au moment du vote.

Les droits politiques furent accordés aux femmes grâce aux voix de la droite, des socialistes et de quelques républicains fidèles à leurs principes. La femme espagnole a exercé ces droits politiques quatre fois depuis qu'elle les a obtenus. Et, malgré le penchant qu'éprouvent depuis Adam tous les hommes à mettre sur le compte de la femme, leurs mésaventures personnelles ou politiques, les oscillations électorales de l'Espagne prouvent que la femme a voté à peu près comme les hommes, et qu'elle a eu raison ou tort tout-à-fait dans la même mesure qu'eux.

__________ Clara Campoamor.

Entsprechend dem Gesetz ist die Hauswirtschaftskammer geschaffen worden zwecks Vereinigung der auf dem Gebiet der Hauswirtschaft arbeitenden Frauenorganisationen und deren Interessen zu schützen, Verbesserung der Hauswirtschaftslage und Erzielung der Gleichberechtigung mit anderen Berufen.


Das Arbeitsgebiet der Kammer erstreckt sich innerhalb der Grenzen des Estländischen Freistaates, der Vorstand befindet sich


Die übrigen 10 Gliedern der Kammer sind Vertreterinnen fachlicher Arbeitsgebiete. Es gehören gegenwärtig zur Kammer 2 Pfäda-

Gänne, 1 Aerztin, eine Architektin, eine Vertreterin des Genossenschaftswesens, eine Chemikerin, 1 Gartenbauexpertin, 1 Ge-

flügelzuchtexpertin, 1 Rechtswissenschaftlerin und 1 Hauswirtschaf-

texpertin. Außer dieser befinden sich unter den 50 Gliedern der Kammer zahlreiche Vertreterinnen fachlicher Spezial-
gebiete wie Ärztinnen, Advokatinnen, Schullehrerinnen, Pädagoginnen, usw.


Arbeitsplan der Hauswirtschaftskammer

Die Aufgabe der Kammer ist Mitarbeit am Ausbau aller mit der Hauswirtschaft in Verbindung stehenden Gebiete in unserer Heimat, sie auf den gegenwärtigen wissenschaftlichen Stand zu bringen entsprechend der Eigenart unseres Volkstums, unserer geschichtlichen Vergangenheit, unseres Klimas und dem Charakter des Ersten. Die HWK will in ihrer Arbeit alle die Gebiete erfassen, die das Leben und das Wohlergehen der Menschheit betreffen. Es würde sich um folgende Gebiete handeln: Nahrung, Heimgestaltung sowie Einrichtung und Instandhaltung des Heims, Organisation der Hausarbeit, Bekleidung, Hygiene, Kinder- und Jugendarziehung, ferner all das, was das Kulturleben des Menschen ausmacht, wie Literatur, Kunst, Theater, usw. Die HWK, will beitragen zur intellektuellen Entwicklung aller auf hauswirtschaftlichem Gebiete arbeitenden Frauen, sie will Auf-
klärrungsarbeiten leisten hinsichtlich besserer Würdigung des Haushaltungsberufes seitens der Frau, und der Notwendigkeit einer Ausbildung, wie sie jeder andere Beruf erfordert.

Bevor sich die HWK an die Ausführung ihrer verschiedenen Forschungen, Versuche und Neuerungen machen kann, muss sie einen klaren Überblick über die gegenwärtige Lage der Stadt- und Landhaushaltungen in Estland haben, ferner über die Arbeitsleistungen gegenwärtig bestehender Haushaltungs- und Berufsschulen, wieweit die einheimische Industrie in der Lage ist die täglichen Bedürfnisse zu decken und was aus dem Auslande eingeführt werden muss. Die HWK muss ferner orientiert sein über die Tätigkeit gleichorientierter anderer Organisationen, Institutionen, Laboratorien, und sogar über die Tätigkeit anderer Kammern - mit den letzteren ist eine vollkommene Zusammenarbeit anzustreben und eine feste Umgrenzung der Arbeitgebiete, um Parallel-Arbeit zu vermeiden.

Bei Einführungen von Verbesserungen resp. Neuerungen in Fabriken, Handlungen, Werkstätten usw. ist die Kammer berechtigt ihre Wünsche zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Ferner ist die Kammer berechtigt zur Stellungsannahme zu allen sich in Ausarbeitung befindlichen die hauswirtschaftlichen Gebiete betreffenden Gesetze und Verordnungen. Erst wenn die Kammer diesen genauen Überblick über alles bereits geleistete hat, kann sie/sich in die Ausführung oben geschildelter Aufgaben machen. Die HWK will in ihrer Eigenschaft als wissenschaftliche Institution richtungweisend auf dem Gebiete der Hauswirtschaft sein. Sie will Mittel und Wege finden in den einzelnen Haushaltungen dass, was sich als wirklich gut und notwendig erwiesen hat, einzuführen, obgleich das mit grossen Schwierigkeiten verbunden ist, da viele ältere Hausfrauen sich nur schwer von dem einmal als wahr Erkannten loszusagen vermögen.

