

EQUAL RIGHTS

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MAY-JUNE, 1946



United Nations Sub-Commission On Status Of Women Reports

A GREAT moment in the history of the Woman Movement occurred on May 14, 1946. On this day the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Status of Women presented its unanimous report to the Commission on Human Rights, setting forth the following ideal for its future work: "to raise the status of women to equality with men in all fields of human enterprise."

To women, the world over, working in their various countries for complete equality, this is more than a document. It is assurance of the fact that the move-

ment for equality has been accepted as a world goal.

When our United States Constitution was drawn up and its Bill of Rights adopted in 1789, there was no discussion of the rights of women. Today, in drawing up an International Bill of Rights, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, charged with this task, has taken for granted in its discussion, that one of the fundamental human rights is the right of women to equality with men in all fields of human enterprise.

The report is of such epoch-making importance that it is given here in full.

REPORT OF UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN PRESENTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS May 14, 1946, United Nations Headquarters, New York City

The Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, established by the Economic and Social Council under Council Resolutions of 16 and 18 February 1946 to submit proposals, recommendations and reports to the Commission on Human Rights regarding the status of women and to submit proposals to the Council through the Commission on Human Rights regarding its terms of reference and definitive composition met at Gillet Hall, Hunter College, New York City, during the period 29 April to 13 May 1946.

The Commission consisted of the following members:

Mrs. Bodil Begtrup—Denmark
Miss Minerva Bernardino—Dominican Republic
Miss Angela Jurdak—Lebanon
Miss Fryderyka Kalinowska—Poland

Mrs. Marie Helene Lefauchaux—France
Mrs. Hansa Mehta—India
Mrs. W. S. New—China

At its first meeting the Sub-Commission elected its officers:

Chairman—Mrs. Bodil Begtrup
Vice Chairman—Miss Minerva Bernardino
Rapporteur—Miss Angela Jurdak

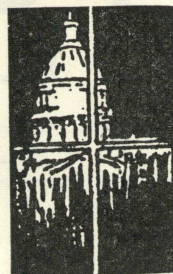
Mrs. Janine Bernheim acted as Secretary of the Sub-Commission, and Miss Catherine Rolfe as Assistant Secretary.

Discussions centered on the fundamental principles to be adopted, the scope and programme of work to be undertaken, and the composition of the full Sub-Commission. (See Page 25)



Official United Nations Photo

UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AT THEIR MEETING, MAY 8, 1946, NEW YORK CITY
From left to right: Mrs. Hansa Mehta, India; Mrs. W. S. New, China; Miss Fryderyka Kalinowska, Poland; Miss Angela Jurdak, Lebanon, Miss Minerva Bernardino, Dominican Republic; Mrs. Marie Helene Lefauchaux, France, and Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, Denmark, Chairman.



EQUAL RIGHTS

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

ALMA LUTZ INEZ HAYNES IRWIN
EDITH HOUGHTON HOOKER HELEN ROBBINS BITTERMANN
MIRIAM E. OATMAN, Ph. D.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

The National Council of the N. W. P. consists of the officers, past Chairmen, the Chairman of each of the State and Territory branches and the D. C., the Chairmen of the Occupational Councils, twenty Members elected at large, and five Members appointed by the National Chairman.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

National Chairman, Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
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Mrs. Miriam Y. Holden, N. Y. Mrs. Helen Hunt West, Fla.
Mrs. Zelma Huxtable, Calif. Mrs. Lucy Rice Winkler, Calif.
Miss Florence Elizabeth Kennard, Md. Miss Alice Morgan Wright, N. Y.

TEXT OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
"This amendment shall take effect three years after the date of ratification."

STATUS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

SENATE: On the calendar with a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee, March 5, 1946.
HOUSE: On the calendar with a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee, July 12, 1945.

Resolution Voted At Biennial Meeting National Council Of Women Of The United States, May 8, 1946

(An organization with an affiliated membership of 5,000,000 members; the United States Branch of the International Council of Women)

WHEREAS, the International Council of Women was formed in Washington in 1888 with the object of raising the status of women throughout the world and establishing equality between men and women in all fields; and

WHEREAS, the International Council has worked steadfastly at Geneva with the League of Nations for all measures designed to bring about complete equality, and has endorsed and worked for the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty which would guarantee complete equality between men and women; and

WHEREAS, the National Council of Women has in resolution urged its member organizations to continue the work for the equality of rights between men and women in all fields and has recommended the Equal Rights Amendment to its member organizations for study and action; and

WHEREAS, the active participation of women today in every field of endeavor calls for recognition of the status of women now.

Be It Resolved that acting in harmony with the principles of our Founders and with the principles of the International Council of Women which "urges its member organizations to continue the work for the equality of rights between men and

What You Can Do For The Amendment

By ANITA POLLITZER

The present plan of Party leaders is to adjourn Congress before the end of the Summer—no one knows exactly when. This is an election year and Congressmen's thoughts seem to be centered on getting back to their constituencies.

Everywhere one hears that Congress will handle only "Must Legislation." We must be sure that Congress regards the Equal Rights Amendment as "Must Legislation." *We do so regard it.*

The Equal Rights Amendment in a parliamentary sense is ready to be voted on. This means that the Amendment is on the calendars of both Houses, with favorable reports from Senate and House Judiciary Committees, and the only remaining step is the vote.

It has taken *unceasing, unrelenting* work to advance the Amendment to this stage; not only in this Congress but in many Congresses. Our goal is tremendous and the work has been proportionate.

During the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment, since its introduction in Congress in 1923, we have seen a complete change in national and world thought on the question of equality for women. Equal rights for women in the Constitution of the United States is bound to come. The only question is time *That time should be now.*

In an election year Congress is particularly responsive to public opinion. Even the men who are not running know that their parties have much at stake in carrying out their platform pledges. If in every district women would put everything else aside and make their wishes known to Congress the Equal Rights Amendment would be passed without further delay. Your own Senators and Representatives and the Party Leaders should hear from you again.

Remind them the Equal Rights Amendment is in their Party platforms. Remind them of the great national organizations of women that have endorsed the Amendment. Tell them of the new strength that has come to our movement through the equality report of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the status of women, and urge that our own Constitution should not lag behind the Constitutions of the other parts of the world with regard to the rights of women.

Make sure that your own Senators and Congressmen ask that the vote be taken immediately. Urge the leaders of Congress to bring up and pass the Amendment. If the vote is not secured *in both Senate and House* during this session women must begin over again, with every parliamentary step to be repeated in the new Congress. The voice of women must be heard at this crucial period in the world's history—for the good of women and of the world. Make clear that it is important to pass the Amendment before this Congress comes to an end.

women in all fields," the National Council of Women of the United States recommends that its member organizations request the Congress of the United States to take action on the Equal Rights Amendment now on the calendars of Senate and House and thus follow democratic procedure by submitting the important question of the equal status of women to the States for action.

Democrats And Republicans Reaffirm Support Of Equal Rights Amendment Through Chairmen Of Their National Committees

From the *Hon. Robert E. Hannegan*, Chairman, Democratic National Committee.

