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BALBOA SPECIAL

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Featuring

Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day Annual
Celebrations Around the Pacific

By A. D. Castro

Photographs of Delegates to the
Third Pan-Pacific Women's
Conference and Papers by:

Mrs. Wei-Djen Djang Lo, China

Miss Ikuko Koizumi, Japan

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The Mid-Pacific Magazine

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Delegates to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference which was held in Honolulu in August, 1934, 8 to 22, with representatives from ten Pacific countries: Australia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Malaya, New Zealand, and United States Mainland. Invitations for the next meeting in 1937 have been extended by Japan and Canada.



Ex-Queen Liliuokalani receiving flags of Pacific countries on the first celebration of Balboa Day in Hawaii in 1915.

Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day

By HON. A. D. CASTRO
Consul in Hawaii for Brazil

Four hundred years after the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nunez de Balboa on September 25, 1513, (September 17, new style) the Pan-Pacific Union in Hawaii set aside that day as "Balboa" or "Pan-Pacific Day" to fitly commemorate the epochal event.

From Hawaii the custom of holding this annual celebration has spread to practically every Pacific land, and is observed by talks at business luncheons and banquets, and often by pageants and programs at schools and other educational centers.

Last year the Philippines officially joined the countries of the Pacific in celebrating the day by the presentation of flags of all Pacific countries to Governor General Murphy with colorful ceremonies

at the historic hall of the Malacanang Palace, Manila, the Filipino women taking a prominent part in the pageant.

The presentation of the Hawaiian flag was significant, as the first Balboa Day celebration was held in Hawaii in 1915 when ex-Queen Liliuokalani was persuaded to return to her throne and receive the flags of the various Pacific nations, which were subsequently sent to the President of the United States as honorary head of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The story of Vasco Nunez de Balboa is one that can never be too often told. How he gave up a life to which he was little fitted; how he reversed the policy of his predecessor, who had offended and even maltreated the natives on the Isthmus, so that the confidence and as-

sistance of these very natives were turned to Balboa's advantage and to the Crown of Spain; how he discovered the south sea—the Pacific Ocean—and was rewarded by his sovereign; and how he met his death when greater victory was just in sight, must appeal to young and old, as a happy contrast to the sometimes gloomy and uninspiring tales which have come down to us of the early days of the discovery of America.

Vasco Nunez de Balboa was born at Jerez de los Caballeros in the Province of Badajoz near the Portuguese frontier, on or about July, 1475. His parents were engaged in the wine business, and very often crossed the frontier to come to the Portuguese aldeias to exchange their wines for articles brought to Portugal from India by Portuguese ships, among which were spices and plants of different varieties. They sometimes brought their boy Vasco along. As Vasco grew he heard in that part of Portugal some of the thrilling stories told by men who had traveled on ships to India. These stories of the sea inspired Vasco with the ambition to see new lands. And it happened that about this time the people of that part of the country were told of the discovery by Christopher Columbus of the New World, and this led Balboa to secure passage aboard one of the ships that was about to sail for the new land which had been discovered by Columbus. He came in the ship of which Rodrigo Bastidas was captain. After a long voyage from Spain, Balboa reached the new land and landed at Espanola, the land we now call Haiti, where he tried to settle down to the routine of a practical planter. That he was not designed for that life was soon apparent, for he fell hopelessly in debt, which he was quite unable to pay, and was threatened with arrest. He thereupon prevailed upon one of his friends to smuggle him out of the country in a large beef barrel. This was done and the barrel was loaded onto a vessel bound for the Darien

coast and commanded by Encisco, one of the best geographers of his day.

He knew about all there was worth knowing, especially of the New World; he was a close observer and probably a good judge of men, for instead of punishing his foundling Nunez, the commander, Encisco, landed him among the desperate colonists at a fort in the Gulf of Darien, there to work out his salvation and perhaps that of his countrymen about him.

After reaching Darien, Balboa very soon thereafter was chosen the leader of the people who had come there. This selection was due to his very pleasant and kind manners, and also the fact that he was intelligent and brave. He became very friendly to the Indians in that place, and through this friendship was able to get information which enabled him to discover things of value around Darien. He advised that Darien be formed into a settlement, and this was done by authority of Pasamonte, who was then governor of Santo Domingo. This governor also appointed Balboa the *alcalde* of the settlement. The office of *alcalde* was, in those days, what the office of mayor is today.

One day while out looking for timber to build ships he was told that beyond the mountains which stood west there was a sea which touched the shores of a land covered with gold. This information moved Balboa with the wish to see the sea beyond, so he gathered and organized a group of two hundred men and one morning started in search of this sea. After twenty-five days of hard traveling through forests and hills he reached a high point and from this point, as the sun rose one bright morning, he saw, about fourteen miles beyond, the great, wide and shimmering-like water. It was a beautiful sight. Feeling grateful for this discovery he knelt, raised his eyes unto heaven, and thanked God for the wonderful lake of water which his eyes beheld. He told his comrades of it and asked them to follow him to the shores of this sea. Four days

afterwards he reached the shore and walking into the water raised his sword and took possession of the great sea in the name of kings of Castile.

When Balboa returned to Darien a new governor had just come to rule the country, and this governor became very jealous of Balboa and tried in every way to prevent him from carrying on his further plans for new discoveries. However, after a while he succeeded in getting permission to explore the South Sea. He entered into the hard work of building ships by carrying from the Atlantic side of the isthmus the timber to build the ships on the other side. After the ships were built and launched there appeared one day a group of soldiers before Balboa and had him arrested on the charge of treason because he had sent information to Spain to the effect that the governor was cruel to the Indians who had helped him so much in the beginning of the settlement. Balboa was brought to Darien, put to trial and sentenced to be killed. He was beheaded a few days after the trial.

What results to the world might have come by discoveries in Peru and elsewhere in South America if Vasco Nunez de Balboa had lived to continue his enlightened, just, and gentle policy is a matter of mere speculation. The fact that he discovered the Pacific Ocean, surmounting material obstacles and winning over instead of killing the natives, shows the character of the man. He was a leader, an explorer, and a builder.

Now, why is it that the people of these countries in the Pacific have joined together in celebration of the day on which the Pacific Ocean was first seen by a European?

We celebrate this day because it marks the event which afforded man the opportunity to build extensive means of communication between different races of people and thus brought so many minds together in the advancement of the things that are good for civilization. Because of this coming together we are permitted

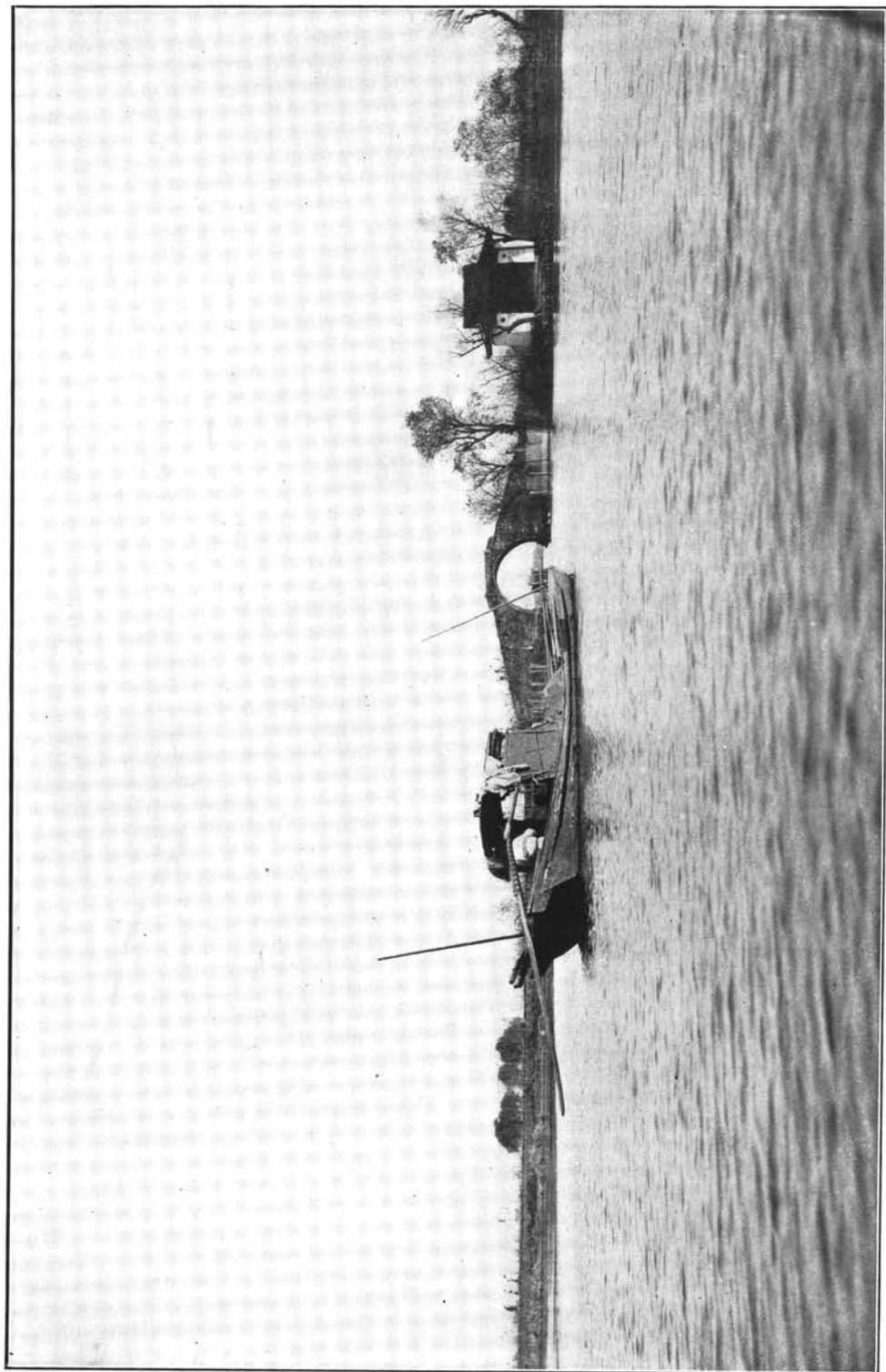
to cement ties of friendship between the countries in the Pacific, and by such friendship avert misunderstandings and thus make way for permanent peace and happiness among the nations of the Pacific Ocean.

May I quote the words of Governor Murphy in his response at the celebration in Manila last year: "As I watched the beautiful pageant in the presentation of flags of the different Pan-Pacific nations, there was something very touching about the desire of every group for their own flag. That feeling which every nation must have for its flag cannot be described. No literary man, no artist, nothing can adequately describe that feeling. It is simply futile and hopeless to make the attempt. It is because the sentiments back of the flag are made up of the life of the people. In the flag are incorporated all the suffering, all the trials and travails, all the hopes and aspirations of that nation.

"In accepting the flags of the Pan-Pacific countries, may I suggest that this event be made the occasion for a yearly inventory of the ideals of every nation? It is obvious that this inventory must be effected after the fashion of neighbors and friends."

A flag from Hawaii was presented to Governor Murphy by Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, who gave Hawaii's sisterly greeting and Aloha, the Hawaiian word for love, friendship, and fellowship. Honorable Manuel Quezon, president of the Filipino Pan-Pacific Association, after his presentation by Mr. Ford, said that Balboa's discovery "has affected the life and ideals of the Filipino people much more than it has any other people in the Orient, for it has made of us Orientals, Christians.

"I can assure the people who live here that it is our pleasure and desire to promote good will and understanding among our neighbors.



One of the major problems in China is the flood control of her great rivers. Since 1931 nearly 4,500 miles of dykes have been built at an expense of over \$20,000,000.

Economic Reconstruction in China Since 1927

By MRS. WEI-DJEN DJANG LO

A Delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference

1. *Introduction.* The progress of economic reconstruction in China depends on two vital conditions: First, the unification of the country; second, non-aggression and the friendly attitude of foreign powers, especially her immediate neighbors.

Concerning the first, I wish to point out that during the last three years, definite progress has been made in different directions. A concrete instance is the prompt suppression of the Fukien rebellion in 1933. In that year, General Chen Ming-shu, aided by discontented politicians, started the Separatist movement in Fukien, one of the coastal provinces in South China. He counted upon the active support of other southern provinces and several generals in the North. But public opinion was strongly against it, and no one outside of Fukien dared to join him. In about a month's time the whole movement was crushed and General Chen was obliged to flee. A direct consequence of the event is that the other provinces in South China and Southwestern China, formerly more or less alienated from the Central Government in Nanking, have now come more directly under the supervision and control of the central authorities in Nanking.

The Central Government seeks to bring about unification through economic reconstruction. The northwestern provinces, which were not under effective control by Nanking on account of a serious lack of facilities in communication, are now completely under such control. In this group are Shansi, Shaisi, and Kansu, forming an area exactly the size of modern Germany. Kansu is the westernmost of these three provinces; yet it is now ruled by a governor who has not had previous connection with that government, because this control brings along with it economic and financial help hitherto unavailable, yet



Delegates from China to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Mrs. L. T. King (left), Miss K. S. Kao, and Mrs. Wei-Djen Djang Lo.

long sadly needed. Complete unification is coming, steadily, though slowly.

As for the second condition, I am glad to recall the sympathy and assistance of friendly powers, especially the United States of America and the League of Nations; this the Chinese government and people deeply appreciate. Of course, there is bound to be an exception to this general statement. Difficulties and external interference have occurred from time to time. Nevertheless substantial progress has been made in many widely diversified fields.

2. *Initial Government Measures Towards Economic Reconstruction*

(1) Tariff Autonomy was restored to China in January, 1929. The likin, an interregional tax on all commodities, was abolished in January, 1931. Comparatively fair and equal commercial treaties had been concluded with most of the for-



*Mrs. H. C. Mei, of Shanghai,
chairman of the Pan-Pacific Women's
Committee in China.*

eign powers. The practice of making expenditure according to an annual budget was started in 1928. The unification of weights and measures was completed last year. The national currency, yuan, or dollar, now takes the place of the old dual system of tael-and-dollar, a source of considerable confusion to business. A silver mint, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, was established in 1929. In 1928, the Central Bank of China was established; simultaneously, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications were reorganized. The Government has adopted a new banking policy, which promises to lead to the unification of paper currency within the country. A reform of land taxation has resulted in the abolition of certain surtaxes on land in July, 1934. It is the most important step taken to relieve the distressed farmers, as suggested by the League expert, Dr. Rajchmann.

3. Nation-wide Reconstruction

(A) *Communication.* The government and people of China have come to realize that development of the means of com-

munication is indispensable to the security, political unity, and administrative order of the country. It is the most important step preliminary to economic development. It facilitates the administration of local governments and brings about greater cohesion. Therefore, it has a very important place in China's plan of economic reconstruction.*

(1) Railways received the first attention of the National Government. Two main lines that traverse the country from north to south, and from east to west, are being completed.

(a) 897 kilometres of the Lung-Hai Railway were completed before 1934. The second section, from Tung-Kwan to Sian, a distance of 132 kilometres, will be open to traffic in a few months. The third and last section, from Sian to the line's terminus, Lanchow, is in the course of construction. When completed, it will connect the hitherto inaccessible province of Tsing-Hai with the China Sea.

To facilitate the transshipment of freight, the Railway Administration has taken up the construction and development of Lao-yao harbor, opposite Hsientao. Wharves of 260 metres in length to accommodate seagoing vessels have been constructed.

(b) The projected and partly completed Hankow-Canton line is 1089 kilometres in length, of which 640 kilometres have been built. Fifty kilometres of the remaining 448 have just been completed. It is expected that the last 400 kilometres will be constructed and opened to traffic in a year or two. When that time comes, it will be possible to go by rail from Canton directly to Peking, now called Peiping.