und Schritte geplant werden zur Verbesserung der Nahrungsmittel-
frage am Ort. Selbstverständlich können keinerlei feste Normen
hierfür aufgestellt werden, da ja die Verhältnisse überall ver-
schiedene sind. Das bisher auf diesem Gebiete Geleistete und dar-
über Geschriebene und Gesprochene ist oft sehr oberflächlich und
allgemein gehalten gewesen. Erforderlich werden auch Nahrung-
mittelanalyse und Untersuchung der Herstellung von Nahrungsmitteln.
Ferner benötigt die Kammer Material über die Nahrungsmittel-Erzeug-
nisse der einheimischen Industrie hinsichtlich ihrer Vollwertig-
keit gemäß den gegenwärtigen Anforderungen. Auch muss der Kammer
bekannt sein, welche Nahrungsmittel und auf welchem Wege die Land-
frau auf dem Markt bringt. Es werden Proben von als vollfertig
erkannten Lebensmitteln gesammelt, in Fällen wo diese als nicht
vollfertig erkannt werden, wird sich die Kammer mit den betreffen-
den Produzenten in Verbindung setzen. Zur Untersuchung gelangen
auch die Verfahren zur Werterhaltung von Lebensmitteln auch ge-
rade für eine kürzere Zeit, ebenfalls zur Frischerhaltung und Kon-
servierung für eine längere Zeit. Auch will die Kammer veranlassen,
was die täglichen Haushalt verwendeten Lebensmittel voll aus-
genutzt werden und eine unnütze Verschwendung im Interesse der Volks-
wirtschaft vermieden wird. Zu diesem Zweck ist von der Kammer eine
Versuchsküche eingerichtet worden. Eine gleichfalls wichtige Auf-
gabe der Kammer ist die Ueberwachung der Kindernahrung. Auch muss
die Ueberwachung der Ernährung von Schulkindern, vor allem solcher,
die von ihren Eltern getrunken leben, durchgeführt werden. Intern-
nate müssen in Tallinn und in anderen Städten eingerichtet werden.

Aufgabe der NWK ist ferner die Lösung der Wohnungfrage, ihre
Einrichtung, Instandhaltung und ihre Eignung für Arbeiten im Hause.
Die Kammer will eine ständige Haushaltungsausstellung veranstal-
ten, die Anregungen zu zweckmäßiger Wohnungseinrichtung geben soll.
Es würde sich hierbei um eine Haushaltung mittleren Einkommens han-
deln, um die Einrichtung einer Küche zweier Stuben und einer Vor-
ratskammer. Auch werden Modelle zweckmäßiger, eingerichteten Räume
und von Möbeln ausgestellt werden: diese Modelle können im Be-
darfsfalle auch in die anderen Städte geschickt werden. Es be-
steht auch die Absicht, für die Haushaltung bestimmte Gegenstände
hinsichtlich ihrer Zweckmässigkeit, ihres Materials, Form, An-
wendung zu prüfen, und alle als geeignet gefundenen Gegenstände
mit dem Stempel der Kammer oder einem anderen entsprechenden Stempel zu versehen. Beabsichtigt ist auch ein Sammeln dieser Gege
sten bei der Kammer. Auch die Prüfung von im Haushalt verwendeten Reinigungsgegenständen wird vorgenommen werden.

Die Kammer will auch die Prüfung der im Haushalt verwendeten Stoffe vernehmen und die Textilindustrie veranlassen, Stoffe zu
erzeugen, die auch für weitere Kreise erschwinglich sind und dabei dauerhaft, praktisch und schön sein müssen. Auch die Hal	
barkeit dieser Stoffe im Reinigungsprozess soll geprüft werden, und wieviel Zeit die Reinigung dieser Stoffe beansprucht. Die
Kammer wird ständig eine Sammlung von Stoffmusterproben halten, in
einer eigenen Stoffwirkerei werden Proben von Stoffen hergestellt
werden, die im Haushalt Verwendung finden. Bei diesen Versuchen
wird die einheimische Schafwolle vor allem verücksichtigt werden
und das Leinen, um ihre Eignung zu verschiedenen Versendungsmöglich-
keiten zu ergründen.

In die Arbeit aufgenommen werden auch allgemeine Gesundheits-
und Erziehungsfragen, wie Überwachung der Entwicklung, der Er-
ährung und der Erziehung des Kleinkindes. Gesundheitliche Rat-
schläge sollen weiteren Kreisen erteilt werden, und alles getan
werden, damit eine geistig und körperlich gesunde Jugend heran-
wächst. Die Ausführung dieser Arbeiten ist dem Comité für Er
ziehungs- und Gesundheitsfragen übertragen worden.

Die HWK will eine Institution sein, die richtunggebend alle
alle das Haushaltungswesen betreffenden Fragen zu lösen versucht.
Die praktische Durchführung ist den örtlichen Organisationen des
Estrn. Landfrauenzentralverbandes sowie des Estnischen Frauenverban
des überlassen.