Washington, D. C., May 3.

MRS. EMMA GUFFEY MILLER, *Congressional Chairman, National Woman's Party*

Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

ON BEHALF OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WE WANT TO EXTEND BEST WISHES FOR THE SUCCESS OF YOUR CONVENTION. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY INCLUDED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN ITS PLATFORM IN 1944. WE STILL STAND ON THAT. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN GIVING THE WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN PARTY ORGANIZATION AND IN GOVERNMENT AND OUR PARTY WILL CONTINUE TO BE DEEPLY CONCERNED IN ALL THAT RELATES TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN, CHAIRMAN

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

From the *Hon. Carroll Reece*, Chairman, Republican National Committee.

May 2, 1946.

MISS ANITA POLLITZER, *National Chairman, National Woman's Party*, Des Moines, Iowa.

ALL GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR CONFERENCE AND THE SINCERE HOPE THAT THE ADOPTION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT WILL NOT BE LONGER DELAYED. OUR PARTY HAS TWICE GONE ON RECORD IN NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THIS MEASURE—IN 1940 AND 1944. I NEED NOT RECALL TO YOU THE PART PLAYED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN WINNING THE WOMEN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT. WE ARE PROUD OF THAT RECORD. WE ARE ALSO PROUD OF THE RECORD OF OUR PARTY UP TO THE PRESENT IN SUPPORT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT. IT WAS A REPUBLICAN SENATOR, CHARLES CURTIS OF KANSAS, LATER VICE PRESIDENT, WHO FIRST INTRODUCED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. IT WAS A REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE, DANIEL R. ANTHONY, OF KANSAS, NEPHEW OF THE GREAT SUSAN B. ANTHONY, WHO FIRST INTRODUCED THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN THIS CONGRESS THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT HAS BEEN FAVORABLY REPORTED BY BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES. REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF BOTH THESE COMMITTEES TOOK A LEADING PART IN SECURING THESE FAVORABLE REPORTS. THIS MEASURE IS NOW ON THE CALENDAR OF BOTH HOUSES. ACTION IS DUE THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY. IN MY OPINION IF OUR PARTY WERE IN POWER THERE WOULD BE NO QUESTION ABOUT THE IMMEDIATE SUBMISSION OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

CARROLL REECE, CHAIRMAN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

New Membership Plan

The new plan for membership dues worked out by the Dues Committee of which Clara Snell Wolfe, first Vice Chairman, National Woman's Party is Chairman, was adopted at the National Council meeting, Des Moines, May 4, 1946.

The new plan places upon the states the responsibility for interesting more women in becoming annual members, and for collecting the dues regularly. A portion will be sent from local memberships to National, to support the National campaign, but the states and local branches will receive a greater proportion of these dues.

Enrollment Fee (paid once), \$1, to National

Types of Membership	Amount	To be Divided as Follows
Minimum Membership	\$1	25c to National; 25c to state; balance to local.
Secondary or subscribing Membership (including subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS)	\$5	\$1 to National; \$1 to state; balance after EQUAL RIGHTS subscription is sent to National goes to local.

Associate or Participating Membership (including subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS)	\$10	\$1 to National; \$1 to state; balance after EQUAL RIGHTS subscription is sent to National goes to local.
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EQUAL RIGHTS, official publication of the National Woman's Party, \$1.50 a year, is included in \$5 and \$10 Memberships.

National Headquarters will not solicit memberships of \$10 or under, but will rely on the states to get these memberships, the states receiving the larger proportion of these regular dues. This was decided upon to stimulate and support the work in the states.

National Headquarters will solicit memberships of over \$10, and contributions of any amount.

Two new National memberships have been added, a Club House Membership at \$15 and a Congressional Membership at \$100, both to include Club House privileges and a subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS. The \$1,000 and \$5,000 Memberships are to be paid to National as previously.

A Special Student Membership of 25c was voted at Des Moines, payable to National.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley Receives Women's Joint Legislative Committee For Equal Rights

By KATHARINE A. NORRIS
Convener, Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights

A LARGE and significant delegation from the Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights was received by the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Hon. Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, on Monday, April 29th.

In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Nina B. Horton Avery of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who was detained in Virginia, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman from Pennsylvania, and Congressional Chairman, National Woman's Party, led the deputation and introduced the members to the Senator.

From the General Federation of Women's Clubs, came Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, the President, and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, the Chairman of Legislation; from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, came Miss Emma Carr Bivins, their Washington representative; from the National Association of Women Lawyers, Miss Laura M. Berrien, Past President, Washington, D. C.; from Alpha Iota Sorority, Mrs. Dorothy Matthews Spinks; from the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Past President; from the St. Joan Society, its President, Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger of Maryland; from the National Women's Party, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. George Mesta, Chairman, Public Relations Committee; Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyer, and Mrs. Dora G. Ogle. Josephine Casey represented the Industrial League for Equality and Dr. Alma Jane Speer, the American Medical Women's Association. The writer, as Convener, represented the Chairman of the Women's Joint Legislative Committee. These women spoke not only for their respective groups, but for the whole committee on which sit delegates from thirty national organizations.

After meeting the delegates, Senator Barkley made it very clear that he intended to vote for the Equal Rights Amendment and the conference opened with a feeling of friendliness and sympathy between the host and representatives of these national groups.

Mrs. Miller explained that while the Committee thanked the Senator for his personal support, the women had come to him as leader of his party to request his help in bringing the Amendment to a successful vote in the Senate.

In behalf of the three million members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Lafell Dickinson said that her group looked to Senator Barkley, as the leader of his party, to put the Equal Rights Amendment through, since its endorsement was part of the Democratic Platform of 1944, later reaffirmed by the President.

Miss Marie Lockwood, Democratic National Committeewoman from Delaware, sounded a political note

with: "Senator, what am I to tell the Democrats of my state? They cannot understand why a measure which has received the endorsement of the Democratic Party should not go through without delay."

Senator Barkley said that there was other legislation of the utmost importance which must take precedence, the British loan, the draft, appropriations, etc. "Women know all that, Senator. They still insist that the Democratic Party redeem its promise to the women by passing the Equal Rights Amendment," said Miss Lockwood.

Mrs. Miller brought a laugh from Senator Barkley when she introduced Dr. Speer. "Look at her well," said Mrs. Miller. "She is still a *person*, but very soon she will not be one. All doctors who are women will lose that status within a certain number of months after the war. That is unless the Equal Rights Amendment is passed before then."

Mrs. Granger, in speaking for the St. Joan Society, an organization of Catholic women who favor the Amendment, urged that delay in bringing it to a vote be cut short, and the vote on the Amendment be scheduled as soon as possible.

Senator Barkley said that consideration of the Amendment might follow immediately after the consideration of the bills he had mentioned.

Miss Berrien pled for justice for women and fair play. "Women are indignant at the delay," said Miss Berrien. The Amendment has been endorsed by both parties and reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Action is called for now."

