

Equal Rights Newsletters

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Equal Rights Newsletter, Vol. 24, No.28.

National Woman's Party

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Equal Rights

VOL. XIV, No. 28
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
AUGUST 20, 1927



Anthippe Couchoud

Directrice of the Revue de la Femme, foremost woman's magazine in France, and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, who will visit America soon with Emma Anatole France. Madame Couchoud is the wife of Dr. Paul Louis Couchoud, physician of Anatole France, author of "Mystere de Jesus," and member of Ernest Renan group of savants. Madame Couchoud is sister-in-law of Bourdelle, successor of Rodin, as France's acknowledgedly leading sculptor. She entertained in Paris in honor of Alice Paul recently.

Feminist Notes

Japanese Women's Economic Progress

IN the towns and cities Japanese women are to be seen acting as conductors on all the trams and omnibuses, and occasionally a woman taxi-driver is to be seen plying her trade in the streets, says the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo. Women typists and stenographers, as well as large numbers of young messenger girls, are to be found in all the big business offices and in most government departments, while nurses, teachers, waitresses, maid-servants, and women shopkeepers and assistants are to be counted in many tens of thousands in Tokyo and elsewhere. Even more remarkable in some ways is the immense number of women operatives, something like one million in all, to be found working in factories, especially in such industries as cotton weaving and spinning, while over one hundred thousand are said to be engaged in mining, a type of work which the people of Western nations regard as being essentially for men only. Added to all these are some six million women engaged in agricultural pursuits, working year in and year out in the mud of the paddy fields or employed in the more congenial task of tea-picking.

Although agriculture absorbs the greatest number of the women workers in Japan, this particular form of occupation for women, like silkworm rearing, is no new feature in Japanese social life, although it does undoubtedly help to place a larger portion of women on a level of equality with men of the same class in Japan than in most other Eastern countries.

But what is of special significance in the progress of Japanese women is the ever increasing number of new fields of work being thrown open to women of the intellectual classes. Fifty years ago, it seems, the very idea of Japanese women being allowed to practice as doctors would have been laughed at as an idle dream, yet now, in addition to some 30,000 trained nurses and midwives, there are 300 or more women doctors.

Women in Irish Elections

OF the four women elected to the Dail in the recent Irish elections only one will take her seat as the other three are Republicans and refuse to sit in the Free State Dail. (Note: We have just learned that the Republicans have taken their seats, but we have no definite information on these three women.) Two women candidates were defeated, and the two ministers, who were hostile to women, pro-

moting the bills to exclude women from certain government posts and from jury service, were re-elected.

Women Run This Church

THE affairs of the Blue Hill Methodist Church at Clark, Mississippi, are conducted almost exclusively by women. The feminine members recently designed a new church building, and financed its erection. This they did by subscriptions and by a series of parties where refreshments were sold. The salary of the minister is also arranged for by the women. They make the assessments and do the collecting. Several men serve on the board of stewards, but as the minister of the church says, "The women take the lead in all matters relating to the church." Although the minister is a man, a woman minister, if sent to that circuit, would be welcome, according to Mrs. Louis Segrest, veteran church and civic leader of that section. Mrs. Segrest is a member of the National Woman's Party.

Equal Moral Standard

TIERA FARROW, a young woman lawyer and member of the National Woman's Party who was recently placed on the municipal bench in Kansas City, Missouri, is reported in the press as "startling the city" by demanding that "the men of the streets" as well as "the women of the streets" be held responsible for prostitution.

Another "First" in England

VISCOUNTESS COWDRAY has been elected High Steward of Colchester in succession to the late Viscount Cowdray, who was elected in 1910. The Viscountess is the first woman to hold such a position in England.

Another Precedent

FOR the first time a woman, Helen Heslop Harrison, has been awarded the Earl Grey Memorial Fellowship at Armstrong College, Newcastle, England. Miss Harrison has just taken a very shining first in botany and has embarked upon a piece of post-graduate research which the fellowship will enable her to carry forward.

Equality in Titles

WOMEN in Denmark now use the same title whether married or unmarried, just as men do. They took the stand that women should be known by the same title through life, as men are, and demanded the suppression of the title corresponding to the English "Miss" and the application

of the equivalent of "Mrs." to all adult women, regardless of marriage. The Danish Socialist Government agreed to the change.