Das Budget der Kammer ist mit Kr. 49355,- von der Versammlung
der Kammer bestätigt worden. Der kleinere Teil des Budgets setzt
sich zusammen aus Einnahmen von Einzelpersonen und Institutionen,
während ungefähr 97% von der Staatsregierung, vom Landwirtschafts-
Bildungs- und Sozialministerium erwartet werden. Bisher ist von
Seiten der Staats- und Selbstverwaltungen den Frauenorganisationen
tost volles Verständnis entgegengebracht worden, dass dies be
rechtigt uns als Zentralorganisation aller Frauenarbeit zur Hoff
nung, dass unser Budget die Billigung der Regierung finden wird.
Die grosse und schwere Arbeit der Frauenorganisationen während der ganzen Regierungsdauer unseres Freistaates hat auch volle Würdigung gefunden durch den Staatsältesten in seiner Ansprache auf der Eröffnungsversammlung unserer Kammer: "Die Institution müsste in Zukunft stets die nötige Unterstützung finden, damit nicht ein Grund zur Klage vorliegt, die Institution hätte ihre Aufgabe nicht erfüllen können, weil die nötigen Geldmittel fehlen, und guter Wille und Kraft allein es nicht vermögen. Je grösser die Aufgaben sind, die ihr übernimmt, desto grösser sind auch eure Ansprüche auf Unterstützung."

Die bisherige Arbeit des Hauswirtschaftskammern

Die Aufgaben der Beraterinnen sind folgende: die Bearbeitung aller fachlichen Fragen und deren Lösung. Zusammenstellung fachlicher Artikel, Broschüren und Mustersammlungen.


Um diese Ausbildung junger Haushaltungsgehilfinnen in Haus-

Die Schülerin gewinnt viel durch diese Ausbildungsweise. Sie erhält unter der Anleitung der Lehrhausbüter im Laufe von 2 Jahren eine vollständige Ausbildung auf dem Gebiete der Hauswirtschaft. Ferner ermöglicht man ihr eine Vervollständigung ihrer Kenntnisse in Abendschulen dreimal in der Woche. Auf dieser Weise erweitert die Schülerin nicht nur die erforderlichen Kenntnisse, sondern sie vermag auch einmal sich selbst ein Heim zu schaffen für ihre Familie, was von großer sozialer Bedeutung ist. Die Ausbildung in den Lehrheimen macht die junge Schülerin bekannt mit Lebensbedingungen eines natürlichen harmonischen Heims, was durch die Ausbildung in Schulen nicht ermöglicht werden kann.

Betreffend Räume, Zahl der Familienmitglieder, berufliche Tätigkeit der Hausfrau hat die HWK bestimmte Bedingungen aufgestellt:


Die einzelnen Komitäs haben auf ihren ersten Versammlungen
folgendes geplant:

1. Das Kom. für Ernährungsfragen begann mit dem Sammeln von Material über Lebensmittelverbrauch in Familien mit verschiedenen Einkommen.


Im Laufe von beinahe 2 Monaten hat die HWK das obenerwähnte durchführen können, denn die Arbeit begann tatsächlich ja erst seit dem 1. August 1936. Der Vorstand der HWK hofft, dass am Schluss des Jahres nach einem arbeitsreichen Winter die von der Kammer vorgesehenen Aufgaben verwirklicht sein werden und das manches Heim in Estland bereits den Stempel dieser Arbeit trägt.
The position of women is considered to be better in Finland than anywhere else in the world. Foreign women, especially visiting Finland, often express their admiration for the results achieved by Finnish women and the position they have obtained as members of society and citizens. As a matter of fact Finnish women have, co-equal with men, opportunities to work in most varied branches, in the service of their country and their people. It must, however, be said, that the contribution of Finland's women in all branches has not yet become so great as that of men.

The position of women in Finland.

Finland was the first country in the world to grant complete Parliamentary franchise and representation to women. This happened in connection with the Parliamentary Reform of 1906. The securing of these rights was not, however, only due to fortuitous factors or any outward circumstances, favourable to the reform, for toward the end of last century enlightened Finnish women had already established women suffrage as their aim.

Women first exercised their right to general and equal voting in the general election of 1907, when 19 women members were elected, the total number of representatives being 200. The number of female representatives has varied since then, being 16 at present. In the Diet they have attracted notice by their ready initiative and have taken part in the work of the special committees.

In 1917, when the Local Government Act was reformed, it became possible for all Finnish women to take part in local government in town and country. Women who paid taxes had, in the same way, already earlier had the opportunity to take part in local administration, but since the act was reformed they have done this in most towns and a number of rural districts. Some of them are even chairmen. They have also for a long time been members of the Social Affairs committees controlled by these councils, especially of those entrusted with the task of solving questions relating to social welfare work and education. According to a special provision contained in the New Relief Laws, which came into force in the beginning of 1937, at least one woman must be elected to such committees.

Because of their full rights as citizens, Finnish women can also be members of the Government. So far, however, only one woman has been appointed minister, viz. Miss Maria Sillanpää, who was Inspector for the co-operative society Elkanto and 1926-27 Assistant Minister for Social Affairs in the Social-democratic Cabinet.

The law concerning the appointment of the President of
the Republic only mentions citizens and does not make a
difference between men and women.

Women and Work.

The existing law regarding women's right to enter the
service of the State dates from 1926. According to this law
all posts, with the exceptions of National Defence, the Police
Force, the Coastguards and Customs, are open to women. Finnish
women have gradually advanced even to important government
posts. A woman has, for instance, been appointed head of the
Department for Domestic Economy established in 1937 under the
Ministry of Agriculture. Besides this, the following posts
are held by women: Medical Inspector in the Ministry for
Social Affairs, Administrative Secretary at the Ministry of
Education, Notary at the Supreme Administrative Court, Inspectors
for the Board of Education, Labour Inspectors, Inspector in the Child Welfare Section of the Ministry for
Social Affairs, and a number of lower posts in different
government departments and headquarters. There are also many
women employed in the Post and Telegraph Services, not to
mention the number of women teachers.