Mrs. Wiley emphasized this point. "We are tired of waiting for this belated justice," she said. We want the Amendment now while we can still see the fruits of our life long labors."

Mrs. Terrell reminded Senator Barkley of the recent development in Japan by which Japanese women by one stroke of the pen are to be given equal rights with men in the new Japanese Constitution proposed by the United States Government, which, while granting Equal Rights in Japan, continues to deny them to American women. "We rejoice for our Japanese sisters," said Mrs. Terrell, "but we ask equal rights for ourselves also, and therefore we ask you to bring up the Equal Rights Amendment."

Mrs. Boyer pointed out that the women of many countries already enjoyed equal rights, and cited examples.

Miss Norris urged action because of the importance of the Equal Rights Amendment for children. "The education and raising of children is all important," she said. "Both parents should be of equal status, and teachers, both men and women on an equal level."

Miss Casey explained that working women are back of the Equal Rights Amendment. Miss Bivins of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs reported that her organization was overwhelmingly in favor of it. For the Democrats of

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There was a general feeling among the members of gratitude towards the Economic and Social Council for taking up the question of the Status of Women, and for setting up this Sub-Commission to study the problems involved, and in this way, implementing the principle stated in the Preamble of the Charter, "the equal rights of men and women."

It was recognized that the Sub-Commission was set up to advise the Commission on Human Rights on problems relating to the status of women. In consequence, the Sub-Commission must work in harmony with that Commission. There was general agreement that the Sub-Commission should study the status of women in all its aspects and make the broadest possible recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights on the scope of the work to be undertaken by the Sub-Commission when fully constituted. The ideals at which to aim, and guiding principles on which to work, were defined by the members as a preliminary to their detailed discussions. Members considered that the work of the Sub-Commission should last until women had reached the point where they were on equal footing with men in all fields of human enterprise. In practice priority had to be given to Political Rights since little progress could be made without them. Nevertheless, improvements in civil, educational, social and economic fields were especially important and therefore, these problems should be attacked simultaneously.

The question whether the Trusteeship Council, when it came into being, should be invited to consult the Sub-Commission regarding the status of women in the non-self-governing territories placed under its charge was discussed, having in mind Article 76 (c) of the Charter. It was generally agreed that this was a matter that could well be left for later sessions of the full Sub-Commission.

During the discussion on the question of definitive composition of the Sub-Commission, the advantages and disadvantages of a small membership were carefully weighed. A smaller body could be more efficient, although a large one would give more universal representation of women's activities. It was decided to recommend a minimum figure of fifteen, to include three ex-officio members from the Commission on Human Rights. The additional members were to be selected from regions insufficiently represented in the nuclear Sub-Commission, and particularly from countries where women had reached different stages in status. There was a difference of opinion on the question of representation. Some members considered that representation should be on a governmental basis since without the support of governments the work of the Sub-Commission could not be effective. Others were of the opinion that members should be elected in their individual capacity in the same way as the nuclear Sub-Commission had been appointed by the Economic and Social Council. The members reached the conclusion that since, in practice, the Economic and Social Council would not appoint the individuals who were *persona non grata* with their governments the selection should be made according to individual capacity, by the Council. With regard to term of office, the members felt that continuity was necessary during the first years of the application of their programme. After 1950 a system of rotation should be put into effect which might follow the lines laid down by the Economic and Social Council for the other Commissions.

In the course of the discussions the members of the Sub-Commission expressed their belief that democracy is now the only social order in which women can enjoy full rights as human beings, and that women, a great number of whom have made so many sacrifices in the cause of democracy and liberty and who have proved in action that they are able to face all duties and tasks, affirm their resolution to work in the service of world peace with all their heart, mind and will.

Accordingly, the Sub-Commission recommends that the full Sub-Commission should be guided by the following ideals in its future work:

Freedom and equality are essential to human development and whereas woman is as much a human being as man and, therefore entitled to share them with him;

Well-being and progress of society depend on the extent to which both men and women are able to develop their full personality and are cognizant of their responsibilities to themselves and to each other;

Woman has thus a definite role to play in the building of a free, healthy, prosperous and moral society and that she can fulfill this obligation only as a free and responsible member.

In order to achieve this goal, the purpose of the Sub-Commission is to raise the status of women to equality with men in all fields of human enterprise.

I. POLICY.

Therefore the Sub-Commission recommends that its aims shall be as follows:

A. Political

Equal participation in governments and possibility to exercise all the rights and assume all the duties of a citizen which comprise:

1. Universal suffrage
2. Equal right to vote
3. Equal right to be elected
4. Equal right to hold public office.

B. Civil

1. Marriage. Freedom of choice, dignity of the wife, monogamy, equal right to breach of marriage.
2. Guardianship. Equal right to have guardianship of her own and other children.
3. Nationality. Right to keep her own nationality, and her children have the right to choose the nationality of the mother on majority.
4. Property. Equal right to hold and acquire, administer and inherit property.

C. Social and Economic

Full possibility of taking equal part in social life, which implies full opportunity of fulfilling her duties towards society.

1. To prevent discrimination against women in social and economic status and customs.
2. (a) To abolish prostitution by removing the legal and customary provisions pertaining to it.
(b) To take strong measures to put down traffic in women and children.
(c) To prevent clandestine prostitution by providing conditions that make it no longer necessary for women to earn money by these means.
(d) To enable former prostitutes to return to normal life without discrimination by providing work for them as well as a broad and widely accessible educational system.
3. While no disability should be attached to women on the ground of her sex, in regard to the enjoyment of full equality, in the exercise of social and labour rights and in the assumption of social and labour duties, special consideration on grounds of health may be given equally to men and women and special consideration to women on grounds of motherhood.
4. There shall be an effective scheme of health and social insurance legislation which will provide equal preventive and remedial opportunities for women and will include special provisions for maternal and child care.

D. Education

Equal opportunity for compulsory, free and full education, equal opportunity in all specialized fields as well as training in

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euthenics—the right to enjoy scientific discoveries applied to human growth and development.

To achieve these aims, the Sub-Commission proposes:

1. that world public opinion be stimulated in favour of raising the status of women as an instrument to further human rights and peace. The Sub-Commission also recommends that in view of the fact that the governments of all the United Nations in signing the Charter recognized that one of its principal aims, as stated in the Preamble, was "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small", the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women expects the full collaboration and support of the governments of all the United Nations in their endeavours to raise the status of women throughout the world. At the same time, this Sub-Commission earnestly desires to render all possible assistance to those governments, in the application of the principle of equal rights as between men and women.
2. that the Sub-Commission collaborates with United Nations Commissions, with governments, with specialized agencies, with public and private agencies, with international and national women's organizations,* with any other experts deemed necessary, and that representatives of the former organizations should be invited to participate as observers or as consultative agents.
3. that the Sub-Commission welcomes reports and recommendations.