Women's Headquarters at Geneva

ON the occasion of the assembly of the League of Nations, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship will, as last year, open a temporary headquarters in Geneva from August 29 to September 17, which it is hoped will form a meeting place for Feminists who are passing through Geneva, and for all who are interested in the women's movement. The headquarters will be installed at the Foyer Feminin, 11 Cours de Rive (second floor, telephone, St. 0034), barely three minutes' walk from the Salle de la Réformation in which the assembly of the League is held, and will be open every afternoon (except Sunday) from 2 to 4. It will be possible to read the newspapers and other publications, to have tea, to make appointments for meeting people, to obtain useful information, to learn what well-known Feminists are in Geneva, *et cetera*, and also members of the Alliance will be able to obtain, as far as circumstances permit, cards for the assembly of the League. Members of the board of the Alliance, who will be in Geneva at the time, especially the president, Margery Corbett Ashby (Great Britain) and the secretary, Emilie Gourde (Geneva), will be delighted to seize the opportunity of meeting old friends and acquaintances of the Alliance and to make new ones. Further, every Monday at 5 o'clock the Alliance hopes for the pleasure of giving all its friends a cup of tea; during the three weeks a series of "talks" will be organized on questions of international Feminist interest.

Women of Americas Seek Rights

AMONG the resolutions on the agenda of the Sixth Pan-American Congress, which will meet in Havana in January, 1928, is one for the study of the means of abolishing constitutional and legal incapacities which depend on sex. The removal of women's civil and political disabilities in the Americas was proposed by certain delegates to the Fifth Pan-American Congress, held at Santiago-de-Chile in 1923, but did not figure in the official program of the assembly, so that the resolutions passed under this head were mere expressions of the opinions of individuals. That such a resolution should be included in the official agenda marks an advance.

Maria Josefa Saavedra, the first woman to obtain the degree of Doctor of Laws in Bolivia, was recently nominated advocate.

Vassilisa Maligina's Love

By Ernestine Evans

A review of "Red Love" by Alexandra Kolontai, published by the Seven Arts Publishing Company.

UNDER the title "Red Love," a title invented by a publisher who wishes to insinuate that he is vending commercial hot stuff, we have the long short story called "Vassillisa Maligina," one of several stories included in the volume "The Love of the Bees," by Alexandra Kolontai, published in Moscow four years ago. It has since run through several editions in German and in Spanish, where the translation is quite as execrable as the present English one.

I do not know whether its author makes any great pretensions to literary style, though she does have force and a certain straight-away speed in narration, but certainly the interest attaching to the book is not literary. Its author is unique in experience and personality among the women of the world. She and Rosa Luxemburg were the two leading women revolutionary journalists before the war; she was the only woman to attain the rank of commissar in the Soviet regime; she was Russian Minister to Norway, and is the present Russian Minister to Mexico. Even among bourgeois experts, her hefty treatise on social care of women and children, written, I believe, as doctor's thesis in Switzerland, is still the authoritative work on the subject.

All her life she has written and made propaganda for certain Feminist causes. The recognition of the rights of illegitimate children, equality in divorce laws, enlargement of the fields of work for women. She has been the constant enemy of a state of society where the institution of prostitution has been an accepted part of the organization of sex life. Naturally, therefore, when she puts her journalistic pen to recording love problems under the stress of war and revolution and in the light of an emerging order, she produces a serious and interesting book. She makes not the slightest pretense to generalization, and is even a little puzzled as to what the world has in store for women.

In "Vassillisa Maligina"—I refuse to call it "Red Love"—she describes the married life of an active woman communist organizer, her separation from her husband, their life as lovers, and as comrades with a common political task, the man's other love affairs, his pitiful struggle to maintain two households, Vassillisa's long drawn out jealousy, her little Indian

summer of love, her final control of herself, and comparative happiness as she sits down to contemplate the birth of her child, her husband's union with his white Russian mistress, and her own career of work ahead.

I suspect the child in this case as a sort of Feminist "happy ending," but since Mme. Kolontai, who has been confidante, advisor, and observer of thousands of women, has had no need to draw on her imagination, all of the particular facts in this particular story may be true, and therefore strange.

The story was written for Soviet consumption and is therefore fairly gloomy about the transition period and the business of co-operative housing, for example. Little as the outside world suspects, the Russians are frankness itself about the ups and downs and the details of the life they are organizing.