Women in the service of central and local governments
are with certain exceptions paid the same salaries as men in
corresponding positions. The same principles are applied to
pensions. Marriage is not in general regarded as disqualifi-
cation for these posts. In private undertakings, on the other
hand, women are often paid lower salaries than those given to
men for similar duties. Appeals have been made by women from
call quarters to get the same renumeration for the same duties.

In independent positions women and men have the same
possibilities, their success depending on individual qualifica-
tions and ability.

In the field of private enterprise women have the same
possibilities as men, their success depending on individual
attributes and ability. There are many women in the world of
commerce, often in leading positions, and it can be said that
in this field Finnish women have sometimes shown successful
initiative. Women have also advanced to outstanding posts in
industry; up to the present one woman has been given the
title of "Councillor of Commerce" in recognition of her work
in this field.

The fact that Finnish women are to be found even in
spheres which in other countries are usually occupied by men
is a special feature of their activities here, and often
attracts the notice of foreigners. For example, the majority
of bank employees, at least of those dealing with customers,
are women, likewise the majority of tramway and bus conductors.
Education.

In Finland women and men have exactly the same opportunities for education. Being subject to compulsory education, all children, both boys and girls, are required to attend school. Preliminary education is provided by elementary schools. The secondary schools include boys' and girls' schools and a large number of co-educational schools, the latter being quite general in Finland.

In 1871 the first time a Finnish woman passed the examination for entrance to the university, and in 1882 Miss Emma Irene Aström was the first to take an academic degree, that of Master of Philosophy at the University of Helsinki. Miss Tekla Hultin was in 1897 the first woman to take the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The first woman physician was Miss Rosina Heikel; she took the degree of Licentiate of Medicine in 1878. The first Doctor of Medicine, again, was Miss Kerolina Eskolin, who obtained her degree in 1896. So far more than ten women have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the number of women Doctors of Medicine being about 10.

In 1927 Miss Alma Söderhielm was the first woman to be appointed "High School" professor when she became Professor of General History at Åbo Swedish University. The first woman professor at the State University is Miss Leimi Leidenius, appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 1936.

A considerable number - ab. 40% - of the students enrolled in the Universities and other "High Schools", are women. The majority of women teachers engaged in Secondary schools have taken academic degrees. Year by year the number of women doctors has increased, and nowadays women dentists show a great majority. Even the juridical profession has attracted many women here. Most of these women jurists have, however, entered the public service, and only a few of them act as lawyers. Up to the present about 10 women have obtained the title of "deputy judge". In addition to these, two Finnish women have taken even higher degrees in Law. Within recent years an ever-increasing number of women have passed the final theological examination, but so far Finnish women may not be ordained. Instead, women who have passed the theological examination act in secondary schools as teachers of religion or take part in juvenile and welfare work carried on by the church. Furthermore, a considerable number of women have taken the qualifying examination in agriculture, and a number of them have also, for many decades, attended the Technical High School. Of these about 100 have won diplomas as architects and a few as engineers.

College training is required as a qualification for the post of elementary school teacher. There are training colleges both for men and women, two of them for both men and women.
As in other countries many trades schools have been founded in Finland, especially for young girls and women. In this connection may be mentioned the municipal trades schools and those founded by industrial companies; schools for home industries, and for country girls, schools for dairy work, domestic science, etc. Special colleges have also been instituted for the training of teachers for these schools.

A 3 years' training course is required by the nursing profession in Finland. A great number of Finnish nurses have matriculated at the university. There is also for trained nurses a special college for Public Health Nursing.

**Finnish Women and Their Social Activities.**

Finnish women have always been inspired by conditions among their own people, and it may be said that the first women's associations were founded on these ideals and inspiration. As far as is known, the first women's association in Finland was the "Ladies Association" at Viipuri, founded in 1835, which took the initiative in establishing and maintaining an institution for homeless young girls. Some ten years later several branches were opened in different parts of the country, with the object of relieving the sufferers from the great famine which at that time prevailed in the country, and to improve conditions in general.

There are now in Finland several organisations founded on the initiative of women, the aim of which is the care of the needy, etc. For some tens of years this work has been above all directed to the care of the children. As an example may be mentioned the "School Food Association", which for some decades provides free meals for pupils of elementary schools who live a long way from school. The work of the organisations founded during this century which is often called "the children's century" and embracing the whole country, is to a notable degree carried on by women.

General Mannerheim's League for Child Welfare and its widespread work for the protection of children and the raising of the standard of public health - which is recognised even outside Finland - deserves special mention.

Finnish women have always occupied a prominent place in the temperance movement. They have also been active in the many associations working for the improvement of social conditions and education on Christian principles.

Social work is also included in the programme of many organisations to promote women's rights.

The interest devoted by Finnish women in the Diet to social questions has found expression in the initiative taken by women representatives. This interest has been above all concentrated on the improvement of conditions for women and children, education, etc. The work of Finnish women
representatives in bringing about the new Relief Laws has been of great value, likewise their work for the new Maternity Laws passed in the beginning of this year. According to this law expected mothers with small means are entitled to 450 Finnish marks State aid. Thus the State has for the first time acknowledged its obligation toward mothers.

Women's Work in the Service of Their Country.