(c) The Provincial Government of Chekiang Province owns the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway Company, which has completed one half of the projected line. Two hundred kilometres of track now connect the interior town of Lanchi to Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang. The company plans later on to extend the line to Pingshan, via Yushan and Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province. The total distance covered will be about 800 kilometres. At Pingshan, the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway will be connected to the Hankow-Canton line.

The National Government is investing very heavily in railway construction, and reward for her strenuous efforts to improve the roads has

*The facts in this paper are chiefly drawn from official sources. The figures concerning railway bonds were obtained direct from the Minister of Railways.



Rebuilding dykes after the great flood of 1931. A million men were thus employed.

already appeared in a rise in the market prices of practically all the Chinese railway bonds. The following table tells a significant story:

Market Prices of Chinese Railway Bonds in Pounds

Time	Peking-Mukden	Nanking-Shanghai	Tientsin-Pukow
January, 1932	£69,¼	£40,½	£ 7,¾
April, 1934	£86,¾	£69,¾	£38,½

Time	Shanghai-Hangchow	Taokow-Chinghwa	Lung-Hai
January, 1932	£63,¾	£ 6
April, 1934	£98,½	£32	£19

(2) *Highways.* During the last seven years, road construction by provincial and local governments has increased considerably. It was part of the popular movement for modernization, which is sweeping over the whole country. In the provinces, construction of the roads was at first spontaneous, either by the provincial governments or by the military commanders. But the work was not coordinated, and, in many cases, it was wasteful, unsatisfactory. No ministry in the Central Government took charge of the building and maintenance of the roads. The National Economic Council

was inaugurated in November, 1931. In coöperation with the League of Nations, the National Economic Council undertakes, among its manifold tasks, the direction and supervision of the road construction works in the provinces. A total of 13,676 kilometres of highways, linking together seven provinces in Central China, is now available for traffic, as a result of the combined efforts of the local authorities and the National Economic Council. Outside of this total, three provinces, Kwantung and Kwangsi in the South, and Shantung on the East coast, have been particularly active, and 9,200 kilometres have been completed. Added to these, the modern highways of other provinces, a grand total of 72,556 kilometres are now open to traffic, mostly constructed in the last few years.

Another important highway, linking Sianfu, the capital of Shensi, to Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, covering a distance of 800 kilometres, has just been completed at a cost of \$1,300,000. This is an important step in the development of China's vast northwestern territory. The Economic Council is now planning to construct another long highway to the south-

west, linking Nanking to Yunnan, Kweichow and Thibet.

(3) *Commercial Aviation*. No less attention was received by aviation. Two operating lines, sponsored by the Chinese government in coöperation with American and German interests, organized the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation respectively. The Sino-German Air Route was started in 1930 and operates:

	Kilometres
(a) the Nanking-Lanchow Line.....	1580
(b) the Peiping-Tihwa Line.....	3780

The second line will soon be ready for mail and passenger service. It will later be extended to Tacheng, thence to Europe through Russia, satisfactory arrangements having been made with Soviet authorities.

The Sino-American corporation operates two other lines:

	Kilometres
(a) Shanghai-Chungking Line.....	1652
(b) Shanghai-Peiping Line	1332

Another important main air line, connecting Peiping in the north and Canton in the south, and covering a distance of no less than 2,300 kilometres, was opened May 1, 1934. This brings the total distance up to 10,644 kilometres, by no means a despicable figure for so short a time.

(4) *Telegraph and Radio*. The telegraph service of the country has been considerably strengthened. There were 3,442 kilometres of submarine cables in 1932. Further increase has been made since 1932.

To wireless telegraphy the Ministry of Communications in Nanking has devoted much energy since 1928. Altogether 96 stations were built between 1928 and 1932; of this number 12 are for international service. The R. C. A. (Radio Corporation of America) system has been opened for traffic with San Francisco, and the German system with Berlin, since December, 1930; the French system with Sainte Assise, Paris, since February, 1931; and the Telefunken system with the

Philippines and Java since April, 1930. The largest station cost the Ministry at the time of construction \$1,936,000.

For broadcasting, Nanking possesses at present the most powerful radio broadcasting station in the Far East, 75 kilowatts.

(B) *Water Conservancy*. (1) After the overflowing of the Yangtze River in 1931, the National Flood Relief Commission undertook to repair and build dykes along the Yangtze and its tributaries, to the total length of over 7,000 kilometres. The cost was \$22,000,000. At one time, over one million workmen were employed in this huge undertaking. Besides, the affected provinces undertook to repair separate dykes. Hupeh alone spent about one and a half million dollars.

(2) The Hwai River is situated between the Yangtze and Yellow rivers, and is one of the largest rivers in China. It has no clearly defined outlet to the sea. In consequence, there is grave danger of flood whenever rain falls heavily in the upper reaches of the river. A special commission was created to conserve this river, and give it an outlet. There are two plans—one, to make a new outlet into the Yellow Sea; the other, to conduct the waters of the Hwai River into the Yangtze. The second plan was carried out first, and is expected to be completed within a short time. The project costs \$14,000,000. Work on the first plan, to give it an outlet to the Yellow Sea, will start this autumn. It is to cost \$15,000,000.

(3) In Hopei Province, in which is situated historic Peking, conservancy work on Yung Ting River was completed in five years from 1927 to 1932; the whole outlay was \$1,000,000.

(4) A memorable undertaking in irrigation and water-engineering was the construction of Chin-wai Dam in Shaisi Province. Work began early in 1931; in April, 1932, the neighboring arid land received water for irrigation. It is estimated that an area of one million *mous* will thus be benefited by it. The net profit



One of the beautiful and impressive foreign bank buildings in Shanghai.

to the farmers amounts to \$10,000,000 annually. In Sui-Yuan, an inner Mongolia province, a similar irrigation project was made. The Min-Sen Dam is rapidly transforming arid, sandy regions into fertile agricultural lands.

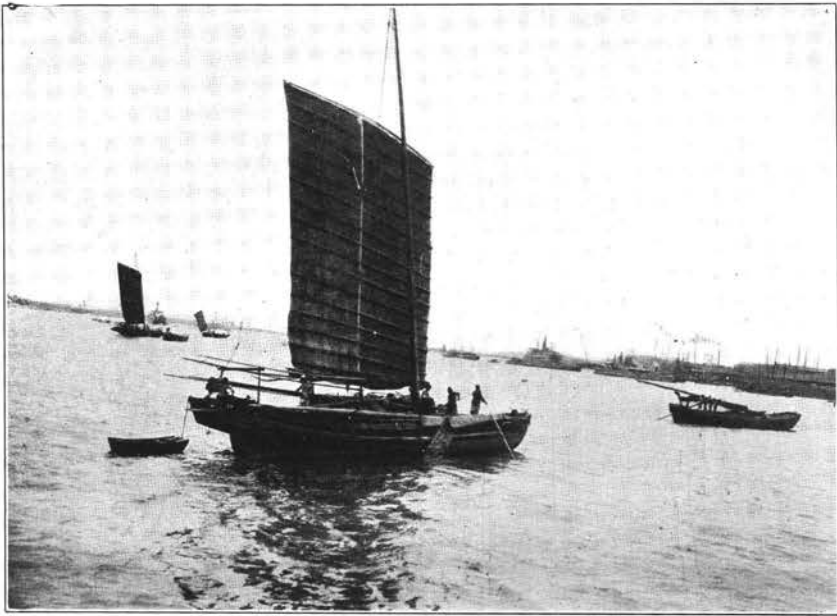
(C) *Rural Rehabilitation.* To relieve acute distress among the farmers and to improve the living conditions of the peasants, the Government has undertaken various projects of considerable magnitude. Mention has already been made above of the abolition of surtaxes and likin.

(1) Farmers' banks have been established in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Chekiang. In other provinces they are in the process of organization. These institutions bring the concentrated wealth of the cities within the reach of the farmers for legitimate purposes.

(2) Rural coöperative societies also play a very important part in rural rehabilitation. In five provinces, Kiangsu,

Chekiang, Hopei, Shantung and Kiangsi, and the neighborhood of Nanking, a total of 2,742 societies have been established. Of these provinces, Kiangsi is most active and successful, having established more than one third of the number, 1087 societies. The northern province of Hopei alone has over 200 societies. In other provinces, among them Fukien and Anhui, the movement is also afoot, and coöperative societies are being established.

(3) *Social Welfare and Amelioration.* A vast field of works in connection with social welfare and amelioration, of all kinds in general, and specialized education in agricultural subjects in particular, exists in Kiangsi. The Government is carrying on the work energetically, through the National Economic Council. In connection with this, there is in Nanchang a provincial welfare center, under which are ten rural welfare centers, located in different parts of the province. A sum of \$560,000 has just been appropri-



Innumerable junks ply up and down the rivers of China.

ated, to be spent in constructive work, in a designated region. Administrative expenses for this purpose are borne by the Provincial Government.

In other provinces, similar work on a smaller scale is being done. The total number of welfare centers is very large. The work of these welfare centers includes the following:

- (a) Mass education
- (b) Agricultural experiments and instruction
- (c) Public health
- (d) Coöperative movement

(4) *Afforestation and Experimental Stations.* The vigorous movement for afforestation has been successfully launched by the National Government. In three years, from 1929 to 1931, forty-five million trees were planted in different regions. For the improvement of farm products, sixty-two experimental stations have been established.

(5) *Cotton and Silk.* If China becomes an industrial nation, cotton weaving and spinning will most probably be the most important of all its industries. At present, this industry is more heavily capitalized

and employs more labor than any other of the growing industries. China possesses in eleven of its provinces all the characteristics suitable for cotton growing. Realizing the importance of this, the National Government has established a Commission for the Rationalization of the Cotton Industry, in October, 1933. Its first task is the improvement of the quality of cotton seeds. The ultimate aim of the commission is the systematic control of the whole industry, the organization of the financial structure of individual enterprises, the replacement of obsolete machinery, and the rationalization of trading methods, to result finally in a better living condition for the farmers, and a better quality for the cotton products of the country.

To remedy the fall in the export of silk, the National Government has maintained since 1927 an institution called the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture. This committee has functioned principally in Chekiang and Kiangsu. Its task is to improve the quality of Chinese silk, to reduce its price, and to make its quality uniform. Last

winter the National Government decided to undertake the work of restoring prosperity to the domestic silk industry, as a part of the reconstruction program. A commission was created by the National Economic Council on the same line as the Cotton Commission.

(D) *State Industries.*

(1) *State Mines.* (a) The Chang Hsin Coal Administration and the Hwai Nan Coal Mining Administration are under the control of the National Reconstruction Commission.

(b) Aluminum and tungsten mines are owned and operated by the Government. The Ministry of Industries proposes to use \$6,000,000 as the initial capital for developing the tungsten mines in Kiangsu. The Government owns aluminum mines in Shantung.

(c) The Hunan Provincial Government, in coöperation with the Ministry of War, is now working on zinc refining. The organization of the zinc refineries was begun in 1932; production started in June of the next year, 1933.

(2) *Aeroplanes.* The aeroplane factory of the Ministry of the Navy was recently removed from Foochow to Shanghai. This is one of the newest ventures undertaken by the Government.

(3) *Locomotives.* A very significant occurrence in the history of railways in China was the construction of four locomotives for freight trains in the winter of 1931, and two locomotives for passenger trains in November, 1932, by the well-known Tangshan Railway shop. Their success has been recognized by both Chinese and foreign experts.

(4) The Ching Ho woollen factory under the control of the ministry of war, turns out 40,000 yards of woollen cloth monthly.

4. *The Northeast and the Northwest.*

(A) *The Three Northeastern Provinces Before Japanese Occupation.* It is impossible to give a fair and complete picture of China's efforts and achievements without including an account of the works accomplished in the three northeastern provinces, occupied by Japan since September, 1931. The Chinese Government had very early realized the importance of these border provinces; and the dozen eventful years from the end of the

great war to the autumn of 1931 witnessed the completion, with Chinese capital, of a network of nine railways, with 2,454 kilometres of tracks. When the invasion started in 1931, a tenth line, between Chinchow and Chu-feng, 540 kilometers, was in the course of construction.

The district served by this network of railways needs, of course, a port of its own as an outlet. The peninsula of Huludao was selected as the site of a harbor. The construction was entrusted to the Netherlands Harbor Works Company of Amsterdam, Holland, at a cost of \$64,000,000 gold. Work started in March, 1930; and before the invasion by Japan 1,000 feet of breakwater was completed.

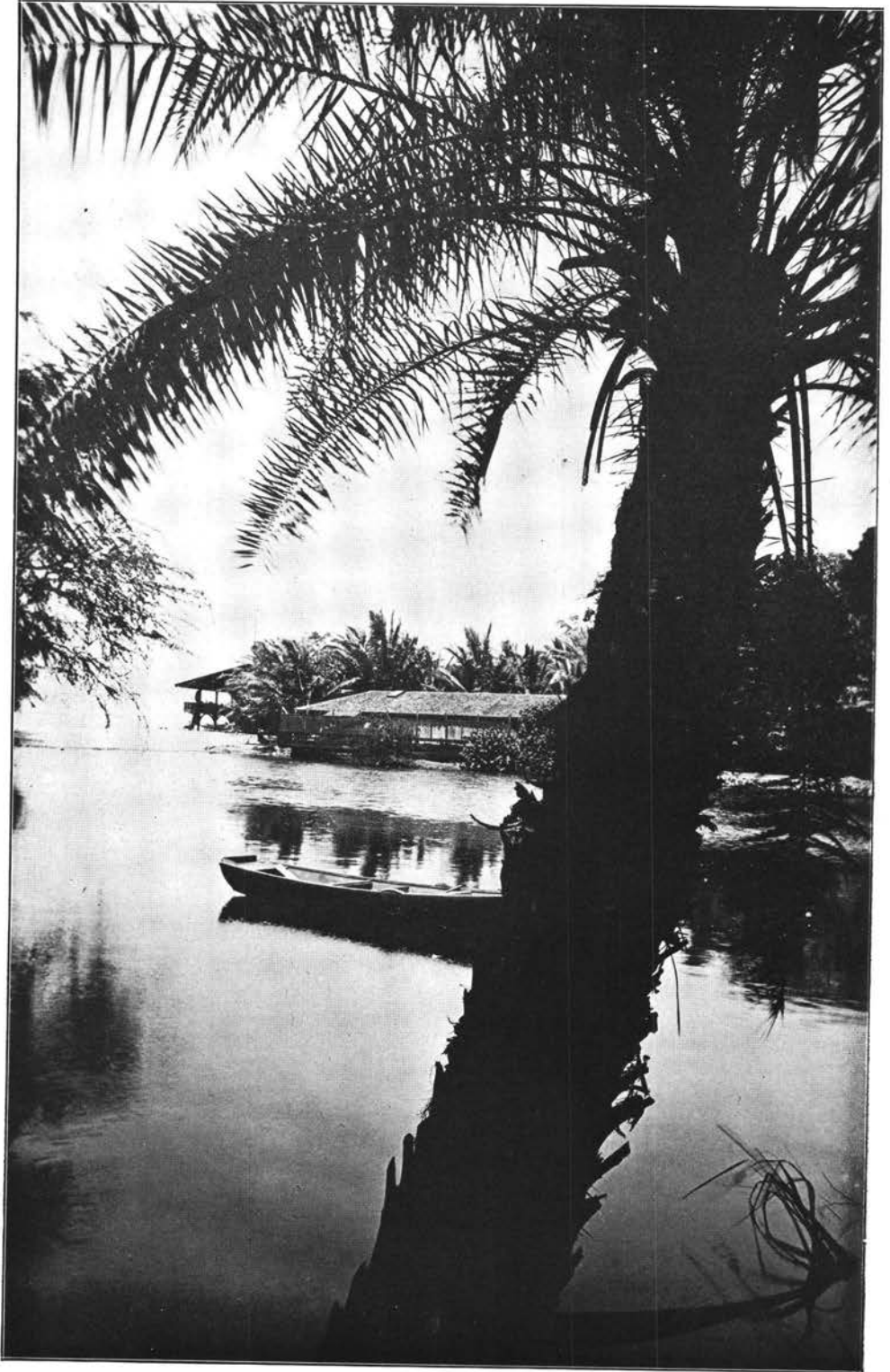
Together with the gold and silver mines of Kirin and Heilunkiang, and the coal and iron of Liaoning, the railways and the uncompleted harbor fell into the possession of Japan.