Though it is a story almost entirely about sex, it is not at all erotic in the sense that the tales of courtship and bliss of our women's magazines are. It is, by *Ladies' Home Delineator* standards, a vulgarly outspoken account, precisely as, by Russian standards, so many of *Nice Housekeeping* romances are vulgarly secretive and suggestive.

Inequality in the League of Nations

By L. De Alberti

(Reprinted from the Catholic Citizen, Official Organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, England.)

FEMINISTS who stand for the equality of the sexes, and whose representatives were instrumental in getting the principle of equality inserted in the covenant of the League of Nations, are beginning to ask when the governments concerned are going to take the famous clause to heart. This clause lays down that: "All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women."

Yet year after year half a dozen women attend the assembly of the League, and that in the position of substitute delegates only. This year 48 States sent delegations, and only six included women. These were reinforced later by Dr. Baumer, who accompanied the German delegation, but as technical advisor, not as a delegate.

The question is brought again to our notice by the annual report of the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, to which St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance is affiliated.

Disquieting rumors having reached the Council respecting the position of women

in the secretariat of the League, Mrs. Hoster undertook an enquiry on the Council's behalf, visiting Geneva for the purpose last August. As a result of that enquiry, Mrs. Hoster reports quite definitely that women are not enjoying equal opportunities with men where appointments to the higher categories are concerned. It has been stated openly by a woman who was at one time in the employ of the League, that a certain category B was invented as a check to the promotion of women in the secretariat.

In a resolution passed unanimously at the annual meeting last November, the Council complains of the reactionary attitude obtaining in the secretariat, which frustrates the intention of Clause VII, which, as was generally understood, was intended to break down the prejudices which prevent women being selected for high positions. Women are asking who

is responsible for this attitude. Why, for instance, the services of Miss Wilson, who did excellent work as librarian, were not retained, after the expiry of her seven years' contract? And will she be replaced by a man?

Mrs. Hoster states that in her opinion it would be of great advantage if women's societies in the more advanced countries would look seriously into this matter—that is, the position of women in the secretariat—and bring pressure to bear upon their governments and upon the authorities of the secretariat, with a view to securing fuller opportunities for women and opening to them equally with men the higher appointments.

In this, as in all other questions relating to the position of women, the authorities concerned will act only if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on them. Just as in this country we shall get political equality when the government realizes, as it is beginning to do, that women are determined to get it, the seventh clause of the covenant will be taken seriously when governments realize that it is taken seriously by women.

Equal Rights



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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Subscribing Members.....	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers	\$5,000.00
Sustainers	\$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1925,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Feminism and Birth Control

THE *Birth Control Review* takes the National Woman's Party to task because it does not include birth control in its Equal Rights program. Says an editorial in *Birth Control Review*:

"Until birth control is discussed and until discussion passes into inclusion in its program of women's rights the National Woman's Party will not be in a real sense a Feminist party. For there is one respect in which the average woman of the wage-earning and the farming classes—to which belong the great majority of women in the United States—is handicapped by comparison with the average man. Unlimited fatherhood withdraws men in no way from the general life and public activities of humanity. But unlimited motherhood does exactly that for women; it handicaps them physically by tying them down to an animal function repeated at the shortest possible intervals. It limits them between pregnancies to a life of drudgery and it withdraws them for their best years from the general public life of the race until, when their children-bearing period is over, their minds are stultified and they can take no part. The Woman's Party, starting among intellectuals and women of leisure, has broadened its program to take in the wage-earning woman. We can only hope that by the time its delegates meet in convention again they will have awakened to the fact that the ordinary married woman can never belong to the wage-earning class—can never be economically independent—until she is able absolutely to regulate maternity to suit her own necessities. If they aim, that is, to represent Equal Rights for women of all classes, they must make birth control a foundation demand. Unless they do, the National Woman's Party will represent merely the interests of a favored group, a group who have, all of them who desire it, already gained access to contraceptive information."