In the history of wars and adversities, Finnish women have through all time displayed a warm self-sacrificing patriotic spirit and the will to defend their country. This was strongly reflected in the experiences of the movement for freedom and the War of Independence. During the difficult times of Russian oppression Finnish women throughout the country stood beside their men, showing the same unflinching patriotism. During the War of Independence they assisted with great self-sacrifice the white troops in their efforts to liberate the country. After the war, Finland's patriotic women formed a voluntary organisation with the object of working in peacetime also, for the raising of the national will and ability to defend. In this way the greatest women's organisation in Finland, the Lotta Svärd Society, came into being. This organisation derives its name from Lotta Svärd, a fearless vivandière, who followed the fighting troops in the war time and who is portrayed in the work of Johan Ludvig Runeberg, the Finnish national poet.

According to its regulations the Lotta Svärd Society adheres to the principles adopted by the voluntary defence organisation called the Territorials (Civic Guards) by assisting it in protecting religion, the home and the Fatherland. It puts these principles into practice by assisting the medical and commissary end and in collecting supplies.

When, in the spring of 1931, the Lotta Svärd Society had already extended its activities over the whole country it was found necessary for the Society, to have an administrative body as well as well-defined working rules. A Central Board was instituted, the chairman of which is nominated by the Commander of the Civic Guards. The country was divided into 22 districts, each with its own district board. Each local board the work of which is controlled by the district boards, is responsible for its own area. The members are composed of active "Lottas" and a smaller number of supporting members. At the end of 1936 the number of members was 93,933 of whom 78,215 were active Lottas. A few years ago special sections for juvenile work were instituted, the members of which, at the end of 1936, numbered about 17,000 and are called "Little Lottas". The object of these sections is to prepare young Lottas for actual Lotta work.

The chairman of the Central Board is Miss Fenni Luukki.
Mrs Märta Björkenheid being vice-chairman.

The Lottas as well as Little Lottas have a grey uniform which they wear at meetings, during training and at festivals.

Besides the chief work for which Lottas are prepared by different courses and lectures, important educational work for their spiritual training and development is carried on. Furthermore, physical culture is included in their programme. Gymnastics clubs have been formed and skiing and rowing contests arranged. Singing has created keen interest. It may also be mentioned here that Lottas are often appealed to when patriotic festivals are being arranged. On such occasions Lottas are sometimes called upon to take full care of the provision of the participants.

Of the other women's organisations carrying on their activities on patriotic principles the women's sections of the "Frontiemen's Association" and the "Society for Air Defence" may be mentioned.

Work for the home.

The work devoted to raising the standard of living in Finnish homes and home economy is concentrated chiefly in the Martta organisation and "The Country Women". The Martta organisation, like many other Finnish associations traces its origin back to the most difficult times of Russian oppression. During those times, the support of Finnish homes in maintaining the patriotic national spirit was most essential. Patriotic educational and revival work had to originate in the homes and in their guardianswomen. In 1899, an organisation "Sivistystä kotihin" was founded, but as the Russian authorities then in power regarded the society as dangerous, the organisation was called "The Martta Society", which name was taken from the Bible.

The object of this organisation is to unite, irrespective of party questions, women of all classes of society and to improve general knowledge in the homes, even in the remotest parts of the country. Thus the Martta organisation soon developed into a domestic-economy organisation.

In the beginning, the Martta Society was bi-lingual, but in 1924 it was divided on linguistic grounds into two associations, one Finnish, the "Svenska Martinförbundet" - The Finnish Martta Association, and the other Swedish, "Finlands Svenska Martinförbund" - The Swedish Martta Association of Finland. They have a joint committee called the Central Committee of the Martta Associations of Finland, which represents their common activities. Finnish Marttas belong to "The Scandinavian Housewives Association" and through it to the "Associated Country Women of the World".
The Finnish Martta Association has 14 district circles and within them in 1936 725 local societies - figures from 1937 will not be ready until the spring. The number of members in 1936 was 52,555. The work of the organisation comprises both town and country. Two-thirds of the members are farmers' wives and daughters. The Swedish Martta Association of Finland consisted in 1936 of 215 societies, while the number of members reached 18,880. In 1936 there was altogether 940 Martta societies with 71,415 members. The chairman of the Finnish Martta Association is Mrs. Ester Reinius, Miss Elii Saurio, Phil. Mag. acting as superintendent. The Chairman of the Swedish Martta Association is Mrs. Lisa Wahl, its secretary Miss Hedvig Bjurström.

There are in the service of these two associations 30 agricultural experts and 250 instructresses, who arrange different courses in domestic science and instruct housewives in their homes. Furthermore, housekeeping and home industry exhibitions, festivals, lectures and excursions are arranged. Beside these the societies have arranged well-attended contests in housekeeping and other work for the home. Within recent years the Finnish Martta Association has each year selected a branch of their programme to which special attention is to be paid during that year. Thus the year 1935 was an "air year", 1936 a "water year", 1937 a "year of warmth" (a "heat year") and the present year a "light year". The preservation of old home culture is included in their programmes. Old national customs and costumes are brought into use again. The following special branches of activity may here be mentioned: the celebration of certain days, such as "Mother's Day" and "Cemetery Day".