(B) The loss of the northeast impressed upon China the necessity of hurrying up the development of her northwestern region, Shaïsi, Kansu, Chinghai, and Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan. The western section of the Lung-Hai railway, 131 kilometres from Tungkwan to Sian, was just completed, at a cost of \$14,000,000; and work on the next section, from Sian, the capital of Shaïsi, to Lanchow, the capital of Kansu, has started.

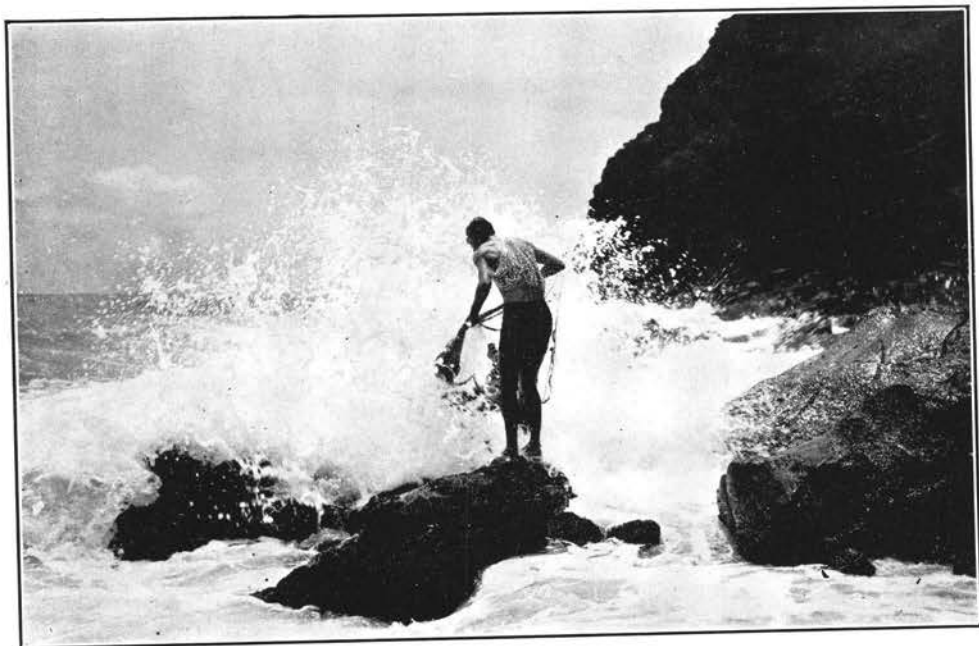
Three thousand eight hundred kilometres of motor roads are open to traffic in this region. Kansu has the lion's share of this total, about 2,000 kilometres.

A National Northwestern College of Agriculture and Forestry has recently been founded in Sian. Together with the National Kansu College in Lanchow, this institution will seek to give a modern training to the youths of the vast northwest.

V. *Conclusion.* We are not bringing the Manchurian problem up for discussion, but it is important to remember it in order to appreciate the work of economic reconstruction under the circumstances.



A placid scene at Waikiki Beach showing early buildings of the Outrigger Canoe Club and a lagoon now filled in and the resulting land occupied by the Uluniu Swimming Club.



Hawaiian net fisherman on a rocky coast of Oahu.

The Sensory Appeal of Sight in Hawaii

By MAURICE HILL

(Concluded)

After traversing the lovely Nuuanu valley with its palatial homes and attractive gardens, and then, ascending the forested mountain slopes by an excellent paved road, the sightseer is brought suddenly around a curve onto a precipitous cliff overlooking a great expanse of plain, surrounding mountain peaks and the distant sea. Here on this world-famous Nuuanu Pali (precipice) the sensory appeal of sight is experienced to the fullest degree. This view is claimed by some travelers to be one of the grandest that nature has provided. Truly, the harmony existing between its numerous forms covered with vestments of green, its glorious heights and eye-impelling reaches of land and ocean, its grandeur, its awefulness combined with unsurpassed atmospheric purity, lead man's thoughts far from worldly strife and frivolities. He cannot help but

feel the presence of The Great Creator. A sermon in beauty of form and color is spread out like an open book to be read by man through countless ages.

Leaving the Pali by a serpentine, parapeted roadway which hugs the mountain-side as it descends to level ground, new thrills are enjoyed, along with constant changes in the scenic landscape. Rolling on, old Hawaiian fish ponds, some of which are still used, are passed; coastal villages and small summer resorts flash by, while here and there tiny islands are seen off shore. The Koolau mountain range is a constant companion on the one side, with the sea on the other. Each turn in the road discloses a new delight, long to be remembered and treasured.

The excursionist invariably stops at David's hut at Punaluu. David, an Adonis of the Hawaiian race, lives here in the manner of his ancestors. The setting for

his home is picturesque. The hut itself is a simple, grass structure such as was universally used throughout Hawaii in the early days. Banana palms grow in close proximity to the hut, while a grass-lined lagoon covered with dainty water lilies lies in the background. Beyond, a grassy expanse sweeps up to the hills, completing the setting for the unique dwelling. David welcomes, hospitably, all who come; here the tourist receives his introduction, not only to the native grass hut, but to the art of fish-net weaving. Examples of David's consummate skill in this line are spread against the sides of the grass hut. Also are seen an assortment of calabashes (receptacles for food) of various sizes made from the wood of the koa tree. This wood is called the mahogany of Hawaii. Before leaving, the visitor pauses to watch the pounding of the taro plant for the making of poi, the favorite and staple food of the Hawaiians. It is here that one surely glimpses the Hawaii as seen by the missionaries of 1821.

Continuing on, the last stop of importance, before reaching Haleiwa, is made at Laie. This gives an opportunity to visit the Mormon temple, an impressive, white structure of Grecian architecture in a formal garden of unusual design. The terraced pools of blue, descending from the temple through the center of the garden, are wonderfully attractive and ornamental. At the entrance gate to the temple is a magnificent bougainvillea vine which commands immediate attention. The admirer stays his steps on arriving, and again on departing, to pay homage to this lovely creation.

Having reached Haleiwa, the tourist boards one of the glass-bottomed boats, and is rowed out into the bay. From here he peers down into the wonderland which lies so near to man yet is so rarely seen. Such a display of aquatic life! The fishes are veritable butterflies in design and color, and must be actually seen to be fully appreciated. Coral of white and lavender strews the ocean bed, while long, slimy eels slip by beneath the glass of the

boat. In short, no trip around Oahu is complete without these glimpses into Neptune's gardens.

The sightseer is now free to return to Honolulu either by machine through interior Oahu, or by train, skirting the northern and western coasts of the island. Leaving Haleiwa by the latter vehicle of transportation, the route followed is one of the most scenically interesting in Oahu. There are miles along the water's edge where the mountainous surf pounds the brittle black lava, lying broken, piled in sharp-pointed heaps or jutting out as promontories. On the opposite side of the train may be seen the Waianae mountains at close range. It is not long before Mt. Kaala, 4,030 feet, and loftiest peak in Oahu, heaves into sight, as well as many peaks of lesser height and importance. Sugar plantations and small towns abound along the way; wild stretches of uncultivated land matted with vines and brush, and interspersed with the feathery kiawe tree or the unique sisal, furnish much material for observation; while the rice fields and their surroundings add one of the most picturesque touches of all. It is like gazing at quaint, colored Japanese wood prints: there are the small wooden huts of the Orientals perched, oddly, on tiny bits of land entirely encompassed by water, or on artificial dikes and piers which help to hem in the fields; there are the rickety piers of sticks and planks connecting the abodes with the main island; there are the acres and acres of green rice sprouts sticking up like spears out of the shallow water; and then, to make these living prints entirely in keeping with the east, there are the Japanese laborers, both men and women, in old garments, working and wading knee-deep through the swampy fields. Glimpses of the Orient not to be found in like manner outside of Japan!

This train excursion gives the traveler an excellent idea of Pearl Harbor, that inland shelter in which Uncle Sam has found splendid quarters for a naval base. In fact, the whole trip is both pleasurable



Outrigger canoes, typical of tropical islands, are much in evidence in Hawaii.

and educational, and quite essential to the one who would really know Oahu.

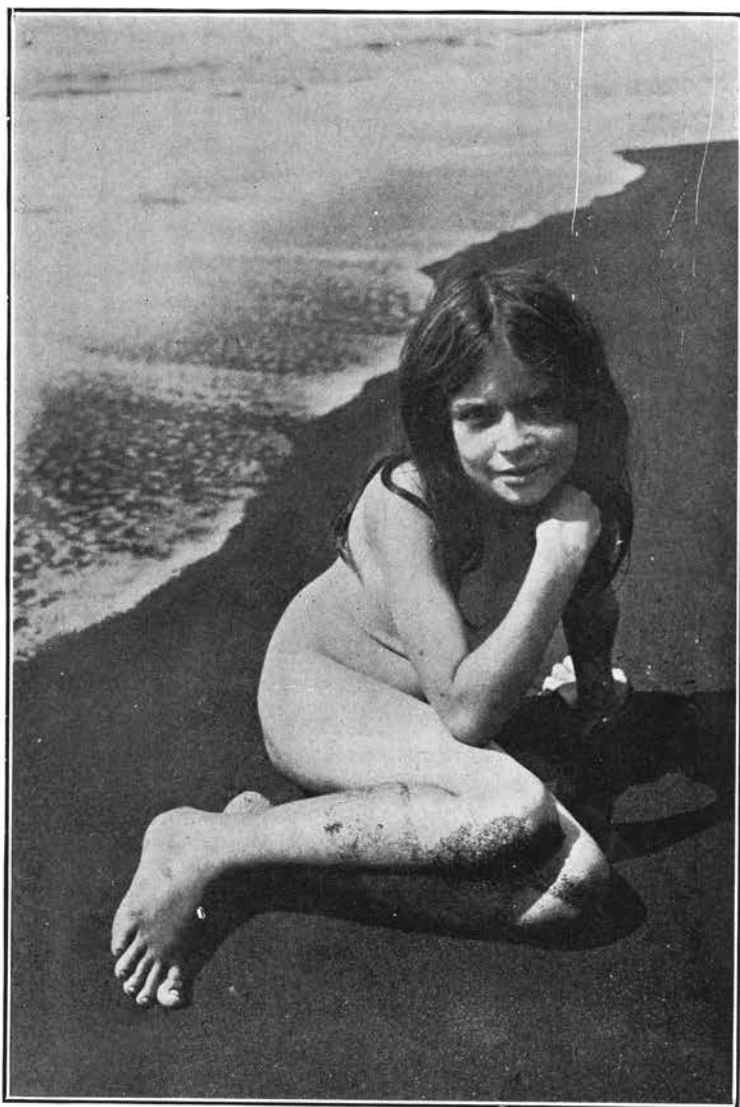
The sensory appeal of sight in Hawaii? It is everywhere! The very peoples inhabiting Honolulu are colorful. From this great melting pot streams an endless procession of the nations, ever changing, ever colorful, and always absorbingly interesting. The observer, if poetically inclined, seeing the kaleidoscopic review pass before him, may react to expression somewhat similar to that of the writer of this article when he wrote:

"Like a pageant to the eye,
Honolulu is passing by."

Pageantry, indeed! The lei markets, with their bright, fragrant blossoms; the charm and grace of the hula; the luau, native feast; the surf riders of Waikiki; the Oriental temples, with their Eastern pomp and splendor, and the arrivals and departures of steamers from and to all parts of the globe, all form small portions

of this marvelous pageantry to be seen in territory which is an integral part of our own United States.

To speak of color in connection with Hawaii and omit mention of its incomparable sunsets, would be unpardonable. Here it is that colors run rampant! Every evening brings a sunset different from any previously seen, each one lovely in its own particular way. There are gorgeous sunsets in which the colors seem to thunder, crashing together in extravagant brilliance; there are subdued sunsets where the tints are perceptible as the faintest and most delicate of pastel shadings; and then, there are countless settings of the sun with varying gradations of color between the two extremes. The clouds are often turned to pink, green, red or gold; while on a moonlit night it is not uncommon to see pink clouds floating by in the crystalline, celestial resplendence of the sky.



Hawaiian children are fully as much at home in the water as on land.

Rainbows are almost a daily sight. Nowhere are they more vivid and colorful than in Hawaii. Often double rainbows span the mountain valleys, where they linger in ethereal brightness, as if loath to leave the enchanting land and seascape laid out before them.

In visiting the other islands of the Hawaiian group, the tourist finds the same distinctive characteristics of form and color as in Oahu. This latter quality of

color is excelled in Kauai, where, in the famous Waimea canyon, colors rivalling the Grand Canyon of the Colorado are displayed.

In Maui is found what is, perhaps, the greatest spectacle in the world . . . Haleakala, largest of all extinct volcanoes. The view, from the heights above the clouds, is like looking down onto a new sphere, so strange and breath-taking is the prospect.



Pounding boiled taro root for poi, the national Hawaiian food.

It is on the island of Hawaii, however, that the sightseer gets impressions of form in its most primitive state. And here it is, too, that he sees snow-capped mountains, bits of the Arctic in an otherwise semi-tropic country.

In making a trip around the island of Hawaii, the first stop after leaving Hilo is at the Volcano House, on the edge of the crater of Kilauea, largest active volcano in existence. As the traveler comes upon the stupendous crater, he stands amazed at its great yawning mouth, which measures miles in circumference. If he is fortunate, he will see the volcano in one of its frequent temperamental outbursts; if not, he may at least walk into the very crater and gaze down into the fiery pit of Halemaumau, home of Pele, who is the goddess of the volcano. Such wild and startling disclosures are in store for all who visit this land of flowing lava.

Hawaii is an island of variety. Towards its eastern coast is a jungle land where lava rock, tree, vine, bush,

wild fruit and berry, fern and flower fling themselves together into an almost impenetrable mass. A road winds through these tropical surroundings—the wary tourist, en route, expects, momentarily, to see the wild boar charging upon him from some wooded lair.

The eastern coast of this island is exceedingly beautiful, and especially so in the vicinity of Kalapana. Here is a beach of black sand which has become famous. Tall palms line the road, while the sea is exceptionally blue and inviting as it hurls itself to the shore, there to break in sparkling spray on the black rocks and sand.

Southern Hawaii is a land of silence . . . of desert . . . of lava flows covering the surface for many miles, despoiling it of its usefulness for hundreds of years. It is not a beautiful sight . . . desolate, yet awful; but certainly it is one never to be forgotten.

Western Hawaii is a dreamer's paradise. Its mountain drives, lined by tiny villages, flowering trees and flowers and

coffee plantations are indescribably picturesque. From these mountain roads the traveler looks over a wide coastal plain, while the great expanse of shimmering ocean is seen filling the gap between land and horizon. It was on this coast that Captain Cook first landed, in 1779, thereby rediscovering Hawaii for the civilized world.