II. PROGRAMME.

Bearing in mind this broad outline of their goal the Sub-Commission proposes the following programme of work:

1. To undertake a world wide, up-to-date, reliable and valid survey of laws pertaining to the status of women, their application and the actual status of women. (The Sub-Commission should secure the information through governments, specialized agencies, women's organizations, academic institutes, trade unions, and others.)
2. To conduct polls in various regions to sound public opinions on matters of interest to the Sub-Commission.
3. To organize a forum to hear the views of the consultative agents.
4. To call a United Nations Women's Conference to further the programme.
5. To arrange for international exchange of all categories of manual and intellectual women workers, including the industrial, agricultural and cultural fields.
6. To collect and systematize records on women's affairs in the form of books, pamphlets, charts, etc. (preferably as a Section of the United Nations' archives).
7. To implement the proposal to create a world wide public opinion through the media of the press, radio, publications, lectures, motion pictures, etc.
8. That the United Nations Information Section prepare material about the United Nations to be distributed on request.
9. To request reference to the Sub-Commission of all communications and information concerning matters of interest to women received by the United Nations.
10. To train leaders in a course on women's affairs and to encourage the promotion of scholarships.
11. That public and private agencies be urged to plan and equip the homes in ways which will enable the housewife to devote more time to participate actively in civic affairs.
12. That an Executive Office on Women's Affairs be established as part of the Secretariat to deal with all work of the Sub-Commission, under the leadership of a highly competent woman who will be appointed after consulting

the Sub-Commission and will be assisted by qualified staff.

13. That an Executive Committee be formed from members of the Sub-Commission residing in the vicinity of the headquarters of the United Nations. The purpose of this committee shall be to guard the general policy of the Sub-Commission.

III. COMPOSITION.

Following the terms of reference in document E/27, Section B.4, that the nuclear Sub-Commission shall make recommendations on the definitive composition of the Sub-Commission, the nuclear Sub-Commission recommends:

1. That the future composition should be fifteen members including three members from the Commission on Human Rights.
2. That the members should be appointed by the Economic and Social Council in their individual capacity.
3. That the additional members should be selected from the regions of the Balkan States, Great Britain, Latin America and the United States of America to make up the definitive composition of the Sub-Commission.
4. That selection should be made from among women prominent in public affairs.
5. That before final appointment by the Economic and Social Council, the chairman of the Sub-Commission should be consulted.
6. That in view of the fact that the present Sub-Commission is eligible for re-election and that its work cannot begin before October or November 1946, all members be re-elected for a period of three years commencing on 1 April 1947, to serve effectively during the period of initiation.
7. That after this period a sound system of rotation be adopted.
8. That members should attend regularly.
9. That in the case of an emergency, alternates may be designated according to the rules of the Economic and Social Council.
10. That the next session of the Sub-Commission should take place before the end of the year, the date to be determined by the Chairman of the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

Members of the Sub-Commission wish to emphasize that action by the Economic and Social Council in establishing this Sub-Commission has awakened hope and expectancy among women in all parts of the world. It is the firm belief of the Sub-Commission that all the recommendations for social progress which it has made are equally important; yet it wishes to stress that immediate action can and should be taken under the headings proposed:

1. Executive Office (Paragraph II, 12)
2. Survey (Paragraph II, 1)
3. Education (Paragraph I, D)
4. Women's Conference (Paragraph II, 4)
5. Political Rights (Paragraph I, A)

The Sub-Commission on the Status of Women earnestly requests the Economic and Social Council to direct an appeal to the governments of the United Nations that have not accorded suffrage to women, to take such action at the earliest date possible within their frame of government, in order that all the terms of the Charter of the United Nations shall be put into effect.

In conclusion, the Sub-Commission expresses the hope that the full Sub-Commission will explore the vast field of complex problems concerning the status of women all over the world so that it can play its part in building a better world in which men and women in full equality work together towards universal peace.

United Nations Commission On Status Of Women

First Meeting Adopts Equality Report

New York—May, 1946

By ALICE MORGAN WRIGHT

Vice Chairman, World Woman's Party; Chairman International Relations, National Woman's Party

WITH a speed as great as the speed we have witnessed in the development of engines of destruction during these twelve breathless months, the banner of the women has been carried forward for peace and for the equal share in government on which peace must depend.

With such swiftness, since the day when Dr. Bertha Lutz of Brazil proclaimed from the rostrum of the United Nations in San Francisco that wars would not cease till women, taking their part in the ordering of world affairs, should put a stop to the shedding of blood; the banner has been carried forward.

In London, the first General Assembly of the United Nations, as charged by the six-times-reiterated declaration of the United Nations Charter for the "equal rights of men and women," created the Commission on the Status of Women. In an earlier chapter of this anabasis, given in the last issue of EQUAL RIGHTS, there was chronicled the deputation led by Lady Pethick-Lawrence to Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Economic and Social Council, asking for this Commission and the setting-up thereafter of the Commission.

At the first meeting of the Status of Women Sub-Commission, held on the grounds of Hunter College in New York City, April 29, 1946, the members of the Sub-Commission considered so deeply and so widely the implications of the campaign which is before them that the report of their determinations seems to embody all that is essential for "raising the status of women to equality with men in every field of human enterprise."

Documents prepared previously had been brought for the Commission's consideration in compiling their declaration. Such a one was the comprehensive and clearly thought out "Indian Women's Charter of Rights and Duties." The World Woman's Party contributed a list of basic requirements as follows: (1) equality of suffrage for men and women throughout the United Nations; (2) equality of rights under the law in all other fields for men and women; (3) the inclusion of both men and women with full voting powers in every delegation to the Council and Assembly of the United Nations and in every delegation to all conferences under the auspices of the United Nations. For the first two of these the necessity has now been recognized by many governments and by those who work for raising of the status of women everywhere. For the third demand the thrust is still uniquely that of the World Woman's Party.

Of the closing session of the United Nations Conference, in San Francisco, I wrote: "The flags of the fifty nations whose mingled colors fill the spaces between the glowing columns are bright with the promise of a future whose ensign shall be a single banner having all the beauty of variety and all the harmony of peace." At Hunter College the flags of the nations are flown from their standards only when the top-ranking Councils, whose members are all men, are in session. These flags were hanging bedraggled in the rain on the day I last came from the Council hall where the customary game of nations was going on; but already the women of the Status of Women Sub-Commission had, in complete accord, finished the report, printed elsewhere in this issue, of which the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, has said: if all parts of the organization should do as well as this, there would be no fear for the success of the United Nations.

The framers of the document thus produced at Hunter College, New York, in the spring of 1946 were these seven:

Mrs. Bodil Begtrup of Denmark, Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women.
Chairman of the National Council of Women of Denmark, member of the Danish delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in London, January and February, 1946.

Miss Minerva Bernardino, of the Dominican Republic, Vice-Chairman.

Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women and delegate from the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco and to the United Nations Assembly in London.

Miss Angela Jurdak, of Lebanon, Rapporteur.

Assistant to the Lebanese Legation in Washington.

Miss Frydrycka Kalinowska of Poland.

Press attaché in the Polish Embassy in Washington.

Mrs. W. S. New, of China.

An educator, who replaced Dr. Wu, President of Ginling College.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, of India.