The activities of the "Country Women" have sprung from the agricultural societies formed here in 1797 by the Finnish Society for Household Management. The first time a Finnish woman joined an agricultural society was 125 years ago. According to the statistics for 1936, the first year for which those covering men and women separately are available, there were 6,697 women members of the organisation. The number of women members of agricultural societies has now reached, in round numbers, 60,000. At the end of 1936 women represented 56.3% of the total number of the members of agricultural societies. To make the work of the societies more efficient and to concentrate their activities women belonging to local agricultural societies have co-operated more closely by forming within them separate sections with their own boards and functionaries. As is known the first women's section was created in 1912. At present the number of these sections is about 750. The activities of the women's sections are controlled in each province by district boards of Country Women, being one of the committees of the Central League of Agricultural Societies. Country Women thus do not work as an independent women's organisation but as women members of the agricultural societies. The chief body for the
Country Women is the meeting of the delegates of Country Women, held in Helsinki every second year.

The task of the Country Women incorporated in the Agricultural Societies is to teach country women to become conscious of their responsible position as country housewives, on whom devolves half of the work, and furthermore, to instruct them in the knowledge and skill required in their position and to support the endeavours on which the rural standard of the home is based. For these purposes there are meetings, lectures and special "Housewife days", festivals, excursions, exhibitions, etc. Sometimes machines and tools are provided for the members. Owing to the fact that their activities are on an ever-increasing scale, and in order to make their work more efficient, a more modern mode of action is now being followed. A general plan of action drawn up by the Central Board of Country Women, has been followed by the women's sections all over the country, this being modified, however, to suit local circumstances. In this year special attention is being paid in their working and advisory programme to the rural housing question.

There are about 200 instructressess in domestic science, and about 25 experts in housekeeping, gardening and needlework in the service of the Country Women. The chairman of their Central Board is Mrs. Lydia Kantola, herself a country housewife, and the secretary Miss Martta Kuusela, who is also a secretary of the Central Union of the Agricultural Societies. The Country Women belong to the organisation "Associated Country Women of the World".

In support of their activities an annual State subsidy is granted both to the Martin organisations and the Country Women. This year the grants amounted to about 1,400,000 Finnish marks.

Women and Physical Training.

The interest devoted by Finnish women to physical training is based on old traditions and cannot therefore be ignored, even in as short a review as this. Besides, Finnish Women's Gymnastics have won wide-spread fame even outside Finland and are considered in certain quarters as worth following.

The history of Finnish women's gymnastics dates from the middle of last century. It was, however, on the initiative of Mrs. Elin Kallio, "the mother of Finnish women's gymnastics" that physical education on properly defined lines was introduced here. Mrs. Kallio went through a training course for leaders of gymnastics in Stockholm, where she adopted the principles of the Swedish Ling system. By her publications and books she laid the foundation of women's gymnastics in Finland on Ling principles. By starting courses of gymnastics, games and athletics she has trained directors and teachers for
gymnastic societies.

Women's gymnastics have been further developed by Miss Elli Björksten, senior teacher at the Institute of Gymnastics at the University of Helsinki. As a teacher and by her literary work she has infused new spirit into the Ling system. Later on Finnish women's gymnastics have required fresh stimulation through new foreign gymnastics systems.

In 1896 Finska Kvinnors Gymnastikförbund - Suomen Naisen Voimisteluliitto - the Finnish Women's Gymnastic Association was founded on the initiative of Mrs. Kallio. In 1917 it was divided on linguistic grounds into two sections and was called Suomen Naisten Liikuntakeskusliitto - Förbund för fysisk fostran för Finlands kvinnor - The Finnish Women's Associations for Physical Training. In 1921 these sections became wholly independent. Thus the organizations Suomen Naisten Liikuntakeskusliitto and Svenskt förbund för fysisk fostran were established. The name of the latter was, however, changed in 1937 to Finlands Svenska Gymnastikförbund.

The Finnish Women's Association for Physical Training comprises about 225 local branches, its membership exceeding 13,000.

The aim of this Association is to develop, through physical training, the physical condition of women. No athletic competitions of any kind are included in its programme. As a special feature of its activities may be mentioned the system of awarding badges. This system was introduced by Miss Anna Collon, Inspector of Gymnastics. There are athletic, gymnastic, camping, skiing, swimming, girls' skiing and skating badges, the requirements for which are strictly defined. The aim of this system is to further women's interest in physical training. Much attention has also been paid to lecture and advisory work. During the winter numerous skiing courses are arranged and within recent years the hill-skiing courses have won great popularity. It must be mentioned that the programme includes the national game, Finnish baseball. For promoting and increasing interest in physical education the Association has arranged lectures and physical training days for women. For the training of leaders in gymnastics, games, and athletics courses are arranged in the institutes at Varakla and Tyhuhvaren. Both these belong to private companies.

The chairman of the Finnish Women's Association or Physical Training is Dr. Kaarina Kari.

Finland's Swedish Association works mainly on the same lines as The Finnish Women's one. It has 37 branches, the members of which number about 1700. Miss Elli Björksten was chairman until 1934, and later honorary chairman. At present the chairmanship is in the hands of Miss Siri Börjesson.
Women gymnasts of the working class joined the Workers' Athletic Union in 1919. Their activities are directed by a women's gymnastic committee of 8 members. Contrary to the custom of the afore-mentioned organisations, these women have included athletic competition in their programme. They also have a gymnastic and athletic institute of their own called Puulahden, in the district of Nestola. There are 10 women's societies in the Workers' Athletic Union, and besides this nearly all these branch societies have their own women's sections. The number of women gymnasts belonging to the Workers' Athletic Union is about 8,000, while there are about 6,000 in the girls' sections. Miss Taimi Teisto is chairman of the women's committee.