Northern Hawaii is mountainous, rocky, and more or less arid. It is a cattle country; but it is not so pleasing to the tourist who is seeking the sensory appeal of sight in these charming islands.

Next, in sequence, is the northeastern, or, what is more often called, the Hamakua coast. The way is made delightful by the miles of waving sugar cane on one side, with high cliffs, long trestles bridging the deep gulches on the other; while sugar mills and plantation towns are scattered along on both sides of the lengthy road.

As the visitor leaves the island of Hawaii, on his return to Honolulu, he glimpses snow-crowned Mauna Kea, 13,825 feet in height, and highest in all territorial Hawaii, fading into the distance. His mind is crowded with the exotic and unique things he has seen. It was so easy to come to Hawaii . . . he finds it is so hard to leave.

The longer the newcomer remains in Hawaii, the firmer grows the spell upon him. He does not always realize this until the day comes for him to say good-bye to Honolulu and all Hawaii. Then, as he stands on the deck of the departing steamer, laden with the fragrant,

flower leis that have been showered upon him; as he listens to the fond alohas of his new-found friends; as he hears for the last time the sweet strains of the simple Hawaiian melodies; as he sees the big boat draw slowly away from the pier and harbor, and lastly, as the shores of this earthly paradise vanish with the setting of the sun, he feels Hawaii pulling . . . tugging at his heart like a mighty magnet.

He returns to his homeland, but the spell remains with him. Hawaii calls! Days, months, yes, even years may go by, yet that magnet pulls as of old—memories strange and beautiful haunt him, pass and repass in review before his mental vision.

At last may come the day when he can stand it no longer . . . when he must heed the call. Reservations are made, bags are packed. He boards the ship, and with his pulse stirring, face aglow, he eagerly turns his face to the golden west, happy in heart, content in mind, knowing that beyond the rim of the sea-tossed horizon lies the land of fulfillment, and that land . . . Hawaii!

Where lies Hawaii, Beauty walks,
Her touch is like a silver shower;
Her name is etched on every hill,
Her heart disclosed in blushing flower.
Where lies Hawaii, Beauty talks,
To mortals who are understanding;
Her soul shines through the eyes of
men,
In silence . . . Yes! but all commanding!





Delegates from Japan to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference: (left to right, top row) Miss Taka Kato, Miss Ikuko Koizumi, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, newly appointed president of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association; Miss Ine Kawachi, Miss Matsuno Matsushiro, and Miss Hatsu Nakano.

Major Problems in Women's Education in Japan

By MISS IKUKO KOIZUMI

Delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference from "Oinkai" Alumni Association of Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School.

The ideal of women's education in Japan has been from time immemorial that of maternalism, namely to train every Japanese girl to become a "good wife and wise mother."

By the promulgation of educational laws in 1872, Japanese women's education was established and encouraged by the government on the basic principle of "not leaving a single illiterate in any family." As a result women's education in Japan has made remarkable progress in its course of seventy years, with no modification to speak of in its original ideal.

However, it is quite reasonably possible that there should be some change taking place in the basic principles of Japanese women's education in proportion to the general change in women's

social position and vocational facilities caused by the gradual social transition. Until quite recently those immediately concerned with Japanese women's education did not entertain the slightest suspicion of the validity of the "good wife and wise mother" education. Three years ago at the national middle school women teachers' meeting, when we referred in discussion to this idea of transition, we were deemed, by some educators, the possessors of "dangerous thoughts". However, today's social situations are already far beyond the control of those conservative, traditional principles so tenaciously held by the older school. And the Japanese women themselves, who have shown recently a striking tendency to self-awakening, began to show a decided

sign of dissatisfaction with the past ideals of women's education.

One of the important factors of the educational demands made by them as well as by society is the higher education of a purely academic nature, and the other, vocational education giving women the ability to secure economic independence. It is not meant to be the simple negation of the traditional education for motherhood. On the contrary, it is an emphasis of it in a new sense of the word. In short the fundamental problem for the Japanese women educators to tackle now is: how to harmonize properly the three—maternal education, academic education, and vocational education. I have put this problem as a specific problem of Japan today, but as I see it, it may also be said to be more or less true of the rest of the world. To give a few examples: recently in Italy and Germany among the extremely nationalistic circles, a movement is visible, as the result of the extreme conservative view of women on the one hand, and as the relieving policy of men's unemployment problems on the other, to drive women back to the kitchen again. To use a more blunt language, it is a movement striving to take modern women who just have climbed up to the stage of self-development back to the base and ignorant position of feudalistic time. Together with this movement, what we can deem as characteristic of the general educational tendency today is the suspicion, originating in the economic pressure in general, cast upon the value of women's higher education. I see this problem still being discussed in America. And in Japan too, due to the decided separation of the present higher education for both boys and girls from actuality of life, the intellectual classes are crying for the revolution of educational principles on the one hand, and on the other, there are also a considerable number of extremists negating the value of higher education.

I shall endeavor to introduce to you the existing situation of Japanese women's

education, referring at the same time to the said problem.

1. *Higher Education for Japanese Women.*

The core of Japanese women's materialistic education is high school education. The women's educational system above that of the primary school was first recognized in 1895. The first form of the present girls' high school is found in 1899. After a few changes of form we today have two kinds of girls' high schools—girls' high schools, and practical girls' high schools. The former is meant for general cultural education, requiring from four to five years for graduation, while the latter is intended for the domestic training of girls, giving courses in cooking, sewing, and other manual work in place of the academic courses required in ordinary girls' high schools, with two or four years' of study for graduation. The total number of girls' high schools in Japan reaches 950, with almost an equal distribution between the two kinds. Usually the ordinary girls' high school is found more in town, and the other in districts. The choice of girls for higher education after finishing elementary education normally is the ordinary girls' high school education.

Higher education for women comes after the high school education, and at present, includes "Kotoka" (similar to Junior college) attached to ordinary high schools, requiring from two to three years' study, and "Senkoka" (special study course) requiring three years. The total of the said institutions is 40 throughout the country. The range of specialization is approximately as follows: Japanese literature, English, economics, sewing, etc., the most popular being home economics. And inasmuch as most of the latter type of institutions—special study course or "Senkoka"—are licensed to give teachers' certificates in respective subjects, this stage of education is adding vocational education as well to the traditional maternalistic education.

Besides these, there are independent "Senmon Gakko" or colleges, ordinarily taking three years, and sometimes a four years' course of study. The college system was first established in this country in 1899, and this applies to women's schools as well as men's. The total number of girls' colleges amounts to 47 in all. Of these, only six are public or governmental, the rest being all private institutions. It is only after the war that the governmental women's colleges came into being. Girls' colleges in the earlier period were all private, often supported by foreigners. These private institutions, except private medical colleges, schools of pharmacy, and dentistry, are all training schools for middle

school teachers. The specialization of these teachers' schools again, as in the case of "Senkoka", falls within the line of home economics.

There are only three governmental schools of college standard in Japan, namely, two girls' higher normal schools, and one music school. Normal school education was made official in 1872 with the promulgation of educational laws. There are two higher normal schools in the country for both men and women respectively. To sum up, today the highest education for women in Japan means what special schools can offer, and most of the schools are intended for training women middle school teachers. Viewed from a purely academic standpoint, there is no university or similar institution for women in Japan, and consequently there are no higher schools preparatory for university education. However, there were two or three private institutions such as the Tokyo Girls' Christian College, Girls' "University" of Mejiro, and Kobe Jogakuin, that adopted the university system in the expectation of promulgating the girls' university system, but due to the conservative majority among the governmental authorities, their hopes were entirely disappointed when the law said in 1930 that it did not recognize women's universities in the academic sense. Lately, in the governmental discussion on the improvement of women's education, we again introduced the idea of women's universities, and also earnestly appealed to the authorities for the establishment of a girls' university normal school when the university normal school was just being established for men; but the petition brought no results whatsoever.

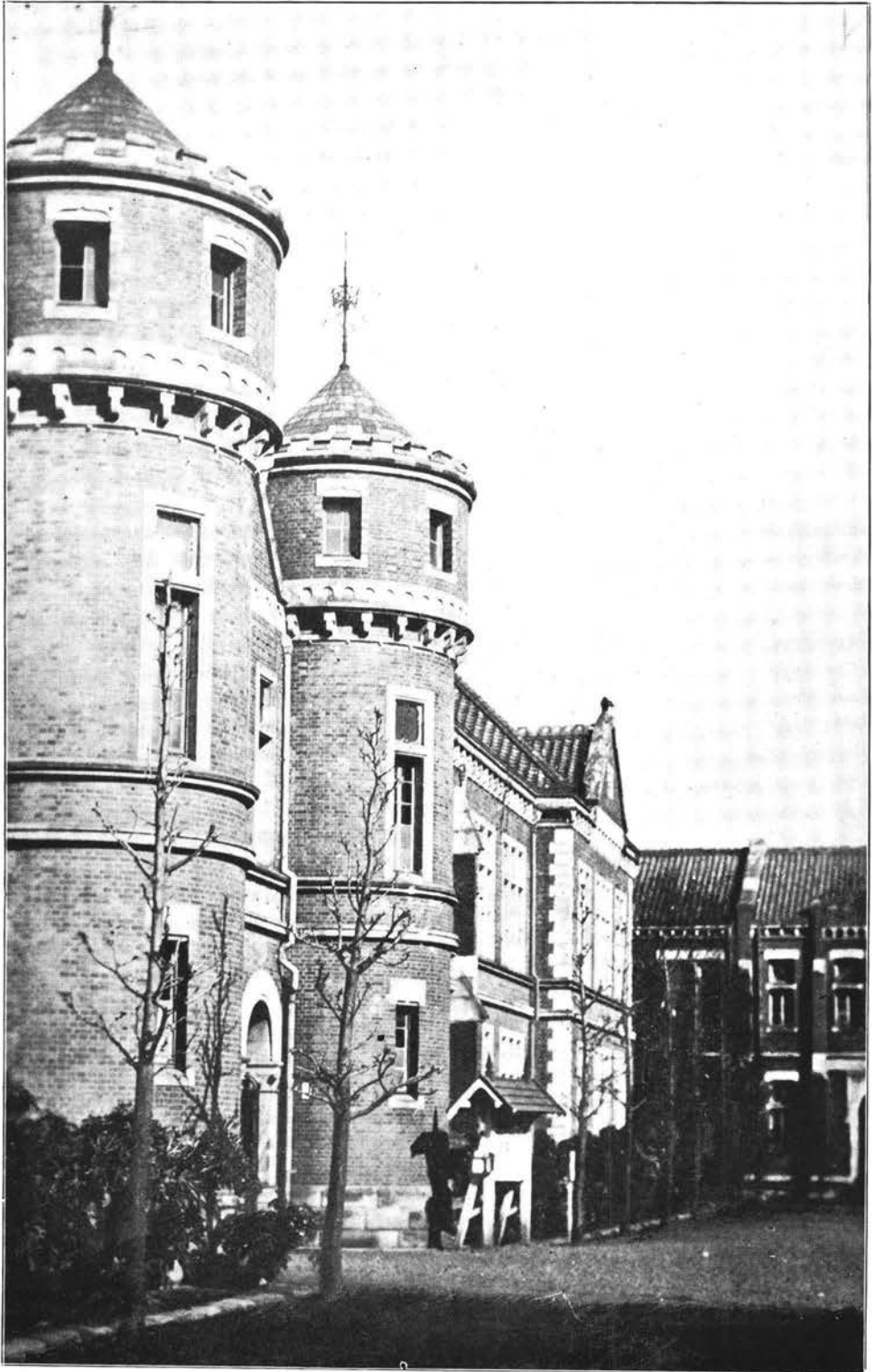
Today in Japan the annual governmental expenditure on the six Imperial universities amounts to 28,000,000 yen, and on the other governmental colleges, to 13,000,000 yen. In addition to these, there are 25 higher schools for boys, and several technical schools. The total of expenditure thus spent on them is appalling especially when contrasted with the treatment of women's schools! The cause of this absolute unfairness of the governmental attitude goes back to the feudalistic discrimination between men and women so stubbornly held by the authorities.

Today 21 per cent of the girls' high school graduates and 16 per cent of girls' practical high school graduates proceed to higher education. The majority are not

satisfied with what they get out of the institutions because they are not especially interested in middle school teachers' certificates but some purely academic learning of high standard, and in default of it, they are studying in the teachers' training schools. The rest of them—those whose purpose in getting in higher schools is to become teachers—are confronted with unemployment, only a few against hundreds being lucky enough to get employment. For this reason they have little respect for the things they are studying in higher schools, and there are some who are making use of the higher educational institutions as a part of the bride's outfit, so to speak. A certificate has little practical value even for that purpose, for what they learn in the teachers' training schools does no practical good in actual home life. This fact is furnishing some critics of women's higher education with sure material for attack, resulting in opposition to any higher education for women, the common argument being that women's higher education is a destructive force to home life.

However, it is already a recognized fact by women themselves as well as by men that the traditional maternalistic education for motherhood falls short even of the domestic purpose of women. The reason for this is that the traditional mode of women's education had been shutting off women entirely from contact with society, and social consciousness, giving them only manual skill in managing home life. In order to understand the existing social situations and to effectuate the domestic purposes in the present scientific age the traditional education for motherhood needs considerable modification. I am convinced that we cannot give women too high education.

In connection with this problem, there is another important question worthy of our present consideration; and that is the problem of marriage. Due to depression, the average age for marriage of men is being delayed at least five years. In pro-



A portion of the great buildings of the Imperial University of Tokyo, which has recently closed its gates to co-education.

portion to men's delay, there has to be delay also in women's marriage, and now women are facing difficulties in getting married. In order to fill up the gap between the high school graduation and the time for marriage, some sort of education becomes necessary. The ordinary college education intended for training teachers is wholly inadequate, and there is nothing yet to meet this demand. About three years ago, the Department of Education established, after the American fashion, a so-called brides' school which requires about six months' study. Although these schools are gradually increasing in number, I can hardly believe that the American brides' school is applicable to Japan wholesale, because in America, the middle school education is co-educational, and does not require domestic science as a regular course, whereas in Japan, the girls' high school education is radically different in nature and standard from the boys'. In other words, the Japanese girls' high school is in itself a brides' school. For this reason, we have to attempt the remodelling of the brides' school on a proper modification of girls' high school and special school education.

2. Co-Education:

The practical impossibility of establishing a girls' university, necessarily leads one to seek alternation in co-education—the opening of men's institutions to women. The co-educational movement in Japan goes back to the early age of Meiji. It was the late Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, then president of the Tohoku Imperial University, who brought the idea into immediate practice by permitting three women to study at Tohoku, graduating in 1913. The ten years following, to the time of the great earthquake of Tokyo, was a flourishing period for co-education in Japan. Each governmental and private university welcomed women either as listeners or as regular students. But the Tokyo Imperial University which once admitted more than one hundred women

listeners, suddenly closed its gate against women on the pretext of narrow accommodation of the school buildings. Since then has come a gradual cooling off of co-education in Japan.

My investigation in 1931 found the total number of 150 women students in co-educational universities. According to statistics by Educational Department there were 36 women students in the seven governmental universities, and 43 in the three private universities, the total being 79.

These co-educational universities require entrance examination of every woman applicant, as well as man, and the lack of the higher schools (designed as preparatory for university) for women, and the difference in courses between girls' high school and boys' middle school makes it extremely difficult for girls to pass the examination, and they are obliged to face even acuter unemployment troubles than those without university education. As a result, there is a gradual decrease of women applicants for university education. However, one could not reasonably interpret this condition as a sign of slackening enthusiasm for women's higher education. Given the right opportunities, by the change of social masculine views of women, Japanese women would surely show their academic aptitude not inferior to men's.

In this sense, we find it worth while to continue our co-educational movement, and both last year and this year, we tried the idea with the Diet with little results.