The Declaration of Principles of the National Woman's Party includes Equal Rights in the marriage relation. This connotes the right of the wife equally with the husband to determine the number of children they shall have. Until women have both in the law and in their own psychology an equal headship of the family with their husbands, women cannot exercise the right of birth control even when they believe in it and desire it. Among the very industrial women of whom *Birth Control Review* speaks (many of whom are simultaneously mothers and wage-earners), the psychological subjection of women is more potent to prevent their limiting their families in accordance with their means, wishes, and convenience, than are any laws on the statute books.

Women have never had an equal participation in lawmaking, an equal right with men to determine what shall be the laws respecting birth control. The National Woman's Party is seeking for women an equal share with men in making all the laws of our country.

THE strength of the National Woman's Party has always been in its concentration on a definite purpose on which women of all shades of political, religious, and social opinion can agree. This singleness of purpose has also been the strength of the birth control movement.

We believe that women cannot exercise the right to limit their families if they choose unless they have Equal Rights in all the relations of life. Thus we might ask the American Birth Control League to place Equal Rights in its program as an essential part of its demands. But we know from our own experience that singleness of purpose makes for strength and for the speedy achievement of the purpose of any organization.

The National Council

THE newly elected National Council of the National Woman's Party was admirably chosen to serve as the executive body of a party of action. It consists of twenty-four members and the national officers so situated that they are available for action when instant action is required; it is a group that can readily be brought together for decisions. The character and quality of its membership guarantee vigor and wisdom in determining upon action.

The New Program of the Organized Women of Norway

KVINDERNESS ENHETSFRONT (The Women's United Front) is an organization of women of Norway for the promotion of women's interests within the various political parties. Women of all parties have worked out a common program with the purpose of accomplishing their objective by working with the political parties and by placing women members who adhere to the program on the governing councils of the parties and in official positions in the community, the Storting, and the Government.

The following program was adopted at a meeting of the organization on April 27 as the program for the parliamentary elections of 1927:

1. Recognition of the work of the housewife as equal with other great occupations entitled to state care and support.
2. The right of all able-bodied persons to receive work instead of poor relief.
3. Provision of cheap electric power for light, cooking, and home and agricultural work before export of power is permitted.
4. Care for the public health through support of maternity homes and mothers' homes, mothers' pensions for the rearing of children

From Norges Kvinder
(Translated by Emma Wold.)

rather than poor aid, better training and better working conditions

EQUAL RIGHTS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

JJANE NORMAN SMITH, Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, sent the following telegram to the New York Herald-Tribune in response to a request from the city editor for an expression of opinion on the significance of President Coolidge's withdrawal from the race for the Presidency in 1928:

"Have not analyzed Presidential situation except in connection with Equal Rights for women.

"If President Coolidge's withdrawal is accepted, I believe tendency will be to tighten race at next election. Candidate of either party pledging support of the Equal Rights Amendment will receive the support of all women who believe in equal opportunity for women in business, professions, and industry."

(Signed)

JANE NORMAN SMITH.

- for district nurses and midwives, and the presence of at least two women on the health councils.
5. Family assistance for public employees according to the number of children. The appointment of a commission to fix the family wage in public and private occupations on the principle that pay shall be alike for married and unmarried men and women, but family assistance for the care of children shall be paid to the mother according to the number of children.
6. Instruction in practical trades in rural as well as city schools and the establishment of continuation and trade schools for women.
7. Admission of women to all offices and positions.
8. New building and housing laws, including a tax on unused building sites, support of co-operative housebuilding, and easier access to cheap loans.
9. Effective instruction in the schools concerning alcohol.
10. Campaign against war. A further development of the League of Nations towards a true league of peoples based on justice among peoples and universal disarmament.

British Feminists Protest

WHEN Margaret Bondfield made that speech favoring restrictive industrial legislation for women at the International Labor Conference in Geneva, she aroused the virtually unanimous protest of the British Feminist periodicals.

We have already reprinted the excellent article in the *Woman's Leader*, official organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, which so completely sums up the dangers to Equal Rights resulting from the failure of Feminists so far to register their views effectively with the International Labor Office.

The *Catholic Citizen*, official organ of the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, says:

"Margaret Bondfield's speech at the International Labor Conference in favor of special protective legislation for women will spur Feminists to greater efforts to combat this dangerous system of protection. Unfortunately Miss Bondfield was speaking as advisor to the British

Government's representative, but certainly not in the name of British women. In this country the opposition to special restrictions on women's labor is steadily gaining ground. Protection for all workers, and a free field for women, is what is needed."