The Women Suffrage Movement.

As has already been mentioned in connection with women's social interests, the first Finnish women's organisations were founded about 100 years ago with the object of doing something towards ameliorating the position of those in need whom society, under the then prevailing conditions, was unable to help. Accordingly, the first women's organisations were founded exclusively for the realization of humanitarian ideals.

The Women's Movement aiming at the equality of the sexes was established in Finland much later, towards the end of last century. The first inspiration was obtained from Scandinavia. Mrs. Fredrika Bremer, who was born in Finland, had begun her pioneer work in Sweden, almost at the same time as the Norwegian authoress Camilla Collet, another pioneer in the women's movement.

But the first Finnish woman to realize the importance of the women's movement was Mrs. Fredrika Runeberg, (1807-79) the wife of Finland's national poet, Johan Ludvig Runeberg. Through her literary work, significant also for its literary value, she opened the eyes of Finnish women to a knowledge of the deep-seated prejudices which still fettered them. Her opinions and conception of the position to which women are really entitled in the community prove that she was much ahead of her time.

Somewhat later Mrs. Adelade Ehrnrooth (1826-1905) also began to pave the way for the women's movement. She used the same weapon, which really suits a woman best, as Mrs. Runeberg, her pen. In her pamphlets and articles which won much support but also raised opposition, she fought judiciously and decorously in the cause of women. She was also fortunate in that she lived to see the movement develop into an organisation and achieve remarkable results.

Fredrika Runeberg and Adelaide Ehrnrooth wrote in Swedish. But it was Mrs. Minna Canth, (1844-97), one of the
most prominent playwrights of our country, who was to exercise
the greatest influence on the Finnish-speaking public. Through
her literary work, especially her plays, which met with great
success, she described women's false position and the unjust
conditions under which they lived as members of society and the
home, and thus opened the way for the movement. To celebrate
the memory of Minna Canth, Finnish women have erected a monument
in the town of Kuopio, where she lived and accomplished her
real mission in life.

There were also some great Finnish men who assisted
women in their fight for the amelioration of their position.
Mention must be made in the first place of the poet and writer of
stories, Z. Topelius.

Finnish women had gradually begun to discuss the dis-
advantages of their position. They realized that only orga-
nised action could lead to effective results. The Finnish or-
ganisation founded to promote women's rights was the Suomen
Naistenliitto - Finska Kvinnofrämningen - Finnish Women's Asso-
ciation founded in 1894. The main points of the programme
were: The same rights and possibilities for women as for men
in regard to general education and professional training; the
same remuneration for the same work, irrespective of sex, the
same right to vote and equal eligibility to positions of trust
in local and central government and the church. Their mission
has, as shown above, been successful. The Finnish women's
Association and other women's organisations which have gradually
been founded side by side with it, have worked energetically to
influence public opinion and to awaken Finnish women; thus
decisively contributing towards the results obtained.

Besides their real work to promote women's rights the
activities of this Association have been directed towards a
realisation of various social improvements, such as the
improvement of educational conditions and of women's professional
training, and the raising of the standard of domestic economy,
etc.

The first chairman of the Association was Mrs. Elisabeth
Löfgren-Lounasmaa, Miss Alexandra Gripenberg, the most note-
worthy figure in the women's movement here was, twice the
leader of the Association. The chairmanship was entrusted for
a little more than 20 years to Mrs. Ilmi Hallsten; Mrs. Armi
Hallsten, her daughter, is now chairman. The Association has
in rural districts, some 20 local branches which have shown
vital activity. Nowadays social welfare work occupies the most
prominent place in the activities of these societies.

Somewhat less than 10 years after the foundation of the
F.W.A., a new association was founded to promote women's rights.
An ever-increasing number of women had become conscious of their
value as human beings and now joined the women's movement. At the same time, however, there were some differences of opinion as to the ways and means of promoting the cause of women. Demands were made for more radical action than that of the F.W.A. Some of the members severed their connexion with the Association in order to establish a new organisation.

Naisasielijäinen Unions - Kvinnosaksborgen Unionen - The Women's Rights Union was founded in 1893 with the following programme: 1) The raising of the standard of women's education and general knowledge, 2) the extension of their fields of activity and 3) the raising of their position as members of the community. As a special feature it may be mentioned that the organisation receives the support of both men and women. Moreover, two members of the Board and a quarter of the ordinary members were men which proves that they also had begun to take keen interest in these aspirations. Nowadays the organisation consists, however, exclusively of women. The work of the Union has shown great initiative and has effectively contributed towards the results obtained. Special mention must be made of the first mass meeting in favour of women's suffrage which was arranged by the Union at Helsinki in 1904, when more than 1000 women from various parts of the country were present. The meeting demanded political suffrage and the extension of eligibility to women. Their work for the improvement of social conditions has also been noteworthy. Here it may be stated that since 1922 special "women's Christmas fairs" have been held at Helsinki every year, at which women sell articles which they have themselves made. By means of these fairs many a woman has been able to add to the family income, many exhibitors have also here found regular customers, making it possible for them to continue their work and to earn a regular income.