Those who could not fulfil their academic ambition inside Japan went abroad, especially to America, to study. For my investigations during the past two years, there are about 200 women scholars in American universities in the past seventy years, half of them being the recipients of various academic degrees. Lately, however, due to the depreciation of the yen, the number of students going abroad is decreasing.

The idea that women's high education is detrimental to home life is little short of absurdity, and the once popular dogma that "women's intellectual faculty is inferior to man's" has proved itself a sheer nonsense in the light of modern science. The doctor's degree, so far considered to be the highest and most difficult test of intellectual power, has been obtained by more than ten women lately. To give women the chance to develop their own individuality is the right and only way of contributing to the cultural welfare of humanity.

3. *Vocational Education:*

Among the many reasons that send women to work, the chief is economic, namely, financial assistance to their respective families. According to the guide-book prepared by Miss Kawasaki called "For Women Seeking Employment", 86.4 per cent of those seeking jobs give financial reasons.

The first appearance of professional women was in 1869, when the Tokyo Imperial University hospital advertised for nurses. Since then the range of profession for women was limited practically to the nurse and midwife. In those days teachers were not called professional women.

It is a well known fact that a girl, some twenty years ago, was expelled from school as well as from home because of her insistent wish to be an actress. And a few years later one girls' high school graduate sought the position of a shop girl in a certain department store. She evoked the sympathy of her teachers and classmates that they contributed money so that she might not have to take that shameful position. These stories have gone into the background as jokes today. According to municipal statistics, the total number of professional women in Tokyo counts above 200,000. In the city of Tokyo alone, the total number of women working in banks and firms with a capital

of more than 500,000 yen, and in factories with more than 30 workers, amounts to 16,031; the main groups being: office girls 3,700, shop girls 2,400, typists 1,000, factory girls 5,300 approximately.

Furthermore, according to statistics by the Department of Education those who could get employment were 6.38 per cent of girls' high school graduates, 7.25 per cent of practical high school graduates. These are the number of actually employed. Against several hundred applicants, employment is secured by only a few, generally speaking.

Among those seeking employment from the Tokyo municipal employment agency are: graduates of higher schools, 0.73 per cent; middle schools, 11.60 per cent; higher elementary schools, 37.59 per cent; ordinary elementary schools, 38.83 per cent. Statistics indicate that the small boys and girls attain the highest percentage in employment, although even half of this number remain unemployed.

Against this heated competition for employment, society ought to be prepared with the necessary vocational education. In 1927, the Education Department established a vocational guidance bureau, partly supported by the government, and partly by the public. Since then in the Social Educational Bureau too, the actual conditions of employment have been studied, and it was decided to open vocational guidance bureaus in schools and districts as well.

(1) To establish an institution to meet the necessity for vocational guidance, and self-development, to suit the actual life, in view of the recent financial upturns, increased specialization of occupation, and the changes in the industrial, administrative policy.

(2) To give the right idea and attitude to work, and to cultivate the professional spirit.

(3) In general education, to increase the knowledge about different occupations suiting industrial and social situations, and increase the understanding of them.

(4) Vocational guidance items in the ordinary elementary schools as planned are as the following:

- a. Cultivation of the working spirit.
- b. Investigation of children.
- c. Vocational guidance and choice guidance.
- d. Employment guidance.

(5) Vocational guidance items in the higher elementary schools as planned:

- a. Cultivation of the working spirit.
- b. Knowledge and understanding of occupations.
- c. Investigation of children.
- d. Choice guidance to suitable jobs.
- e. Employment guidance.
- f. Guidance to further learning.
- g. Supplementary guidance after employment, etc.

In the higher elementary schools there is a course in vocational guidance, an hour a week, and it is getting expected results. No less important is the vocational guidance in the girls' high schools and technical colleges. According to the results shown by the employment agency concerning the employment of intellectual class, men employed are 7.8 per cent, and women employed are 12.5 per cent. The majority of those women seeking jobs have to be disappointed that way. This ought to be enough to convince one that today work is nothing to be ashamed of. For women who have gone through higher education, it is almost an intolerable affair to sit around waiting for prospective marriage. They wish to experience life by getting out, but the conservative elements of society still scorn professional women. Parents imbued with this idea see no necessity for girls' working unless financially forced. The result of this attitude is not flattering to young men and women who have little alternative than to go idly pleasure-seeking, suppressed by the older generation in their self-expressive desires and ambitions.

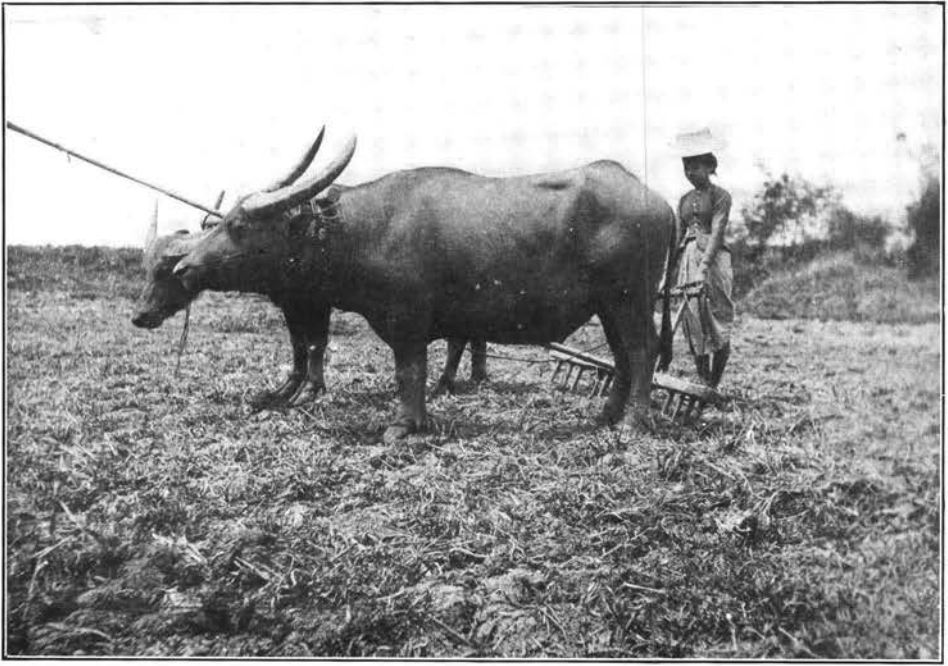
And from another viewpoint, this is

a clear indication of the practical uselessness of the middle school and college graduates in actual life; their education is not suited to meet the kind of occupation that society wants of them. Selective courses in the middle school according to the individual and local peculiarities are quite necessary, and have been supplied since 1930 in the middle schools but not in the girls' high schools.

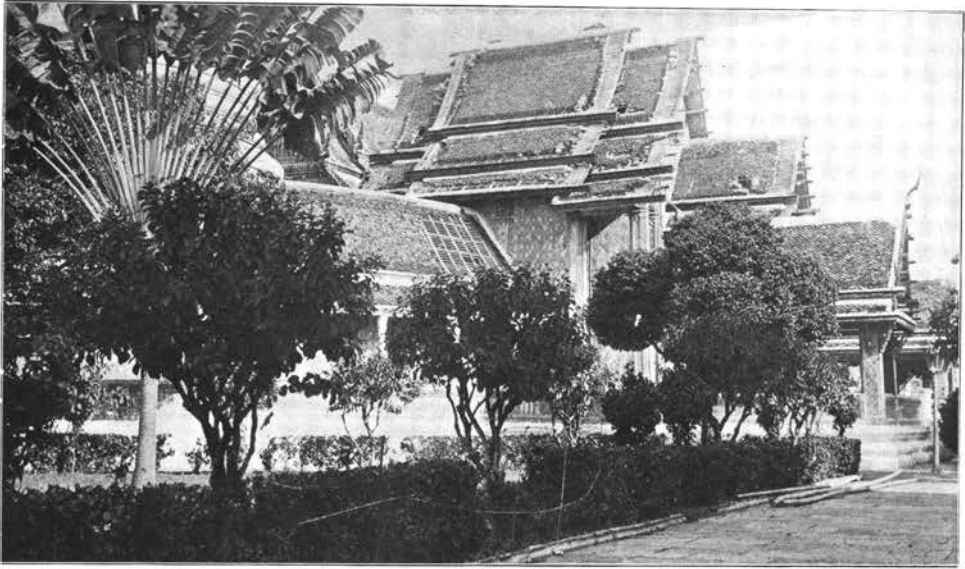
The movement prevalent in Germany and Italy to drive their women back to the kitchen for the reason that some would otherwise take men's jobs, thereby causing men's unemployment, would most certainly find cordial support among the conservative elements in Japan. I think it wiser to open a new line of women's activities rather than to drive them back to the shut houses. Instead of interfering with men's jobs, let them aspire to construct a new mode of culture based on their spirit and characteristics. I am convinced that woman, by having some sort of definite work to pursue, could effectuate her home life much better than otherwise.

In Japan, women's technical education is a slow development. There is almost no technical school of middle school standards for women, such as agricultural, commercial, and industrial. But in the district schools where women are allowed to study with men, the number of women studying amount today to 22 per cent of the men. Besides these, there are technical continuation schools for women exclusively, but these are not clearly indicated in the governmental statistics. Here, women students reach the figure of 48 per cent.

As for higher technical schools for women, there is just one women's commercial college in Japan.



Siam is making wonderful strides in agricultural methods, with the water buffalo harrow giving way to the caterpillar tractor and the self-binder in the rice fields.



One of the many temples which in Siam are the seats of learning.

Sojourning in Siam

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD
Director, Pan-Pacific Union

Siam sets an example to all civilized countries—her customs officers are delightfully courteous and really intelligent. Our customs officer at Bangkok port, speaking the most perfect English, bade us welcome to his country, asked us if we had any contraband, and chalked our grips. There were no police. Siam does not seem to give a rap why you come into the country—sensible Siam.

The members of the Siamese royal family are probably the most courtly and highly educated men in the entire Orient. Oxford men, they speak perfect English, and can chat on a score of subjects in as many moments; no inferiority complex in the educated Siamese. The government employs foreigners whenever it feels that it needs the use of their brains, and there seems to be no racial prejudice or fear of the foreigner. He is really welcome. I once asked Prince Chandaburi, brother of the king, why it was that the members of the royal family were so democratic. "Why should we not be?" was his quick

reply. "Our great-great-grandfather 250 years ago was a Chinese coolie who migrated to Siam. Certainly, we are democratic. We of the royal family believe that it is our duty to lead the people and to work with them and for them." Alas, that was a decade of years ago, when one prince ran the railways, another headed the department of commerce and another the agricultural department. A year or so ago the revolution came and they are all working for a living now in near-by lands, but their blood and training tells. They are at the head of the firms they are connected with.

Large ships do not go up the river to Bangkok. They anchor twenty miles down the coast from the mouth of the river, and the lighters come down from Bangkok to load and unload them. It is an expensive trip by the boat to Bangkok from the anchorage, a trip of 48 miles that costs eight dollars gold each way, so that while the big steamer is "in port" for two days, the traveler does not get to Bangkok without

parting with twenty-odd dollars for the day and night ashore. The anchorage is pretty, amid a number of tropical isles, but it is not worth a two days' visual study from the decks and there is little ashore to attract.

Perhaps I spoke too soon on the immigration matter. When we finally reached Bangkok on the small river steamer, we were held up for an hour by immigration officials and then compelled to visit the immigration office the next day and pay a small fee; unless we were to remain more than 30 days in Siam, then the fine is 120.00 baht or \$60.00 gold. Residents pay this and if they leave Siam even on a round trip to Singapore, they pay 20 baht or \$10.00 gold to return. It is as bad as going in and out of China for the resident.

The trip up the Menam River to Bangkok is a one-time experience, delightful perhaps for the first time and never to be repeated. First, there is a twenty-five mile ride across the open gulf, out of sight of land part of the way, then the river with its low banks for another twenty-five until you are landed in the slums of Bangkok, miles from the real old city. When the *Hautman* has a full passenger list, she is taken up the river to Bangkok; otherwise the company pays the steamboat fare of seven dollars gold each for her passengers to be taken up to the city by the regular river steamer.

Bangkok has changed in the dozen years since I last visited the city. Now a great broad avenue runs the full length of the city, New Road; and it is splendidly paved. Street cars run its length and charge about double the rate in America, five cents gold each section. But then compared with North China and Japan, Siam is an expensive place. The hotels charge about double the Japan rate and are in no way comparable to those splendid hostleries.

The one hotel making money charges half rates, for Bangkok, three dollars and a quarter a day gold. The big Railway Palace Hotel has been turned into a hos-

pital and others are closed. In these hard times the tourist is keeping to North China and Japan. Silver-basis countries and the hotels in that region have had the best year in their existence. The tourist of today does appreciate reasonable hotel rates. I notice that one of the leading hotels in New York is advertising room rates of two and a half, room and a bath. This is the rate you pay without bath at an inferior hotel in Saigon.

Our old friend, Charoen Wadhana, is here, married, longing for Honolulu, and now in the Publicity Department of the new government. He will probably be secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association of Siam with the coöperation of the King, the Foreign Minister, and our own Minister, Mr. Baker, who is from my native state of South Carolina. He is a little older than I and we spent a couple of hours talking over the people we knew, or our grandfathers knew in South Carolina fifty or a hundred years ago. He sends to the hotel the *Charleston News and Courier*, founded in 1803—always respectable. He has read it daily for more than half a century. It is the newspaper on which I began my business career way back in 1885.

My old friends, brothers of the late King, are all out. Prince Chandaburi, whom we entertained in Honolulu, has passed. Prince Puruchatra, head of the railways, is practically an exile in Singapore, and Prince Damrong, uncle of the King, has also left the land of his birth. Prince Traidos is in Europe with the King, and only Dr. Hugh M. Smith, head of the Fishery Bureau, is left of my old friends, and he leaves in a month or so. Dr. Smith attended the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Congress in Honolulu a dozen years ago, and it is likely that the King of Siam will ask the Pan-Pacific Union to call a second Pan-Pacific Congress to meet in Bangkok in 1938, a year after the Pan-Pacific Trade Congress in Manila in 1937.

I had more than an hour with the Foreign Minister discussing Pan-Pacific af-



Dr. Hugh M. Smith, organizer of the Fisheries Bureau in Siam, and formerly U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries.

fairs. He is deeply interested in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union and is familiar with the conferences held in Honolulu, as Siam was usually represented. Phya Dhibodi, who attended the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress, is in retirement but I am to see him.

Siam is the greatest fresh-water fishery area in the world, and French Indo-China comes next, if not first, as there is a closed season in the French Colony of four months, which gives the fish a chance not only to breed, but for the young to grow to a large size. In Siam, however, for hundreds of years there has been no restriction. Everything is caught in nets. I look out of my window and in the klong or canal by the hotel (and there are a hundred klongs in Bangkok), the naked children are wading in the mud, for it is low tide, and they are plowing the slime with hand nets, catching every tiny minnow and the shrimps in the mud. These are thrown alive into a trap and taken home for food. Home is usually one of the thousands of houseboats that line the

klong, boats ten feet wide and three times as long, bedded on the mudbank. If they ever float, I have not seen them do it.

Lower Siam is an area of klongs and lakes. The water rises in the rainy season and the fish spawn in the forests. Given a closed season in Siam and hundreds of canneries could be established for the purpose of canning these wonderful fresh-water fish of Siam, and this the new government hopes to bring about; hence its interest in a Pan-Pacific Fishery Conference to be held in Siam.