Time and Tide, Lady Rhondda's paper, says in its issue of July 1:

"We pointed out two weeks ago that Miss Bondfield, speaking at the International Labor Conference at Geneva, had tried to convey the false impression that the British women's movement as a whole had recently modified its views against restrictive legislation for women, and was no longer wholeheartedly opposed to it. We are glad to note that the following resolution was carried last week at the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations:

"That in view of the statements made on June 5 by Miss Margaret Bondfield, as advisor to the British

delegate to the International Labor Office Conference, on the subject of protective legislation for women, which gave a misleading impression of the attitude towards this subject of British non-party women's organizations, the undersigned members of the Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations desire to re-affirm that they adhere to the principle of equality, that they have never modified their adherence, and that they remain convinced that the best protection for the woman worker is the best protection for the man worker, and that the worst protection is special—so-called protective—legislation."

"The resolution was signed by a large number of organizations, including such bodies as the British Federation of University Women, the Six Point Group, the National Union of Women Teachers, and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship."

Catherine Flanagan Leary

IT is with great regret that we have learned of the death on August 1 in Salt Lake City of the Utah chairman of the National Woman's Party, Catherine Flanagan Leary.

Catherine Flanagan will be remembered as one of the devoted and brilliant band of organizers who brought not only notable ability but youth and enthusiasm to the campaign of the Woman's Party to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. During the dramatic days of picketing, arrests, and imprisonments in 1917, she gave up her work for State suffrage as headquarters secretary of the Connecticut Woman's Suffrage Association and came to Washington to picket.

She was one of the first group to serve so long a sentence as 30 days in Occoquan Work House for "obstructing traffic" on the broad pavement in front of the White House. With her were Lavinia Dock, Lucy Ewing, Natalie Gray, Edna Dixon, and Mrs. William B. Watson. The banners carried were inscribed:

"England and Russia are enfranchising women in war-time;"

"How long must women wait for liberty?"

"The Government orders our banners destroyed because they tell the truth."

As a result of Catherine Flanagan's imprisonment, two of the leaders of the Con-

necticut suffrage organization — Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn and Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett—and many of the rank and file, joined the Woman's Party and turned their efforts from State to national work.

After her release from prison on September 1, 1917, Catherine Flanagan devoted her time to the Federal suffrage fight as an organizer. The battle won in 1920, she turned to another fight for freedom and worked to secure the recognition of the Irish Republic by the United States. After her marriage to William H. Leary, she moved to Salt Lake City where she has held the office of State chairman of the Woman's Party in the present campaign for Equal Rights.

Inequalities in the Law

*Rocky Mountain
News*

July 10, 1927

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 9.—Reports of the legal research work of the National Woman's Party given at various times during the party's national convention here are claimed by experts to be the most exhaustive and complete investigation of the legal status of American women ever made.

Rebecca Hourwich, in pointing out the benefits of the research, said:

"For the first time in the history of the Feminist movement women have received the basis of knowledge with regard to their legal rights and disabilities which is necessary for any successful campaign to remove those disabilities.

"The survey has been carried into every constitutional provision, every court decision bearing upon the position of women, both in State and National circles.

"It shows that there is not a single State in the Union where men and women live under equal protection of the law."

Fifty of the points where the law is alleged to discriminate against women were compiled for the convention work, and are as follows:

1. Father is sole natural guardian of minor children with primary right to their custody and control, and the direction of their education, religion, and general welfare. Rhode Island and Virginia are among these States.

2. Father has preference as guardian of child's property, as in Alabama.

3. Father is entitled to services and earnings of minor child, as in New York and Michigan.

4. Father's consent without mother's is sufficient to authorize apprenticing of a child, as in Colorado.

Press Comment

5. Father has first right to maintain suit for damages for loss of child's services and earnings occasioned by a wrongful injury to the person of the child, as in Iowa and Minnesota.

6. Father alone entitled to damages for wrongful death of minor child. For instance, in the District of Columbia a 17-year-old boy was killed when the roof of a theatre fell in. The court refused to entertain the mother's action against the theatre for damages because under the law such damages must go to the "next of kin" of the dead boy, and as between father and mother, the father is the only next of kin and entitled to all damages. In this case the father died three months after the boy died and the mother was left in extremely poor circumstances.