The first chairman of the Union was professor Lucina Hagman. Of the other chairman Dr. Mikkil Friberg, who occupies a prominent position in the women's movement here, and Mrs. Thyra von Beetzen - Östman, the present chairman of the Union, may be mentioned. - The Union has a local branch at Turku.

After women in 1906, as already mentioned, had gained full political rights, it was soon noticed that women themselves were not wholly prepared to use them. Intensive political educational work was therefore essential among them. At the same time women's knowledge of existing social conditions had to be extended and their civic consciousness deepened. With these aspirations in view new women's organisations were founded, which also included a political programme.

On the initiative of Prof. Lucina Hagman, the Women's Committee of the Young Finnish Party arranged a meeting in 1907 of women constitutionalists at Helsinki with the aim of establishing a new women's organisation. Thus the Finnish Women's Alliance was founded. The object of the Alliance is to raise the standard of women's civic education, to weaken
their interest in public questions, to bring women of different social classes closer together and to deepen their feeling of national solidarity. The activities of the Alliance are based on constitutional, democratic and progressive principles.

The Finnish Women's Alliance has been most active, mainly concentrating on questions concerning women's rights and their enlightenment in social questions. They have also directed their attention to questions relating to the position of women where improvement is necessary. Women's meetings and lecture days have been arranged by the Alliance. It acts outside party politics, its membership comprising women from all classes of society.

The first chairman of the Alliance was Dr. Tekla Hultin. For two periods Prof. Lucina Haggman has acted as chairman, and the chairmanship is now in the hands of Mrs. Hedvig Gembred. The number of rural branches is at present 28. The real work of the Alliance is carried on by these local branches whose social work is of the most varied kind.

After the foundation of the Finnish Women's Alliance, i.e. in 1908, the Finland's Swedish Women's Alliance was founded to form a connecting link for Swedish women. Its political activities are based on the programme adopted by the Swedish People's Party, the complete programme of the women's movement being adhered to at the same time. The object of the organisation is to unite Finland's Swedish-speaking women in the task of heightening their civic consciousness, to promote their political interests and Swedish culture in society and in the home. The Alliance has its own candidates for the central and local government elections. It has done active work for the enlightenment of the people.

Since the foundation of the Alliance and up to last year Miss Anni Furuhjelm, author, has acted as its chairman. Last year Mrs. Hiroko von Bonsdorff-Biberen, Phil. Mag. was elected chairman.

In spite of the fact that all these women's organisations have worked industriously towards improving the position of women, and although women are legally co-equal with men, there is still a vast field open for activities in this respect. In working conditions many abuses still prevail, and in many branches old prejudices are an obstacle preventing women from attaining the positions to which they are entitled. It is also most essential to get young women to join the movement. During the last decade two new women's organisations have been founded here.

In 1931 the Federation of Business and Professional Women in Finland - Liike- ja Virkamiston Liitto - Tjänsteföreningen Affärskvinnavornas Förbund was established with the object
of uniting women engaged in business, in offices, and doing independent and other corresponding intellectual work. The aim of the Federation is to raise the professional standard of women.

Besides the programme pertaining to the cause of women, the Federation takes part in social work, and invites prominent foreign women to give lectures at Helsinki, it has also arranged a course for guides, the first of its kind, thus opening a new field for women's activity.

Mrs. Anni Voipio, Phil.Mag. the present chairman of the Federation, was elected first chairman. The Federation is affiliated to the International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Another new women's organisation founded to promote women's rights on Finnish national principles is the "Helsingin Toimintaiset" (The Professional Women of Helsinki) founded in 1933. The first chairman of the organisation was Miss Tyyni Leisio (insurance clerk). The present chairman is Miss Sivola Karkkunen, (State Inspector).

The Political Organisations.

Within the existing political parties several organisations have been founded, the main task of which is political enlightenment among women in the spirit of the party to which they belong.

As already has been mentioned before two of the organisations founded to promote women's rights are to a certain degree political in character. But there are also three actual political organisations. There is a women's association within the National Unionist Party (conservative), the central organ of which is the Women's Committee of the said party. The corresponding organisation in the National Progressive Party is the Women's Council of the National Progressive Party. Mention must also be made of the Women's Social-democratic Federation. By the side of their political programme these organisations take an interest in social questions and those relating to the women's movement here.

Professional Organisations.

Women working in the same field have in Finland as well as in other countries felt inclined to closer collaboration, therefore a number of professional organisations, dealing mainly with special questions relating to their own sphere and furthering of the interests of those working in the same field, have been brought into being. In this connection mention must be made of the two nurses' associations Suomen Sairaanhoitajain liitto - The Finnish Nurses' Union - Suomen Sairaanhoitajain Lihtyhyysliitto - Siukkakärryliitungen i Finland - Finnish Nurses' Association, The Central Union of Midwives' Association, the Association of Teachers of Domestic Science.
The Association of Teachers for Agricultural Institutes of Domestic Science, etc.

In this group may also the Finnish Federation of University Women included. It was founded in 1921 to form a connecting link for the University women in Finland thereby furthering their interests. The membership of the Federation is about 460. The Federation has 5 local branches. Professor Leimi Leidenius is chairman of the Federation which is affiliated to the International Federation of University Women.