Founder of the Woman's College in Baroda, member of the legislature of the All-India Congress and President of the All-India Woman's Conference.

Mme. Marie Helene Lefauchaux, of France.

Member of the Assembly of France and delegate from France to the United Nations Assembly in London.

Owing to her required attendance at a meeting of the Assembly in Paris the exquisite speech and aspect of Mme. Lefauchaux were missing at the press conference which was held on the day following the presentation of the Sub-Commission's Report to the Human Rights Commission. At this press conference the more or less respectful heckling by the newspaper boys (no girl spoke) brought out in spirited fashion characteristic statements which were thereafter faithfully and respectfully reported.

Mrs. Begtrup, upstanding, serene and handsome as ever after the strain of seven official and twenty unofficial sessions, said at the press conference: "The best way the United Nations can influence the peoples of the world is to work through women who want peace more than men do." and "We know the hopes and wishes of the women of the world are behind us. We felt this responsibility rather heavily. We think our report is not detailed enough. Since the field of discrimination is so vast our report has to be comprehensive, and it is not comprehensive enough." Asked by a reporter if she did not think the day might come when women would possess too many rights, she replied, "I will ask you; Of all the rights you have, which do you think are too many for women? What is too much?" The reporter then referred to women taking jobs away from men. "It's a question of unemployment, which should be eliminated for both men and women," said Miss Kalinowska, "In Europe during the war women not only brought up their children and kept a home while their men were in the front lines but they earned a living, too. Many will have to continue as bread-winners because their men will never come back."

Someone asked the women at the press conference, if they believed in attacking religious institutions if those institutions interfered with raising the status of women. Mrs. Mehta answered: "If the religion is inhuman we have to stop it. Cannibals eat men. That is a religious feast. Will you not stop that?" Mrs. Mehta's small figure is almost enveloped by her sari which keeps slipping from her sleek dark head and being quickly replaced. Her voice is so gentle that it is at times inaudible to all beyond the Council table; but her words given to the world at this conference are of the kind which will echo round the world till the ideals she holds for the advancement of women and for the good of humanity are realized. Three paragraphs of the Report were adopted verbatim from her Indian Women's Charter of Rights and Duties.

Mrs. New of China declared: "The problem of the rise and fall of the status of women is the problem of the rise and fall

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* See Appendix I.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

THIS column again reminds its readers that all members of the National Woman's Party wishing news of their activities to be published must send an account of them to EQUAL RIGHTS, 144 B Street, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—Among the recent visitors to Alva Belmont House are Miss Josephine Bandel of Virginia, Miss Effie Farnham Burns, of Buffalo, delegate from Local 377 to the Central Council, AFL and past vice-chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee, Miss Aurelle Burnside, Chairman, Arkansas Branch of the National Woman's Party and candidate for Congress; Miss Josephine Casey of New York, representing the Industrial League for Equality; Miss Gertrude Crocker of Virginia, President Elect Arlington Soroptimist Club; Mrs. Serena Foley Davis of Pennsylvania; Miss Marguerite Fisher of Maryland; Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, of Massachusetts, Chaplain of the World Woman's Party; Miss Charlotte B. French of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sidonia Furst of New York; Miss Anna Hogan, Chairman New Jersey Branch; Miss Bertha Joseph of Maryland, Secretary to Senator George L. Radcliffe; Mrs. Iris Kin-kaid of New York; Miss Gerda Koen of Holland; Mrs. Anna Marie Laforest of Michigan, Vice Chairman of the Democratic Women of Wayne County; Mrs. A. E. E. Lawless of Seneca Falls, New York; Miss Clare Liggett of New York, representing the Industrial League for Equality; Mrs. Lothrop of Massachusetts; Mrs. Muriel Maynadier of Maryland, candidate for judge of the Orphans' Court; Mrs. George Mesta of Rhode Island; Hon. Mildred Preen of New Jersey; President Elect, New Jersey Organization of Women Legislators; Mrs. Rooney of Maryland; Mrs. Phylura Skalinder of Texas; Mrs. Anna Soubbotich of New York; Mrs. Dorothy Matthews Spinks of Virginia, secretary-treasurer of the Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights; and a representative of Alpha Iota Sorority; Mrs. Olive Todd Walker of Texas.

EASTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE—Saturday and Sunday, June 15 and 16, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Chairman, Mrs. Mary Stockton Taylor of Philadelphia will preside. Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger of Baltimore is Chairman of Committee on Arrangements. Among the speakers will be Miss Anita Pollitzer, National Chairman, and Miss Laura M. Berrien, Member Executive Council. The territory embraced by this conference includes Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

CALIFORNIA—The Amy Ransome collection of books on women were presented to the University of Southern California, in honor of Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, at a meeting in the Colonial Room of the Edward L. Doheny Junior Memorial Library, on April 24th. President Von Kleinsmedt and Dean Robenheimer spoke. Dr. Zelma L. Huxtable, Vice Chairman for Southern California, was in the Chair.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Two events of great interest occurred on May 12th and 19th. May 12th was the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale and this event was celebrated by a tea arranged by the District Branch at which Miss Ramona Barth, formerly of Florida, now of Virginia, spoke. She is the author of a biography of Florence Nightingale, entitled "FIERY ANGEL". Many of these books were sold at \$1.00 a volume and autographed by the author. The District Branch made a percentage on each volume. The second tea, held on May 19th, was the annual visit of the Maryland Branch and will be described under "MARYLAND".

ILLINOIS—Speakers en route to the Iowa meetings who had stop overs in Chicago, were met by a deputation of Illinois members headed by Mrs. Edna Blackwell.

On her return to Chicago from the Iowa meetings, Mrs. Charles Robbins, Chairman Illinois Branch, addressed the Republican State Committee on the Equal Rights Amendment.

MARYLAND—April 23rd. Regular monthly meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Council of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party, Park Plaza

Hotel. The Chairman, Mrs. Hilda Chapple, presided. Nominating Committee submitted slate of officers afterwards elected with one change, at the May meeting as follows: Chairman, Miss Dorothy E. Luebbers; Vice-Chairman, Miss Ann Gardill; Recording Secretary, Miss F. Jeanette Kay; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Betty Bish; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret K. Clark; Members at Large, Miss Dorothy Amehauser and Miss Evelyn Bromwell. The speaker was Judge E. Paul Mason, a member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. His subject, "Divorce and Its Laws".

The Baltimore Branch held a luncheon meeting on May 1st. Mrs. Harry Kachadourian, Branch Chairman, in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mrs. Harry Kachadourian; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Bryan Harper; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur J. Elgert; Treasurer, Mrs. William Tate. Delegates were appointed to attend the 25th annual meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the Maryland Federation Club on April 12th. Reports were received and plans made for summer meetings. Mrs. Muriel Maynadier, candidate for Judge of the Orphans Court, was introduced and asked the support of the Branch as the only woman candidate.

The Annual Spring Luncheon of the United Democratic Women of Baltimore County was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel on May 9th, at which Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger, Chairman of the Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, was the guest speaker.