7. Father has first right to sue for damages for the seduction of a daughter, the theory of the law being that she is his servant. For example, this is the case in Massachusetts.

8. Father has power to will away child from the mother, as in Georgia and Maryland.

9. Father inherits from son or daughter to the exclusion of the mother, as in Arkansas and West Virginia.

10. Brunt of burden of illegitimate parenthood placed upon woman. For example, in Idaho and Texas there are no laws whereby the father may be required to contribute to the support of such a child.

11. The wife's existence is merged into that of her husband and she is not legally recognized as a person except where recognition is essential for her protection. For example, Georgia.

12. The husband is the head of his house and his authority extends to excluding from his home, for no reason, the

friends and relatives of his wife. For example, Mississippi. In some States the wife may support the family, but the husband is still the head of the house.

13. The wife is presumed to be so under the dominion of her husband that she is considered irresponsible; if she commits a civil offense or certain crimes in his presence, it is presumed that she acted under his coercion.

14. In many States the husband establishes the domicile of the wife for virtually all purposes, even for taxation, intestacy, voting, etc. For example, Rhode Island and Maryland.

15. The wife cannot recover damages from a woman who maintains improper relations with her husband, but husband can collect damages from a man who violates his marriage bed. For example, Minnesota.

16. The wife's right to sue for damages one who alienated the affections of her husband was not recognized at common law and in some States is still not recognized or only partially recognized. For example, Maine. On the other hand, it is well established that a husband may sue anyone who wrongfully alienates the affections of his wife.

18. Women are discriminated against in the divorce laws. For instance, in Maryland if a woman is indiscreet morally, even once, before marriage and the husband finds it out after marriage, he may divorce her, while a wife cannot divorce a husband for being immoral before marriage, unknown to her. Another instance is Texas, where a man may divorce a woman for a single act of infidelity, but she cannot divorce him unless he abandons her and lives in infidelity.

19. A married woman to a greater or lesser extent is not free to enter into con-

tracts, her disability being akin to that of infants and insane persons. For example, Michigan, Nebraska, Florida, and Texas.

20. Married women are restricted in their capacity to carry on a business unless they can get the consent of a court, and make a good showing as to property, capacity, etc. For example, Texas, Nevada, Florida. The most ignorant man can carry on a business without consulting any court.

21. The husband has the control and management of the separate property of the wife in Florida.

22. The property of a married woman is presumed to belong to her husband and the creditors of the husband can take her property for his debts unless she proves that the money used in purchasing the property was earned by her or secured by her from some person other than her husband. It is sometimes "a hard case upon the wife to compel her to assume the burden of proof in such a case," especially where she has had the property for a long time. For example, Virginia.

23. A wife in some States can not convey any of her real estate unless the husband joins in the conveyance, but a husband may convey his alone subject only to the widow's dower in case she outlives him. For example, Alabama, Pennsylvania.

24. The husband has the control, management and, to a greater or lesser extent, the power of disposition of property owned by husband and wife in common, as in Arizona, California, Louisiana, Texas, Nevada, and Idaho.

25. The husband has the power to give away by will half of the property acquired after marriage by the efforts of himself and wife; on the other hand, a wife, unless she survives her husband, can not, as a rule, will away even as much as a copper of such property, not even to her own children. For example, New Mexico.

26. The services of a wife in the home in the majority of States belong to the husband. For example, the rule means that in New Jersey and some other States, if a woman keeps boarders, takes in sewing, or does nursing at home, her husband is entitled to the pay for it. In some States the rule does not apply as in New Jersey, but simply means that if husband and wife attain prosperity through many years of mutual industry and economy, the family income or property belongs exclusively to him, she being entitled only to her board and clothes. In other words, marriage is not a partnership between equals where each partner owns his own labor. Nor is it a partnership where the partners jointly own the property acquired by their mutual efforts.

27. The earnings of a married woman

are the property of her husband. For example, Georgia.

28. Although the wife is entitled to her board and clothes in return for her services in the home, where her clothes are purchased with the husband's money, her property in such clothes is limited merely to the use of them. This was the rule at common law and it has not been materially changed in some States. For example, South Carolina, Michigan.

29. The husband has the right, in case his wife is injured by the negligent or wrongful act of a third person, to recover damages for loss of her services, but a wife has no right, when her husband is so injured, to recover damages for loss of his support. He recovers all damages. Example: Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Mississippi, Delaware, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oregon.