Today the fish in Siam is just sun-cured, without salt, and the fish covered with flies soon breed maggots, so that the export is sold at a very low price to the Chinese coolies. A revolution in fishing methods in Siam would mean tens of millions added to the national wealth.

We are organizing a Pan-Pacific Association of Siam and a Pan-Pacific Club of Bangkok, Walter Zimmerman of the Y. M. C. A. assisting in the latter. I shall provide a projection machine and hundreds of Pacific travel (still) films from



Rice is the great food crop in Siam. Above, reaping garden rice that has been sown broadcast, and below, harvesting the long-eared variety



Siamese fisherwomen catching fish in wicker baskets.

the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Honolulu for the new club to begin with. The travel supper talks will be at the Y.M.C.A. and the science talks and film projections at the Siam Society building.

It is warm in Bangkok but not so oppressive as in Saigon. The Siamese can learn much from the Saigonese in cleanliness of markets; the Saigonese can learn something from the Siamese in the conduct of the Arts and Crafts School in Bangkok. This is a vast building given over to the training of youths and youngsters of Siam in useful arts. I recommend it to the New Republic of the Philippines. For the Southern Oriental it beats the little red flub-dub schoolhouse all hollow. The new government has ruled that a Siamese must have an A.B. before he can secure an eighty baht (forty dollars) a month job. In this respect the new government is a fool. So is any government that makes such an asinine ruling. Any fool can get through the modern university nowadays, and many do. I have met some of them.

The wonderfully clean markets of Saigon and Cholon are worth, as examples a dozen agitator-producing Oriental univer-

sities. This is true also of the Arts and Crafts School in Bangkok. Manila and the Philippine Islands, please take notice. For the Nordic, alas, these manual training schools are merely toy affairs, for the amusement of pupils who never intend to be mechanics, and for the successful fooling of their parents and the public. They should be the life of the Orient, where white collar jobs are a rarity, reserved for the great families and those they recommend, save now in the new Siam where members of the royal family who once held all the white collar jobs are barred. A pity, perhaps, for some of the kings had scores of brothers, all Oxford and Cambridge men, trained technically to serve their country and to train the workers of Siam. However, it is their country, and the Siamese as well as the Filipinos must work out their own salvation if they can. We in America have passed through a doubtful period as to whether we can.

There is always something abroad that they do better than we do this particular thing at home, and these are the things I am seeking. I believe in using the foreigner to improve our own people. This has been the success of America, anyway.



Tasmania has her share of big trees—here are some of the giants in King Billy Forest, Cradle Valley.



Above Hobart, capital of Tasmania, towers Mt. Wellington, snow-capped in winter, and wrapped with a purple haze in summer.

The Beauties of Tasmania

By PERCY HUNTER

Let us visit, in imagination, the beautiful pendant of the Australian Commonwealth—Tasmania—whose climate and sylvan loveliness make the island more like rural England than probably any other portion of the earth's surface. It is this likeness to rural England—than which there is nothing more beautiful in the world—which has made Tasmania so popular overseas, and has attracted so many retired public officials and others from the old country to dwell in its peaceful vales.

Tasmania is physically by no means a great portion of the Australian Commonwealth; it is only about 180 miles north and south and 190 miles east and west. It could be placed in that segment of New South Wales lying between Wellington

and Yass and the coast. So size is not a matter of great moment. But by reason of its peculiarly gracious attributes of climate and fertility the island is destined to play a great part in the development of the Australian nation.

It is now and will always remain an important health and tourist resort for the people on the mainland. Here on this jeweled islet whose southern shores are swept by polar gales is found that change of climate so essential to people dwelling in the tropical and subtropical regions, while a wealth of interesting scenery and beautiful resorts lend enjoyment and zest to the health-seeking adventurer. It would give an ideal change to the people of Hawaii, and now that such magnificent vessels thread the Pacific for their comfort,

a run to Australia and Tasmania would prove very enjoyable.

Originally Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, was a portion of New South Wales, but was politically separated and made an independent colony on June 14, 1815, so that it has had 118 years of separate existence as a colony and state. For the past 32 years it has of course been a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. It was at a conference of premiers at Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, in 1895, that it was agreed that: "Federation was the great and pressing question of Australian politics and that the framing of a federal constitution was an urgent duty." This resolution led to the holding of the historic conventions of 1898 which drafted the bill, which, with some amendments, finally riveted the federal system on Australia.

Van Diemen, after whom Tasmania was first named, was Governor of the Dutch East Indies and it was he who dispatched Abel Tasman, the greatest of Dutch navigators, on the voyage in which he discovered Tasmania in 1642. It is interesting to recall that the island was subsequently visited in 1772 by a French naval officer, Captain Marion du Fresne; in 1773 by Captain Furneaux of the British man-of-war *Adventure*, and in 1777 by Cook. In 1792 the French navigator D'Entrecasteaux visited the south portion of the island and surveyed the coast and in 1800 the French explorer in the *Geographé* and *Naturaliste* surveyed the south of the island. It was reports of his doings reaching Sydney that stirred the authorities to forestall the French and take effective possession of Van Diemen's Land. Otherwise I might not be addressing you on this subject today.

In visiting Tasmania we cross the shallow sea of Bass Strait 140 miles in width between Melbourne and Launceston. This journey may be made with the comfort of the Channel crossing between Southampton and Havre. An alternative route is from Sydney by an infrequent service, the sea communications with Tasmania

having been sadly depleted by legislation which prevents the over-sea vessels from entering the trade.

Nature has lavished on this favored isle a varied loveliness and genial climate which have charmed man from the beginning of history and which will charm him while time endures. Tasmania is more broken in its surface than any of the other states of the Commonwealth. There are no wide and far-reaching plains like those of the mainland interior. Instead there are charming valleys and lovely hills; picturesque gorges and majestic heights; entrancing bays where rugged cliffs meet sandy beaches, and inland waters where crystal streams lose themselves in mighty lakes.

There are several mountain peaks of considerable magnitude, the highest being just over a thousand feet short of the altitude of Kosciusko, the loftiest point in Australia. The main axis of the Great Dividing Range bordering the Eastern coast line of Australia may be traced across Bass Strait in the chain of islands forming the Furneaux and Kent groups, which almost continually link Tasmania with Wilson's Promontory, the nearest and most southerly part of the Australian mainland. Tasmania is wholly occupied by the ramifications of this chain and they make the country in many places rather wild. In the center of the island is an extensive plateau with an elevation between 3000 and 5000 feet above sea level. At its greatest elevation it is comparatively level and contains many extensive lakes, such as Lakes Augusta, St. Clair, Sorell, Echo, Crescent, Arthur's Lake and the Great Lake. The peaks on this plateau are Dry's Bluff, 4257 feet, and the Cradle Mountains, 5069 feet, 50 miles apart, over which distance the plateau maintains its general altitude. A considerable area of the plateau country, in addition to the peaks, is snow-clad in winter. From these mountains and snow areas tumble some magnificent rivers which carve their channels to the sea in various directions and



Lake Marion and the Du Cane Range, from a photograph by the late J. W. Beattie, well-known Tasmanian photographic artist.

en route thread their way through many scenes of placid beauty.

The stream which falls to the west coast, the Gordon River, is famous for its scenery. Rising in Lake Richmond, it flows through the valley of Rasselas, turns west at the Great Bend and cuts through the spectacular Gordon Gorge. From the Gorge to the navigable part it is mainly unexplored and flows through a solitude as unbroken as when the voyage of Bass and Flinders, nearly a century and a half ago, first proved Tasmania an island. The Derwent, another fine stream, flows south and the North and South Esk, uniting to form the Tamar, north.

The island possesses a coast line which from a scenic point of view it would be difficult indeed to excel. Broad estuaries and land-locked harbors, wild and rugged cliffs where the bold uplands break and tumble to the sea, remarkable rock formations and golden beaches, and peaceful

bays and coves go to make up the shores of this enchanted spot.

The southern portion of the eastern shore is remarkable for its picturesque inlets and bold headlands. The principal inlet is Storm Bay, which has three well-defined arms. The western arm is the estuary of the Derwent. It is on this estuary that Hobart, the capital of the island, is situated. Above Hobart towers Mount Wellington, serene and grand, snow-capped in winter, wrapped with a purple haze in summer; watching winter and summer alike with lofty and abiding patience over the city unfolded at its feet, over the noble river that washes it, and the wide hills that fence it round. There are perhaps few aspects of the cities of men more visibly stamped with beauty and with peace.

To the visitor landing at, say, Launceston, a bewildering choice of objectives is offered. The city of Launceston, the

northern capital, is charmingly situated forty miles from the sea at the confluence of the North and South Esk Rivers, which at Town Point form the River Tamar. The Tamar is the principal mail route between Tasmania and the Mainland, fast turbine steamers making tri-weekly trips. The environs of the city are beautiful; the most notable sight being the Cataract Gorge, a famous spot of rugged grandeur.

The Northwest, traversed by the Launceston-Stanley Railway, 168 miles in length, is one of the most fertile and at the same time picturesque districts in the State. This area has been settled from the earliest days and presents features which are at once novel and fascinating to the visitor. Here are the interesting and peaceful towns of Deloraine, Latrobe, Sheffield, Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, Penguin, Wynyard, Stanley and Smithton. A tour along this sylvan coast with its rivers, lakes and placid inlets and far-reaching sweeps of breezy valleys is a most enjoyable experience, particularly for those from abroad, who will find something different all the way.

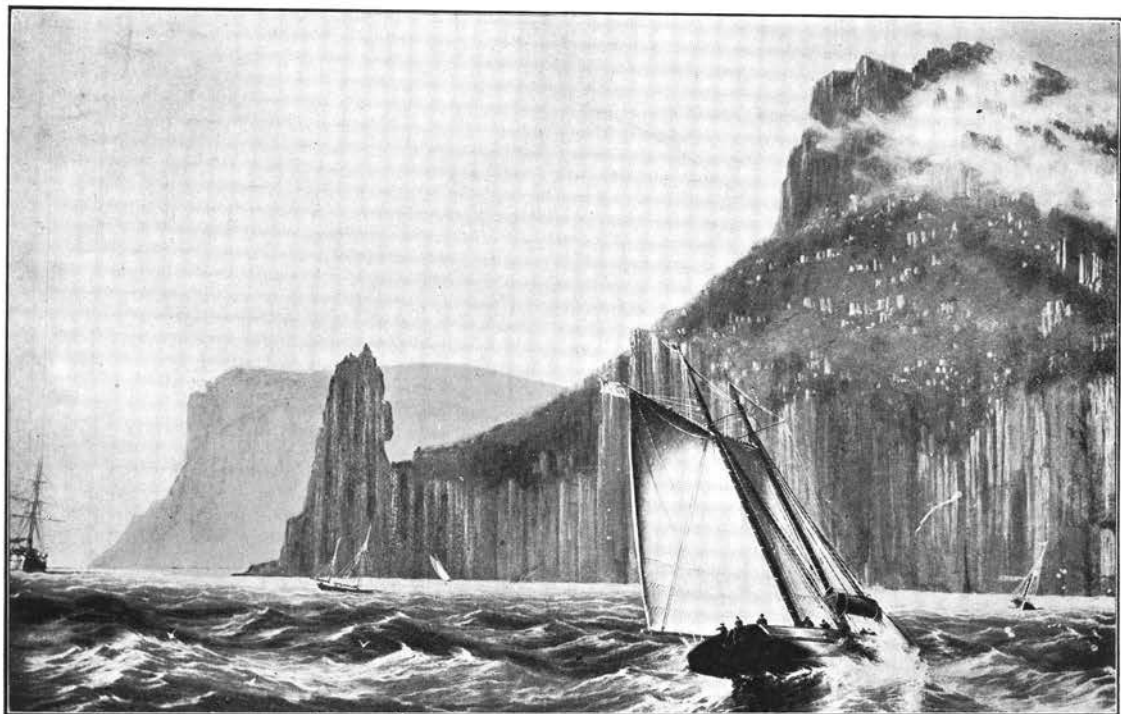
The west coast is rugged and wild, though possessing some magnificent harbors, notably Macquarie, into which the Gordon River empties. Macquarie Harbor was discovered by James Kelly in 1815 when circumnavigating the island in a whale boat. This part of the island is exceedingly rich in minerals and some notable mines have there, in the last half century, recovered great wealth. The rugged character of the country has, however, until recently, kept it in something of a terra incognita. Of course that intrepid dame, Lady Franklin, made a journey across the island to the West Coast from Lake St. Clair in 1842, and it is along the route she traveled that a motor road has now been built making the wonderful scenery to be found in these districts accessible. This road runs from Hobart to Queenstown, 158 miles, and for variety and splendor and rugged scenery it would be difficult to find a high-

way to rival it. The last 30 miles between Collingwood Bridge and Queenstown provides the thrills, the road zigzagging up steep grades and sidling cliffy edges, crossing tumbling torrents and threading canyons with mountains towering overhead "through the gorge which gives the stars at noonday clear." Hills colored by minerals in pink and blue and chocolate and cream and white guard Queenstown, the terminus of the road, and lend a most picturesque note to an unforgettable scene.

The east coast has long been a favorite resort of the tourist. It is easily accessible, forming an alternative route between Hobart and Launceston, and is packed with scenic beauty. Scamander, St. Helen's, St. Mary's, Swansea, Falmouth and Scottsdale are the chief points of interest.

My old friend Chritchley Parker, one of our most noted anglers, says that when you leave Australia for Tasmania you may rest assured you are on your way to the finest fishing grounds in the Commonwealth. In this view he is supported by E. C. Lycett, the famous Victorian fisherman. It is on this east coast and in the great central lakes that the fisherman finds his best sport, and truly the grounds have been described as an angler's paradise. Trout stocking was begun in Tasmania in 1864, and practically all the principal lakes and rivers are now stocked and the fish grow to heavy weights.

On the east coast, too, is situated that picturesque and historically interesting spot, Port Arthur, on Tasman Peninsula. It is many years since I visited Port Arthur but its impression abides fadeless and sharp as when first its beauty burst upon my vision. Apart from the history which may be read in the crumbling stones, visitors will find here in what has been called Australia's only bona fide ruin, a wealth of interest in the extraordinary natural features of the ancient settlement. This was one scene of the first Antipodean railway, a primitive affair of wooden rails.



Tasmania possesses a coast line which, from a scenic point of view, it would be difficult to excel.

Port Arthur was established by Governor Arthur in 1830. The sights include the old church, the penitentiary, the old infirmary, the arsenal, the commandant's residence and others. The church was built by an architect prisoner named Mason, who was pardoned by reason of this work, and afterwards became a wealthy man. There is a famous avenue of oaks, old and honorable, deep hollows which entrap the sunshine, and a wooded islet—the Isle of the Dead—rests like a jewel on the untroubled waters of the landlocked bay.