On May 19th a large deputation from Maryland representing the Business and Professional Women's Council of the National Woman's Party, visited National Headquarters and were met by many members of the District of Columbia Branch who were the guests on this occasion of the Business and Professional Women's Council. A number of interesting and valuable books were presented to the Florence Bayard Hilles Library by Mrs. Verda N. McClow, Chairman of the Library Committee, and were accepted by the Librarian, Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey. The presentation was followed by a brilliant, scholarly address on WOMEN IN MEDICINE by Dr. Georgena Seegard Jones of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Mrs. Hilda Chapple, Chairman of the Council, presided. Among the distinguished visitors were the Maryland Branch Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger; the Baltimore Branch Chairman, Mrs. Harry Kachadourian; the Chairman elect of the Council, Miss Dorothy Luebbers; the immediate past chairman of the Library Committee of the Council, Miss Frances Katsoff.

MICHIGAN—Annual Meeting, May 19th. Following officers elected for the ensuing year: Phoebe C. Munnecke, Chairman; Zaio W. Schroeder, 1st Vice Chairman; Constance Cotter, 2nd Vice Chairman; Lois Wietersen, 3rd Vice Chairman; Lill Ann Alexander, Recording Secretary; Elsa Bailey, Corresponding Secretary; Margaret Hampshire, Treasurer; Annette W. Means, Lula DeMay, Jennie McKibbin, Emily Humphrey and Martha McKay, Board of Directors. The former mayor of Plymouth, the Hon. Ruth Huston Whipple, was to have been the speaker, but yielded her place to Lula Bachman, past president of the National Association of Women Lawyers who had attended meetings of the United Nations Conference as an official observer.

On May 31, 1946, at 10.30 a. m., a plaque commemorating the late Mrs. Emma A. Fox, was unveiled at the site of her former home on Bagley Ave., Detroit, where the noted parliamentarian lived from 1884 to 1907. The American Automobile Club building now stands where she conducted some of her first classes fifty years ago. She died February 8, 1945, aged nearly 98. Mrs. David F. Zuhlke, a former pupil, had charge of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the plaque and its acceptance by the city of Detroit.

Mrs. Fox will be remembered as an ardent supporter of the National Woman's Party, and its official parliamentarian.

NEW MEXICO: Miss Maria Chabot of Alcalde has accepted the chairmanship of the New Mexico Branch in the place of Mrs. Thomas Wood Stevens.

NEW YORK: On April 3rd, the White Plains Business and Professional Women's Club heard an address by Edna S. Capewell of Yonkers on equal pay for women. Mrs. Capewell pointed out that equal constitutional status in the form

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Iowa Endorses Equality

By HELEN VANDERBURG, Iowa State Chairman

INTEREST in the Equal Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution was greatly increased when the National Council of the National Woman's Party met in Des Moines during a three day conclave of the West-Central Regional Conference, held there, May 3, 4, 5.

The basic principles of freedom, as set forth in the Equal Rights Amendment, were advanced by three days of brilliant sessions, in which representatives of the States of this region participated in forums, panel discussions, radio broadcasts, luncheons, banquets, all with excellent speeches. Public attention was directed to the need of passage of the Amendment, through press and radio.

Local, state, and national organizations cooperated in arranging for the Mid-West meetings. The groups which participated in the conferences included:

The Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, Business and Professional Woman's Clubs, Iowa Press Women, Republican and Democratic Central Committees of Iowa, Quota Club, Altrusa, and others, which had previously endorsed the Amendment.

The General Chairman for the Conference was Helen G. Irwin, of Des Moines. Mrs. M. Lucretia Hayden, of Clear Lake, West-Central Regional Chairman of the National Woman's Party and the writer, of Boyden, were co-chairmen of the program committee; Arrangements, Mrs. Stella Barker, Des Moines; Mrs. Virginia Bedell, Spirit Lake; Finance, Frances Coates, Dubuque, Gertrude Stenner, Cedar Rapids, Carrie M. Bell, Josephine Burris, Des Moines; Publicity, Miss Jo. Baumgartner, Mrs. George Yates, Des Moines; Music, Mrs. Mable Dahlstrom Borg; Radio, Mrs. Nelle Kenison, Mrs. Catherine Milles of Winterset, and Mrs. Eugene Henely of Grinnell; Registration, Mrs. Dorothy Towne, Des Moines; Equal Rights subscriptions and membership, Mrs. Stokes of Davenport; Transportation, Miss Alice Boyer and Mrs. Alice Figg, Mrs. Gregory Brunk, Mrs. Wayne Ropes, Mrs. J. A. Ralls, Mrs. J. E. Fessler, Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, all of Des Moines.

These women worked for weeks in advance, with civic-minded Iowans, to make the events worthy of their great purpose. There were many outstanding events politically. They included telegrams expressing their Parties' endorsement of the Amendment from the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Hon. Carroll B. Reece; the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Hon. Robert Hannegan; the Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. Gladys Tillett. A telegraphed endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment and good wishes for success to the National Woman's Party was received from the Iowa Delegation in Congress. Governor Blue, who has endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment, spoke at the banquet, where he and Mrs. Blue were honor guests.

The social events were brilliant and the spirit of them was marked. The Quota Club and the Altrusa Club were in charge of the two banquets. The delightful Sunday morning breakfast at the Wakonda Club, sponsored by the Business and Professional Woman's Club, was presided over by Helen Irwin, and was dedicated to Alice Paul, Chairman of the World Woman's Party. At this meeting, Dr. Stella Mason of Mason City, 80 years young, and still alert and active in the medical profession and in her Business and Professional Women's Club, gave a very fine tribute to Alice Paul and her remarks were warmly applauded.

In her first speech in the capacity of National Finance Chairman, Mrs. Helen Loewen initiated this necessary part of the campaign, and the immediate

response and the amounts pledged proved that the Iowa and National officers were determined to win the hard fight for a constitutional amendment.

Among the guests from out of the state who made the Conference the outstanding success it was, through their speeches and contributions to the Conference-discussions were:

Anita Pollitzer, National Chairman; Clara Snell Wolfe, First Vice President; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Past National Chairman, and Chairman of Legislation, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Congressional Chairman; our own Dr. Florence A. Armstrong, of Iowa and Virginia, National Membership Chairman; Mrs. Helen Loewen, Finance Chairman; Mrs. Amelia Himes Walker, Lobby Chairman; Mrs. Mary Stockton Taylor, Eastern Regional Chairman; Miss Ella Sherwin, President, Industrial League for Equality; Mrs. Gertrude Robbins, Illinois State Chairman; Mrs. Phoebe Munnecke, Michigan State Chairman; Mrs. Sidney M. Smith, Nebraska State Chairman; Mrs. Mary Owens, North Dakota State Chairman; Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Member, National Council, and Dean Emeritus of the University of Lower California, whose stirring address at the banquet will long be remembered.

The Des Moines Conference, where the East met the West, was a truly remarkable event. It occurred in our Centennial year when our thoughts were not only on the future but on those brave pioneer women who took part in the forming of this liberty-loving state.