30. The age of majority in regard to capacity to handle property is often deemed to have been reached when a girl marries. For example, Tennessee. This often enables the husband to take advantage of a girl-wife. On the other hand, the boy's property is protected until he is 21 and is not affected by his marriage.

31. If a woman marries after making her will, all the provisions of her will are nullified by the marriage. If a man marries after making his will, the will stands intact, except for the dower and personal property allowed by law to the widow. For example, Missouri.

32. Women are discriminated against in educational institutions supported by public funds. For example, at the University of Virginia, the entrance requirements for women are much higher than for men, both as to age and literary attainments.

33. Girl apprentices are not required to be given as much schooling or to be paid nearly as much upon discharge as boy apprentices. The Nevada laws serve as an example.

34. Women are excluded from jury service in the majority of the States, including Wyoming, Connecticut, and South Dakota.

35. Women are excluded from appointive positions under State government. For example, in Wisconsin, no woman may be an employee of the Legislature, these jobs being reserved to men.

36. Women are excluded from elective offices under the State government. For example, in Iowa no woman may be a member of the Legislature.

37. Women are discriminated against as to appointive positions in the Federal Government. For example, the United States Civil Service Commission not infrequently in announcing examinations for positions requiring technical training, states that although women may take the

examinations, they will not be appointed, the authorities preferring men.

38. It is notorious that women in the Federal service are paid less than men doing the same work. For example, the Civil Service Commission announced an examination for "trained nurse, Panama Canal service, at \$120 a month for women and \$125 a month for men."

39. School boards usually pay women teachers less than men teachers, even though the services performed be equal (there being only eight States in the Union making such discriminations unlawful, these being California, Washington, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland). For instance, in Providence, Rhode Island, the men teachers in the high schools are paid \$300 to \$400 more per year than the women high school teachers. A similar situation exists in New Haven, Connecticut.

40. School boards in many States are also free to enact rules whereby when a woman teacher marries she forfeits her position.

41. Men are preferred to women as administrators of estates of descendants, as in Alabama and Idaho.

42. If a woman is appointed administrator and thereafter marries, her authority is revoked, as for example, in Nevada.

43. If a woman is appointed executor of a will and thereafter marries, her authority is extinguished, as in North Dakota.

44. Women are absolutely barred from occupations in some States. For example, in Ohio, women are excluded from employment as a gas or electric meter reader and fourteen or fifteen other occupations.

45. Women are prohibited in some States from earning their living by work at night. For example, a New York law makes it a crime to employ women as waitresses after ten o'clock in the evening, though women may be performers in cabarets or scrub the floors all night long.

46. In addition, there are other forms of industrial legislation, which because of its application to women alone, handicap them in competing with men for employment.

47. Women are discriminated against in citizenship rights. For example, under the citizenship laws of the United States, including the Cable Act, women are denied Equal Rights with men. For instance, if a native American woman citizen married to a foreigner resides continually for five years abroad, or if she resides for two years in the foreign country of which her husband is a citizen, it is a legal presumption that she has ceased to be an American citizen, unless she take affirmative action and presents to the

authorities evidence sufficient to overcome the presumption. On the other hand, a native American man citizen married to a foreigner may reside continuously in a foreign country any number of years and he is still presumed to be an American citizen. In fact, he is never deemed to have expatriated himself unless he has actually taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign country or has been naturalized in a foreign country in conformity with its laws. Moreover, an American woman

marrying an alien ineligible for American citizenship loses her American citizenship, but on the other hand, an American man who marries a woman ineligible for American citizenship continues to be an American citizen, entitled to all the rights and privileges such a status confers.

48. Inheritance laws discriminate against females in favor of the male. For example, Florida, Maryland, Idaho.

49. Women are punished for soliciting prostitution, but it has been held that a

man cannot be guilty of soliciting for prostitution even under a statute punishing any person who solicits for prostitution. For example, California.

50. Certain women found to have venereal disease are imprisoned and treated for long periods of time, but the men having venereal disease are usually not imprisoned, but are allowed to go forth with such freedom that they may infect other people. For example, Colorado.