The orchards of Tasmania are famous all over the world. The Derwent Valley, New Norfolk, Huonville, and Gordon are all centers where apples and hops are grown, and a tour from the capital city through these districts takes the visitor amid beautiful scenes. Hobart, resting on a superb harbor, shares with Sydney and Rio de Janeiro the proud honor of being one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Of course I cannot concede that it

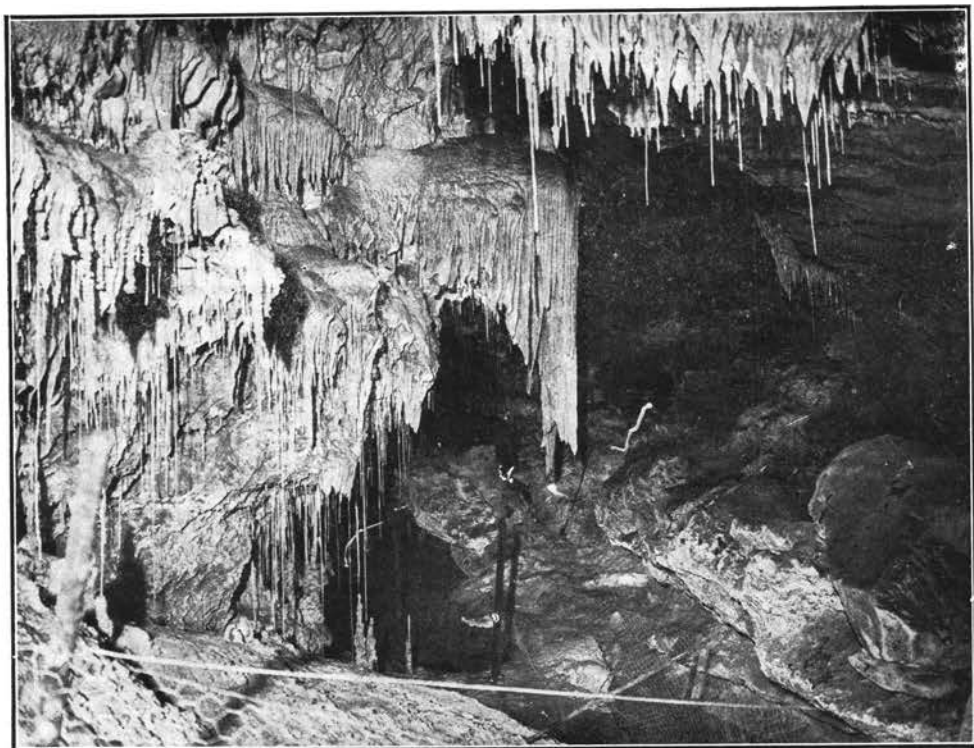
it more beautiful than Sydney any more than I could give pride of place to Rio. But there are seasoned travelers and fine judges who have placed Hobart first. It is not everyone to whom the beautiful in nature makes an appeal. One who was so unmoved was the Apostle Paul, the greatest character in history, of whom Dean Farrar writes in his noble biography:

"There are few writers who, to judge solely from their writings, seem to have been less moved by the beauties of the external world. Though he had sailed again and again across the Mediterranean, and must have been familiar with the beauty of those isles of Greece

'Where burning Sappho loved and sung

Where grew the arts of war and peace

Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprung', though he had again and again traversed the pine-clad gorges of the Dian hills and seen Ida and Olympus and Parnassus in all their majesty, though his life had been endangered in mountain torrents and stormy waves, and he must have often



Some of Tasmania's limestone caves are of unknown extent and of unbelievable beauty. This shows "The King's Towels", Byard Cave.

wandered as a child along the banks of his native stream to see the place where it roars in cataracts over its rocky course—his soul was so entirely absorbed in the mighty moral and spiritual truths that it was his great mission to proclaim, that, not by one verse, scarcely even by a single expression in all his letters does he indicate the faintest gleam of delight or wonder in the glories of Nature."

But to those of us who are by way of being something in the nature of pantheists Hobart, the capital city of Tasmania, is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Mount Wellington is its noble background. The city sweeps joyously up the verdant hills which dip their toes in the Derwent estuary. The Mount Nelson range hems the city in on the southwestern side and looks down on the splendor of the magnificent landlocked

waterway which could float the navies of the world. Deep water accommodates great vessels right at the city's edge.

The visitor is well cared for in Tasmania, an excellent Government Tourist Bureau looking after the interests of all strangers. The island will be found to be particularly well equipped with services to popular resorts and excellent accommodation is universally available. In the central plateau are a number of centers, snow-clad in winter, which provide good ski-ing country and this plateau is destined in the future to be a great Australian winter sports ground. Already the Tasmanian ski clubs are well organized and have affiliated with the Australian National Ski Federation.

The beauties of Tasmania are legion. They extend throughout the island. Australia is indeed fortunate in having so fair a neighbor.

The Contribution of Women Towards Peace and International Understanding in the Pacific

By ELIZABETH B. TAYLOR

New Zealand Chairman, Pan-Pacific Women's Association

Benjamin Kidd has been at great pains to assure us of the latent power that lies in the keeping of women. In his book, "The Science of Power," he sets out to prove how, in one generation, a united motherhood could completely change the psychology of a whole nation, and entirely alter that nation's outlook and attitude on the most vital questions in the life of any people. This is probably true, provided you could, by any means, unite that motherhood on any such question or arouse them to one mind on any great ideal. So far, in actual experience, however, this has never come to pass. Not even the highest well-being of the child and the home, not even the binding influence of the Christ ideal, so precious apparently to Christian womanhood, has hitherto been powerful enough to unite the women of any nation on the broader and fuller issues, issues of vital importance in matters that women hold so dear and in the hopes they cherish for the family and the race.

Especially is this true of the Peace question; the normal woman is conservative to a degree, sex and motherhood are with her a tremendously powerful and utterly unreasoning instinct and driving force. Influenced as this instinct so often is by the heritage of a fighting ancestry and class culture, by the memory of lives in one generation or another sacrificed, as they truly believe, for king and country, as well as the hope of revenge, are things that women cling to far more blindly and persistently than do men.

Further, this same instinct gives to women a strong conservative complex, where purity of race and nationality is concerned, and makes it very difficult for the majority of women to overcome the racial and national hatreds that have done



Mrs. Elizabeth B. Taylor.

so much damage in the world up to the present.

An outstanding example of this is the attitude taken up by "The Daughters of the American Revolution" towards Jane Addams and the "Women's International League for Peace." Jane Addams, herself, has had to endure bitter and personal opposition to her efforts for world peace through the action and propaganda of this large group of American women, who still glory in the fighting traditions of their ancestors in the Revolution, and cherish the memory of military conquest.

Bearing all this in mind, we need not be surprised if, contrary to all sentimental beliefs, men, themselves, are the first



Dr. Georgina Sweet, Melbourne, Australia, President, Pan-Pacific Women's Association, 1930-1934, and Miss Elsie E. Andrews, leader of the delegation from New Zealand to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, 1934.

to arrive at a settlement, though probably not a solution of international difficulties and the race for armaments which are rending the world today.

This would be along lines of pure expediency and necessity rather than for international good will and understanding, and will come, if come it does, through a last-minute realization of the desperate pressure of such problems as population growth, food supplies, raw materials and markets—considerations apparently more significant to the ordinary mentality than the devastating futility of modern warfare and the cost of armaments. These are matters that women are only now beginning to recognize as part of a world economy and social order to which they often unconsciously aspire, but to which they have not yet found the key.

Notwithstanding all these frustrations, and they are very real, broad-minded and truly thoughtful women everywhere have given us cause for hope. They have long since faced the position, and are probably making the major contribution towards peace through understanding. In

America, in 1878, was organized for the first time in history a corporate body of women representing the whole nation—the founder was Frances E. Willard, a brilliant scholar, teacher, writer and speaker. The organization was the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In its platform are embodied planks which form the background of practically all women's organizations that have since come into being, and the preamble to its constitution contains these words: "In the love of God and humanity, we, the women of the world, without distinction of race or color, bind ourselves together with God's help to promote . . . and all efforts for the organization of peace and the outlawry of war." Then take that great organization, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of much later growth, but similar objective, which "aims at uniting the women in all countries who are opposed to war, and who work for the solution of conflicts through the recognition of 'human solidarity.' . . ." Here we see that work for peace was in the platform of the first international group of women, the W. C.



Mrs. Jean Hammond and Mrs. Victoria Amohau Bennett, Maori delegates from New Zealand to the Honolulu Conference, both of whom were well versed in their native arts and crafts. They are the first Maori women to participate in an international conference.

T. U., and it finds a place in all such bodies as have followed since then; this is essential from the very nature of their structure, activities and ideals. Time prevents me from recounting the various interesting angles from which each organization approaches the question—suffice here to say that ideals of justice and understanding in our common humanity are root principles for all, and their field of activity is all nations and all countries.

Turning to the Pacific area and the Orient, we find that women here have been, and are, sowing seed which must result in a rich harvest in the not far distant future.

To name some of them:—The International Y.W.C.A.; the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; the International Women's Christian Temperance Union; the International Federation of University Women, the International Student Christian Federation; the Pan-Pacific Union; the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, which today we represent, are all doing a work in the Pacific area that is invaluable as a contribu-

tion to international and interracial understanding and coöperation in this area. The Y.W.C.A. is training young women and girls from every country in the Pacific to work side by side in the common cause of service to their fellows quite regardless of color, race or nationality; and not only training them, but getting them to do it, as witness the vast activities of these young women all over the Pacific, supplying an impulse and a dynamic that must have its repercussions over the whole world. In the same manner, the Student Christian Federation, whose vice-president, T. Z. Koo, so delighted us a few years ago with his message and personality, is cutting through the clashes and the barriers of race and color to the essential oneness of young humanity in a new world order.

The W.C.T.U. has been in these countries, as elsewhere, a pioneer in the spirit and study of peace, and works incessantly for international good will through understanding and a common cause.

The Pan-Pacific Women's Association is a more recent adventure in this region, and aims at nothing less than a



A group of delegation heads at the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference: Left to right, lower row, Dr. Hildgarde Kneeland, United States Mainland; Mrs. A. L. Andrews, Hawaii; Mrs. E. V. Davies, Malaya; Dr. Georgina Sweet, Australia, international president, 1930-1934; Mrs. Tsune Gaunille, Japan, international president, 1934-1937; Dean Florence Dodd, Canada, deputy for Dean Mary L. Bollert; Miss Margaret Flynn, Australia; upper row, Mrs. Shao Chang Lee, China, deputy for Miss K. S. Kao; Mrs. Victoria Amohau Bennett, deputy chairman, New Zealand; Miss Elsie E. Andrews, New Zealand; Mrs. J. W. C. Beveridge, deputy chairman, Australia.

united womanhood of the Pacific. A big order you may say, but to the vision of its founders not impossible. By a pooling of experience in ideals for health, for education, for social culture, for freedom and for power; by a candid discussion "round the table" of difficulties, of frustrations, of age-long suppressions and expressions of their ideals, these women are seeking a definite outcome; they are working towards the emergence of a Pacific womanhood and manhood free to work out and realize the best that they themselves and their children are capable of in the things that make life worth while. They take it for a foregone conclusion that an enfranchised and enlightened spirit of coöperation amongst Pacific women will, in the long run, do more for peace than any other form of approach to a question of such tremendously important significance.

Such are some of the leavening influences at work in this new world of the Pacific, cutting as they do across the very roots of class and racial hatreds, as well as those of national antagonisms and misconceptions.

Mr. Merle Davis, in his farewell speech as retiring secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, said:—

There are certain aspects of the political thinking, interracial heritage and point of view of the Atlantic area that the men of the Pacific feel they do not need, and are determined not to repeat in their own experience. Men of the Pacific area formed this Institute to put into practice their ideals, and to solve their peculiar problems, which are rooted in the interplay of a psychology and circumstance new in their experience of human relations.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has been called one of the most significant experiments in the history of human relations. It was born of religious idealism of a broad type in close alliance with practical experience and scientific technique.

That idealism stepped out upon a venture in which the concept of good will and brotherhood was central. The Institute would not be in existence today were it not for this concept.

It is this "solution of peculiar problems rooted deep in the interplay of a psychology and circumstance, new in the



Dean Mary L. Bollert, chairman, Pan-Pacific Women's Committee in Canada.

experience of human relations" which is the background and inspiration of the women, whose "idealism stepped out upon a venture in which the concept of good will and 'sisterhood' was central, and which was born of religious idealism of a broad type in close alliance with practical experience and scientific technique," when those ideals emerged in the formation of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association which today in New Zealand we represent.

Thus have women envisaged the promise of future years, and thus are they working to bring that promise to fulfilment.

Their efforts are directed by a spiritual background, while at the same time all practical issues are by turn fearlessly faced, and difficulties probed to their uttermost sources.

They build for the present, and they build for the future—for the time when man's spirit shall have broken the shackles of materialism that now bind it in fear, and his unfettered soul shall find freedom to live the life he was meant to live.

Fiji Celebrates Its Diamond Jubilee

By MISS GWEN ATHERTON,

Delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

Fiji was discovered by Tasman in 1643. It was visited later by Captain Bligh when he sailed through the group after the "Mutiny of the Bounty," and then by Captain Cook. Toward the close of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century vessels from the East Indies began to visit Fiji in search of sandalwood and beche-de-mer for the Chinese market. These were followed by American whaling ships, traders and cotton planters from Australia.

The neighboring group of islands—Tonga—had been converted to Christianity by the London Missionary Society about this time and as there was constant communication between the two groups, the Tongans themselves and missionaries from the London Missionary Society set about the very dangerous and difficult task of converting the Fijians to better ways of living.

The islands were ceded to Great Britain by the Fijians in 1874, by which time Christianity was firmly established and cannibalism suppressed. In October this year, therefore, Fiji celebrates its Diamond Jubilee as a Crown Colony of the British Empire.

The Fijians of today are peaceful, law-abiding and loyal subjects. The policy of Great Britain is to progress slowly with them, to preserve them and their interests and not to exterminate them by sudden civilization and contact with European vices and diseases. The British Government recognized its responsibility towards the Fijians and at once confirmed them in the ownership of their lands. Even in the old cannibal days the Fijian had strict ceremonial laws concerning marriage, health, sanitation, etc., and many of the best of these he has been allowed to retain by his own wish. For instance, he may not leave his town



Miss Gwen Atherton, secretary, Pan-Pacific Women's Committee in Fiji.

without the consent of his chief. He still lives a community life in his grass house, in his own village, on his own land, often remote from European residences. The selling or giving of alcoholic liquor to the natives is prohibited and the law strictly enforced.

The land belongs to the community and only such land as cannot possibly be used by the natives may be leased, but not sold, through the Native Department, which receives the rents on behalf of the community. The money received is spent on their schools, hospitals, etc. Every Fijian may have free medical attention and elementary education. All can now read and write in the native language. Higher schools are provided

by the Government and Missions and there is a native teachers' training school and also a medical school at the Suva hospital for the training of native medical practitioners and nurses.

The Fijian is largely a vegetarian. His principal food is taro, augmented by yams, breadfruit, bananas, fruits and other native vegetables, fish and occasionally meat. These he provides for himself. He is unwilling to do unnecessary work—his land is fertile and two hours' work per day will provide him with all he needs, but there comes a time when he requires goods which can only be acquired by purchase from a store, or when the magistrate requires him to pay his annual tax of £2 to the Government. Then he must work and he usually hires himself out to a plantation manager, farmer or shipping agent for a short period.