United Nations Commission

On Status Of Women

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of humanity." And, expressed in the forthright words of Miss Jurdak was the Commission's unified purpose: "Women want equal rights in the broadest sense." Studies and recommendations have long been made. Let there be an end to fact-finding only. This issue is not one in the academic field. It is the field of practical politics. We are going to finish the job," said Miss Jurdak of Lebanon.

The record of Miss Minerva Bernardino as a thoroughgoing and valiant defender of the equality principle is too well known in the United States to need mention here; but to find her six colleagues from such widely separated countries of the world so completely in accord on this issue gave startling testimony to the fact that while men have been going their separate national ways with their failure to advance toward international cooperation, women from all parts of the earth have been drawing together with the common aim of achieving through equality efficiency, through efficiency unity and peace.

It is this author's belief that the human race is doomed to perish by its own hand and soon, at the demand of poetic justice, for the evil which we have done and continue to do in abusing the other races of creation. However, if any still cherish a hope of preserving our species, let them work fast to put women on the job of making peace, remembering that the basic necessity for this competence is "equality with men in all fields of human enterprise."

On the thirteenth of May, an epochal day in the history of equality, if history is to go on—the Rapporteur, Miss Jurdak, read the report on which the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women had worked for two weeks. The report was adopted by acclamation by the Sub-Commission. On the following day, May 14, the report was presented by Mrs. Begtrup, as chairman of the Sub-Commission, to the Human Rights Commission and on May 28, having already acquired too great a significance for inclusion in the report of an intermediary commission, it was given directly by the Chairman, Mrs. Begtrup, to the full Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

On that day in the Council hall as the report drew to its close with the eager words of the tall young Scandinavian: "The women all over the world will give their heart, mind and will, to serve in the work of peace" one felt a thudding as of a new ride of the Valkyries, and a rushing of wings of free white horses bearing their riders not into battle but to the bringing of peace to all the races of earth.

Editorial Comment

In the Spirit of the Time

The United States has ratified the Charter of the United Nations reaffirming faith "in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women." . . . Yet the amendment to the United States Constitution that would in fact establish equal rights without distinction as to sex has not been passed by the Congress. Moving, though sluggishly, with the spirit of the time, the amendment has come nearer to enactment this year than ever before. It is now on the calendars of both houses of Congress, with favorable reports from their respective Judiciary committees. President Truman has indorsed it, the first Chief Executive to do so.

Favorable planks were written into both the Democratic and Republican party platforms in 1944. Last week B. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a message to a national women's party conference in Des Moines, reviewed with pride the record of his party in support of the amendment. "Action is due the women of the country," he wired. "In my opinion, if our party were in power, there would be no question about the immediate submission of the equal rights amendment." Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, noted the inclusion of the amendment in his party's 1944 platform and declared, "We will stand on that . . . and our party will continue to be deeply concerned in all that relates to the advancement of women."

In view of the unequivocal, not to say competitive, stand of both major political parties, Congress need spare little time from its deliberations to start this too long-delayed amendment on its way to the states. The amendment will complete the grant of full citizenship to women implicit in the Nineteenth Amendment. It will by establishing in the United States equal dignity and rights for all, for women as for men, mark an advance toward the goal affirmed and ratified in the United Nations Charter.

—New York Herald Tribune, Saturday, May 11, 1946.

Senator Barkley Receives Women's Joint Legislative Committee

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Maryland, Mrs. Alice Canoles, Democratic National Committeewoman, spoke; while Mrs. Spinks urged immediate action because of the need for the Amendment felt by young business women.

Immediately following the meeting, Mrs. Miller called the women together for a conference. Senator Barkley placed his own private room at her disposal. The Women's Joint Legislative Committee, composed of national organizations with a membership of approximately 6 million members, is organized to work for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Letters And Papers Of Emma Fox

Thousands of letters and papers of the late Emma A. Fox, who died Feb. 8, 1945, have been given to the Detroit Public Library.

A large portion of this collection consists in Parliamentary questions received by Mrs. Fox over a period of more than forty years, from women in all parts of the United States. Many replies were laboriously written on the typewriter by the famous parliamentarian almost up to the time when she died, in her 98th year.

Mrs. Fox will be remembered as an ardent supporter and Parliamentarian of the National Woman's party. Her book, Parliamentary Usage, is our accepted authority, and may be purchased from Maurice W. Fox, Machinery Bldg., 2832 East Grand Blvd., Detroit 11, Michigan.

At United Nations Meetings

Organizations of women, International and National, sent representatives to the United Nations Meetings of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Economic and Social Council, all of which discussed the Status of Women report. The World Woman's Party, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the National Council of Women, the Women's Pan Pacific Association, the World Government Association were among the many groups at the public discussions. Among the Woman's Party members in attendance at the deliberations which so vitally affect the interests of every woman, were Alice Paul, Chairman, World Woman's Party; Alice Morgan Wright, Vice Chairman; Edith J. Goode, Chairman, Conference Cooperation, National Woman's Party; Anita Pollitzer, Chairman, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Lloyd Williams, Vice Chairman; Amelia Himes Walker, Member, National Council; Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, Past National Chairman; Mrs. Nora Stanton Barney, Chairman, National Advisory Council, and her daughter, Rhoda Barney; Marion May, Member, National Council, Mrs. Grace Cook Kurz, Georgia O'Keeffe, Elizabeth Glass Barlow, Mrs. Ralph Root, Miss Winifred Root, Miss Mary Burt Messer, Mrs. Eva Wakefield, Mrs. Adelaide Kuntz, Mrs. Nina Broderick Price, Dr. Monika Kehoe, Mrs. M. C. Holding Bye.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

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of the Equal Rights Amendment must precede laws for equal pay if those laws are to be effective. EQUAL RIGHTS suggests that its members ask Mrs. Capewell for copies of her speech.

On April 29th, a meeting of the New York City Committee was held at the home of Mrs. Ralph Root, with the new Chairman, Lilian A. Burton, in the chair. Speakers, Jane Norman Smith, Past National Chairman, and Amelia Himes Walker, Chairman, National Lobby Committee.

On May 10th, Miss Jeannette Marks debated the Equal Rights Amendment with Margaret Connors at a meeting of the New Haven Branch of the American Association of University Women.

Radio Station WNYC, in New York City, presented its regular Wednesday evening half hour Radio Forum "Let's Look Ahead" on May 15, 1946. The subject of the evening was "A Challenge to American Women." One of the four panel speakers was Anita Pollitzer, Chairman of the Woman's Party. The entire program on four twelve-inch discs, has been recorded on unbreakable records and put on sale by Library of Voices, 1619 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

At a recent meeting of the New York State Branch held at Binghamton, Miss Edna Sickmon was elected acting chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman, spoke on the Equal Rights Amendment at the annual banquet of the Slippery Rock Woman's Club on May 16th, and before the local Grange.