News from the Field

French Feminists Meet Miss Paul

ANTHIPPE COUCHOUD, directrice of the *Revue de la Femme* and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, entertained, July 25, at tea at her home in Paris, 82 Notre Dame des Champs, in honor of Alice Paul and Doris Stevens, officers of the National Woman's Party.

Mme. Couchoud took this opportunity to bring together these two distinguished American Feminists with some of the leading French Feminists in the hope that the present suffrage movement in France might be stimulated toward increased activity between now and the French national elections.

Among the distinguished French Feminists present were:

Mme. Valentine Thompson, daughter of Senator Thompson; Emma Anatole France, member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party; Mme. Matza, wife of Dr. A. Matza and daughter of M. Finale, head of the Bank of France and the Paysbas; Mme. Robert Schreiber, vice-president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage; Mme. A. Alphandery, who has just returned from America, where she lectured under the auspices of the Alliance Francais (Mme. Alphandery and Mme. Schreiber are both daughters of Senator Cremieux); Cerf Alphandery; Louise Weiss, editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle*; Renee Jardin, poet and editorial secretary of *L'Europe Nouvelle*; Zezette Sevastos, daughter of Mme. Couchoud, painter and pupil of Antoine Bourdelle, the great French sculptor, who is Miss Sevastos' uncle.

Miss Paul is at present the guest of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Mrs. Belmont's chateau at Augerville la Riviere. After her visit with Mrs. Belmont, she expects to spend several months in study of laws concerning women in the libraries of Paris, Madrid, The Hague, and others. Miss Stevens has returned to the United States where she will complete two books on Feminism on which she worked during her stay abroad.

Mary Murray Replies

IN response to a published attack on the National Woman's Party's campaign for Equal Rights, Mary Murray, chairman of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, wrote the following letter which was published in the New York *Herald-Tribune* on July 29:

"I read in today's paper a quotation from a sermon delivered by the Reverend William Boyd in the Roman Catholic Church at Rapid City, in which he is made to state that the Roman Catholic Church is vigorously opposed to such 'ridiculous movements' as that for an Equal Rights Amendment, and that none of the women who work for a living in the factories and stores was present in the delegation which interviewed President Coolidge.

"Miss Gail Laughlin, who headed the delegation, informed me that she started to work as a clerk in a drygoods store, and she has stated to me that if she had been restricted by these so-called welfare laws in her day, she never could have educated herself and become the practicing attorney that she is today.

"The Reverend Father also states that the hardest work that any of the women in the delegation does is to sit on the plush seats of her limousine. I know of my own knowledge that not one of the delegation owns her own car.

"One year ago a delegation of several hundred, every member of which was a working woman, called upon President Coolidge in Washington, to plead for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

"I was a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention of the National Woman's Party, and have just returned.

"The National Woman's Party has an Industrial Council. Every woman in this council is a wage-earning woman.

"As a Roman Catholic, I know that the opinion expressed by the Reverend Father is his own personal opinion, and not the opinion of the Roman Catholic Church.

"The St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance in England, which is a very large Catholic organization, has passed resolu-

tions against these protective laws for women only.

"The Reverend Father apparently does not believe in prohibition, and so does not want his morals regulated by law, but he is perfectly willing to have the working woman's morals regulated by these so-called welfare laws."

(Signed) MARY A. MURRAY,
Chairman Industrial Council,
National Woman's Party.

1767 Bedford Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

Two Million Dollar Fund Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer
NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912 to July 28, 1927, \$1,410,301.69.

Contributions, membership and other receipts July 29, 1927, to August 11, 1927:

Mrs. J. J. Brown, Colo.....	\$5.00
Miss Betty Mayer, D. C.....	20.00
Miss Mary Horan, D. C.....	1.00
Mrs. Flora C. Detweiler, D. C.....	1.00
Per Buffalo (N. Y.) Branch:	
(Buffalo Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. M. R. Movius.....	2.50
Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Texas.....	10.00
Per Maryland Finance Committee.....	55.00
Per Maryland Branch.....	30.00
Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.....	120.00
Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y.....	50.00
Sale of 50-50 pins.....	.75
Sale of literature.....	.25
Telephone receipts.....	.48
Refunds.....	21.67
Rent of rooms at Headquarters.....	426.58

Total receipts, July 29 to August 11, 1927....\$744.23

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to August 11, 1927.....\$1,411,045.92

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