TEXAS: Mrs. Ara Hyde, Republic Bank Building, Dallas, has accepted the chairmanship of the Texas Branch. She follows Miss A. Elizabeth Taylor, whose fine work for the Amendment has laid a foundation on which a successful branch may be built.

FLORENCE THE FEMINIST—May 12, 1820-1910

By RAMONA SAWYER BARTH

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S influence on the nursing profession and modern hospital science is known throughout the world. She was the first war nurse, the first woman to make nursing a profession and the inspiration of our Red Cross.

Equally significant in the history of human progress is her part in the emancipation of women. Florence Nightingale rebelled strongly against the Red Tape of the War office which was strangling the life of the British Soldier in the Crimea but she lashed out with equal fervor against the current ideal of wasp-waisted and mentally corsetted womanhood. She instigated reforms not only in the hospital but in the status of woman. By thought, action and example she continued the crusade for Woman's Rights already crystallized by Mary Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in 1799.

In her rebellious girlhood, nauseated by the conventional books for ladies, she made tart comments in the margin of books which urged women to submit graciously to all aspects of home life. After visiting Oxford, she wrote in her diary, "I wish I were a college man." A member of John Stuart Mill's National Society for Women's Suffrage, in 1871 her name was placed on the General Committee. Among her writings on Sanitation and the Art of Nursing is one entitled "Opinions on Woman Suffrage." "It is so important," she wrote, "for a woman to be a 'person'."

Breaking through customs and prejudices, Florence not only opened a new sphere of usefulness for women in the nursing profession but in her basic philosophy paved the way for her English and American sisters whose singleness of purpose made many of them sacrifice their lives for Woman's Rights. The National Woman's Party as well as the American Hospital Association may well remember her birthday on May 12, and claim her as one of our guiding spirits—a stubborn Samartitan—a saint with stamina . . . a fiery angel!



Florence Nightingale

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Total Contributions and Membership Dues.....\$ 635.15

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Total Enrollment Fees.....\$ 20.50

OTHER RECEIPTS

Transfer from Investment & Endowment Fund	\$2,000.00
Income from Investment & Endowment Fund	700.00
Rent of Rooms at Headquarters.....	1,258.00
Subscriptions to EQUAL RIGHTS.....	254.43
Sale of "Silver Anniversary Booklet"	14.75
Sale of Literature and Stamps.....	1.75
Sale of Stationery and Cards.....	2.73
Votes on Painting.....	5.80
Reimbursements on Long Distance Telephone Calls	4.65
Receipts from Telephone.....	10.79
Refunds	41.47

GRAND TOTAL, Receipts.....\$4,951.02

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

To The Younger Generation

WE ARE often puzzled and distressed because the younger generation is not only indifferent regarding the removal of the legal discriminations against women which still remain, but declare patronizingly, "Let us have no more feminism." Like Doris Peel, who stated their case not long ago in the *Christian Science Monitor*, they have turned their backs on the methods of their mothers and grandmothers, or on what they think were their methods. Unlike Doris Peel, who admits she has only recently come to appreciate what she owes to the feminists of yesterday, most young women do not even know the names of their liberators.

"This group to which I happen to belong," writes Doris Peel, "has never thought in terms of women-versus-men" and is not to be found "in single-sexed movements, in women's leagues, women's clubs, women's circles and campaigns." She admits that any child or two can see that in every department of affairs there is an "intrenched masculine bloc of influence." Yet she does not think the answer is an opposing feminine bloc. To her, the banding of women together to work for a definite object is in most instances old-fashioned and often amateurish. "Having taken our equality for granted," she says, "we've seen no reason to make a hullabaloo about it. And consequently the militant war cries of our elders have sounded to our ears a trifle embarrassing, the handed-on torch has felt fluky in our fists."

What have we done or failed to do that the "handed-on torch" which should stand for freedom "feels fluky" in their fists? We have let fallacious pictures of the past seep into the minds of young women—pictures of the feminist as a man-hater, of the suffragist as a huge joke, and of the struggle for women's rights as a battle of the sexes. We have never made them understand that women's struggle for equal rights is part and parcel of the age-old, world-wide struggle for freedom and is not sex conflict. We have never shown them that the winning of higher education, property rights, suffrage, and other freedoms by women were steps on the road to a freer, more representative government and an important part of American history. These young women should be as proud of the women who fought for their freedom as they are of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Instead they are a little ashamed of the "old war horses" and are decidedly uninspired by their example.

Actually our mothers and grandmothers never wanted to form women's blocs. When they first tried to work for social betterment and express their interest in public affairs through existing temperance and anti-slavery organizations, the men would have none of them and so they were obliged to form their own groups. When they worked for woman suffrage, they at first included men in their organizations as much as possible, until it became evident that women's interests were being subordinated to what the men thought more important, the ballot for male Negroes. Then they were forced to recognize that only a woman's organization could be depended upon to press undeviatingly for woman suffrage. The day of the woman's club was the day of limited educational

'Before God And The Law, We Are Equal'

Miss Fannie Ackley, active member of the National Woman's Party, of Spokane, Washington, sends an endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment by the Rev. Paul Calhoun, D.D., Minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Spokane. Dr. Calhoun says:

"With all the conviction of my soul, I favor the equal rights amendment. Surely, we have moved out into a world of equality and justice. God made us in His image and in His likeness. Many things have made for inequality of opportunity, but before God and the law, we are equal."

Information Kit Now Ready, \$2.00 postpaid

For information about the Equal Rights Amendment, cooperate with your Membership Chairman, Dr. Florence Armstrong, and equip yourself with the material which will bring your friends and acquaintances into the National Woman's Party.

Reprints From Equal Rights

Connecticut Waitresses Forbidden By Law to Work During Most Profitable Hours

Working Women Report Discriminations on Account of Sex in Social Security, by Ella M. Sherwin, President, Industrial League for Equality

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Equal Rights Amendment

All the above to be purchased at 25c per 100.

opportunities for women, the clubs supplying education and arousing interest in public affairs.

Now the picture has changed, and the younger generation have something on their side when they shy away from women's blocs. To expend energy in developing, managing, and taking part in women's organizations is amateurish when this same energy might better be spent directly in the business of government or in advancing a profession or business. The ideal toward which we are all working is cooperation between men and women on an approximately 50-50 basis in government and world affairs.

However, in matters which primarily affect women as a group, it is still necessary for them to band together to look after their own interests, just as it is essential for farmers, or industrialists, or workers to organize to protect their interests. Benevolent interest of those outside a group can never do the work or have the drive of enlightened self-interest. The further freedoms for which women are asking today, such as the Equal Rights Amendment and equal rights and opportunities in international codes and the U. N. must necessarily be initiated by women themselves, but they can be achieved only by the work of men and women.

Rights and opportunities have all come to young women so easily and painlessly that they are apt to forget that such treasures as freedom and justice don't just happen, but must be fought for and earned. To take equality for granted is not enough until that equality is guaranteed by national and international law. Unless young women are willing to estimate accurately and fearlessly their position in society, face the facts, and assume their responsibilities, their progress will be retarded. A very wise man declared, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Wise women will make this their motto.