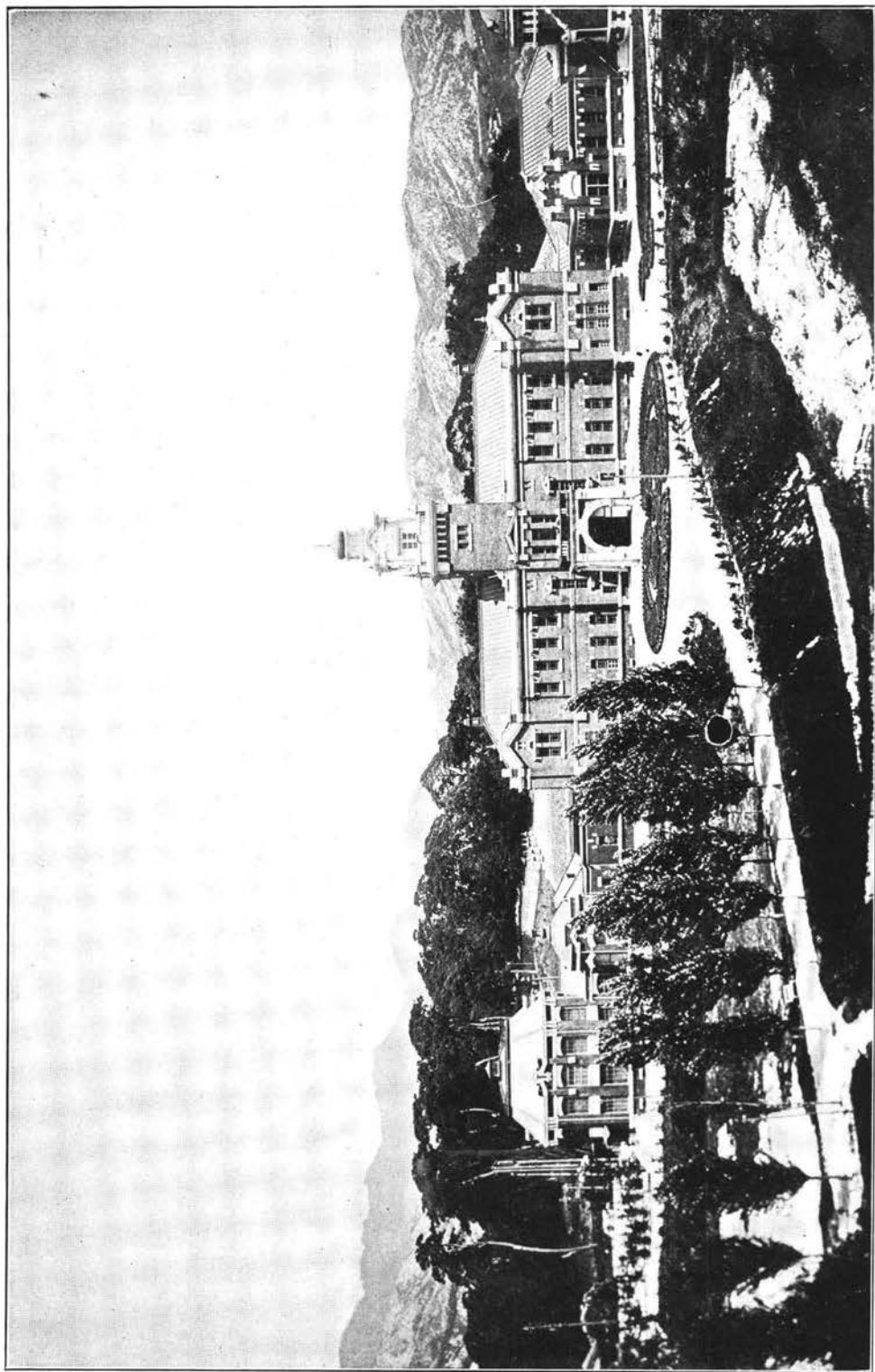
The community life is slowly being broken down and today among all the

Melanesian races, the Fijian is the only one who is increasing in number. He is happy, docile, friendly and hospitable, ever ready to laugh and enjoy life and ready always to welcome the stranger to his beautiful and interesting islands— islands still unspoiled and which will repay abundantly any tourist or scientist who is fortunate enough to spend a vacation on their colorful tropic shores.

The climate from December to May is hot and rainy, but for the remaining six months it is ideal. There are few tropical diseases, no fevers such as malaria, cholera, yellow fever or plague to worry one, no dangerous reptiles, but an ever-changing panorama of mountains and green river valleys, jungle and waterfalls, islands set in blue lagoons surrounded by amazing coral reefs and sea gardens and a happy and contented native race ready with song and gentle courtesy to entertain the stranger.



The happy Fijians are always ready to entertain the stranger.



A modern structure in old Korea indicating the forward move of the country. This is one of the fine up-to-date hospital buildings of Seoul.

Women in Industry in Korea

By MISS MARY C. KIMM

Delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

According to government statistics, the total population of Korea is 20,599,876: Koreans, 20,037,272; 10,183,362 men and 9,853,911 women. Others are Japanese and foreigners.

The chief professions are agriculture, forestry and livestock, fisheries and salt-making, manufacture, commerce and transports, officials and free occupations.

Agriculture is the main industry in Korea. Farm products and home-side industries occupy the great parts of Korean industry. Industries which are carried on strictly by women are (1) sericulture, (2) livestock and poultry, (3) home industries (weaving, bamboo works, fans).

(1) Sericulture is a very profitable industry in Korea, and the inhabitants are encouraged to improve methods of production. For instance, the Tonyang Raw Silk Company is established in Whanghai Province. Under the combined enterprise of cocoon raisers and raw silk factory owners, a large area of land was bought in three counties near by, and cocoon tenantry practised. This year thirty-three places were selected as centers for sericulture. With the co-operation of county farm associations, thorough improvement of sericulture is attempted, and the number of families in this work is more than 17,000.

In Kwangchung, Whongsung, South Chungchung, cocoon raisers and raw silk manufacturers have a mulberry field under combined control. It is 250 chungbo, with two thousand tenants. The expenses of this field are borne by the two parties in this ratio: 5.5 silk manufacturers and 4.5 tenants. There are 42 places in which this kind of combined enterprise exists, and the management



Miss Mary C. Kimm, chairman Korean delegation, Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

sends 50 students to Kongju Sericulture School.

According to 1932 government statistics, there are 947 Women's Leagues and 27,298 members in Kangwon Province, 1,421,860 being the Korean female population in Kangwon Province.

(2) Korean rural women have a great part to play in the raising of livestock and poultry including oxen, cows, hogs, asses, sheep, goats, bees, and other sources of income.

(3) Home industries with the establishment of many factories under Japanese and foreign capital in recent years have been introduced into Korea. Nevertheless, home industries in Korea are rather rudimentary, some not yet having gone beyond the stage of home production. It may be said that rudimentary home industries are carried on where the

raw materials are forthcoming. Cotton and hemp weaving are seen in those places where cotton and hemp are extensively planted. Bamboo work is done in the southern parts of Korea, where bamboo is produced abundantly.

(a) Weaving. Cotton weaving is one of the main home-side industries in Korea, handlooms being used. According to the statistics of 1931, cotton weaving production in Korea amounts to yen 94,200,000, of which over one-third is from home industry.

(b) Linen and hemp are much used in Korea for summer dresses, moaning clothes and others. Linen and hemp are produced much in South Chungchung and South Chunra provinces, especially in Ko-chang, North Chunra, where a special school for weaving is conducted for girls who are more than ten years of age. Women's Leagues attempt to secure self-support for clothing materials and weaving by handlooms is greatly encouraged.

In this country hemp cultivation has been encouraged for many decades. The present production is 7,165 kwans from 113 chungbo. Only a small part of it is used in this locality, the rest being sold as materials for the famous Hansan linen. If all raw materials are used, linen and hemp worth 89,565 yen can be produced. And if raw silk and others are added, 292,000 yen worth of production for the population of 114,000 can be easily gained. A careful investigation shows that the country produces only 94,000. For self-support in clothing materials, 197,000 yen worth of linen and hemp should be produced. A five year plan (1934-1938) aims at weaving all clothing materials for the whole country. Thousands of handlooms have been bought and given widely to farmers. They plan to produce 200,000 yen worth of cotton, silk, and linen and hemp.

In Namwon, South Chunra Province,

153 families produce 75,000 yen worth of linen and hemp. Ten women have received special training in this work.

Hemp is also produced greatly in South and North Kyungsang provinces, North Pyungyang province, Kwangwon province and North and South Hamheung provinces. Out of the total production amounting to 3,520,000 yen, practically the entire amount is produced from home industries.

(c) Silk. North Kyungsang, South and North Pyungyang, and South Chunra provinces are noted places for plain silk. The total production amounts to 1,600,000 yen. In Namwon, North Chunra province, the famous colored silk is produced from raw materials bought from spring cocoons, and the total production amounts to 50,000 yen.

(d) Bamboo works and fan industries complete the principal home industries in Korea, especially in South and North Chunra provinces. In Chosanri, Namwon, there are 153 families out of which 106 families are engaged in fan manufacturing. The total population is 10,023, and 478 are engaged in this work; men 220 and women 258. According to statistics 70 per cent of the whole population are engaged in this industry. Fifteen thousand fans are produced yearly, amounting to 30,000 yen.

Factories. According to government statistics of 1932, we see the following figures of laborers:

	Men	Women	Total
Textiles	4,613	15,179	19,792
Drugs and chemicals	14,890	7,762	22,652
Foodstuffs	32,173	6,257	38,430
Pottery	5,806	346	6,152
Printing	5,429	126	5,555
Metal works	5,522	64	5,586
Lumber	4,082	67	4,149
Machine manufac're	3,796	6	3,803
Electricity and gas.	949	8	957
Others	2,647	900	3,574
	79,674	30,716	110,650

Women of the Pacific Desire Peace

By DR. ISABEL RANDALL-COLYER,

Delegate from Australia to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. The following story appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Women's Supplement of September 13, and was the first overseas account of the Conference to reach headquarters.

Honolulu, the garden city of the Pacific, with its myriad flowering trees and exotic settings, was surely an ideal setting for the third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference sponsored by the Pan-Pacific Women's Association.

No words could ever really adequately convey the true impression of that great interracial muster of women from so many different countries.

To stand aside and analyze just such a gathering is in itself a lesson in internationalism of what can be achieved by a grand friendly gesture, with a will to understand.

Doubtless, as delegates from north, south, east, and west with such wide and varying backgrounds, we all registered different opinions and impressions of the conference, according to temperament and individuality. No two eyes see exactly alike, but all will agree that the contacts made by meeting women of so many different nations in such a conference does deepen the sympathetic and intellectual understanding, and helps to unite the people of Oriental and Western birth.

To watch the hundreds of women each morning so eagerly assembling in their various classrooms, from 8:30 sharp, to see the glamor of their colorful national costumes, mingled with the smart up-to-date fashions of the Westerner, to realize the differences of their natural backgrounds, women of China, Japan, India, Fiji, Malay States, the Philippines, Canada, United States, Australia, and New Zealand each and all so ready and anxious to learn of the other, is an inspiration worthy of the utmost interest and attention.

The delegates thus assembled came, many at great self-sacrifice, but all with the same objectives in view, to gain more practical knowledge of one an-

other, to strive for peace and a closer interrelationship among the nations and to plead for more enlightenment on the many educational, social, and governmental systems that rule the different countries.

These are the factors that so spiritually and fundamentally urge women to foregather at these round table groups to discuss the differences that exist between the various countries in their laws, their educational systems, and social relationships, and to try, by a careful comparison and analysis, to find out which have the best results to offer the community at large.

The ideal and aim of this third Pan-Pacific Conference was to strengthen the bonds of friendship among Pacific people, by promoting a better understanding.

Scientists, doctors, legal women, social workers, teachers, mothers, and homemakers, each and all contributed most earnestly in giving the best of their research, and thus much valuable information was gathered from the many different sources.

During the congress the idea of all living together proved an excellent way of blending the nations, and breaking down any little personal prejudices that may exist, though so far we have not experienced any semblance of any, for we Australians have found the women of the Orient our most treasured conferees. My observations have shown me clearly that they have much to offer us from their age-old traditions and spiritual conception of life . . . just as they feel we have much to give them in exchange in the up-to-date ideas of modern educational processes that they so eagerly strive to comprehend. . . . The deep sincerity of these Oriental women is a lesson to us all. They are out to

learn and to bring a greater degree of peace and security to their race, and they are out to prevent war if they can.

Every Oriental delegate I spoke to brought up this matter in some form or another, with a plea for world peace, and to protect their sons and daughters from the devastating effects of war. They want better to understand our ways and our ideas, that they may go back home and help their own people to get a clearer international vision, hoping this greater friendship will hold and keep the peace of the Pacific.

No more romantic setting could have been chosen for our Australian president, Dr. Georgina Sweet, to give her presidential address than from the decorated dining table of the Waialae Golf Club, where a big dinner was held.

She stood amid a perfect bower of tropic flowers, with some 300 or more daintily-clad women listening with rapt attention, themselves making a picture of loveliness in their many and varied costumes—thirteen different nationalities all intermingled. Dr. Sweet spoke with her usual vigor and straightforward sincerity of purpose of the many problems confronting women of all countries. She stressed the point that she believed in the usefulness of these conferences and the personal contacts that they engendered. "In times of stress and this international strain," she said, "we need the inspiration of one another."

Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, chairman of the Japanese delegation, belongs to a host of women's organizations in her own country. Questioned as to what was her most earnest wish for the women to accomplish, she answered without the slightest hesitation: "International peace; that is what the women of Japan most want. It is closest to their hearts."

Thus, her subject for discussion was "International relationship with a view to world peace."

"Unless something unforeseen hap-

pens, there will be no war in the Orient if we can prevent it," said Mrs. Gauntlett. As an example of the keen interest the women of Japan are taking in this great peace movement, she said a public meeting was held last February, on Women's Suffrage Day, when a resolution was adopted placing the women of Japan firmly on record as standing for peace in the Orient and in the world. That meeting was attended by representatives of 15 or 20 organizations, the full membership of which is 4,000,000.

Mrs. Davies, of Singapore, made her bow, this being Malaya's first participation in the Pan-Pacific Women's Association. The kimono of Japan gave way now to the picturesquely draped figure of this dainty little woman—dark-skinned, flashing eyes, white gleaming teeth, and the happiest of smiles. She spoke easily in excellent English, and was witty and bright in her remarks.

She wore her pretty native dress—the sari—a different one each day, and her colors were marvelous and the designs the envy of most of her Western sisters.

She stepped off at Honolulu to attend this meeting as her first stop on an educational tour round the world, and has left her two little children with their father in Singapore.

Mrs. Davies told us that the women of India are anxious to learn and to become up-to-date and to take their place beside their Western sisters in all walks of life. Her many little human stories of her different personal experiences were lively and most illuminating, always told with such sweet childish confidence and naturalness that all hearts were won by this slim little gaily-robed figure.

A long paper was read by Mrs. Wei-Djen Djang Lo on the reconstruction of China.

China, she said, was working slowly but surely towards Western methods of transportation and improving her telephone and radio services.



A familiar scene in the rural districts of Latin America.

Education of Women in Chile

By SEÑORA MATILDE BRANDAU DE ROSS

An address given at the Liceo de Niñas de Chillan in 1930, at the inauguration of the "Sala Antonieta Tarrago" (Antonieta Tarrago Hall), and sent to the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. Translated from Spanish by Mrs. Josefina Cortezan of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, a delegate to the Conference.

In order to give you a better understanding of Señora Antonieta Tarrago's work, I have considered it necessary to go back to the time before she began her activities and the consequences that have derived from them.

I speak about her first, with the profound gratitude that all women of Chile owe her, because it was through her, at most, that we are able to reach new horizons; she has given us new insight, better comprehension of art, a comfort in time of difficulties; and, secondly, as her spiritual daughter who had walked under her guidance from the age of 7 to 15, loving her and honoring her always as a superior.

Education in Chile Before 1877. While in France the woman of the 18th century was known for her spiritual and intellectual qualities and was said by the Goncourts to be "the soul of her time," "the center of her world," "the reason that directs," "the principle that governs and the voice that commands," here in our own Chile, woman lived in ignorance, far from all mental activity.

We all know that during the time of the early colonial days, instruction was not only deficient but almost nil. In the convents and seminaries it was exclusively religious. For the woman, if ever she had a chance, it was reduced to no more than lectures, music, dancing and other arts for adornment.

One of our writers cited an incident when the English discoverer Vancouver visited this part of the world in the latter half of the 18th century, which gives no high impression of the women at

that time—"Not without regret do I observe that in Santiago, the education of women is very lacking; just a very few could read and write. Some wanted so much to write down their names so that we could pronounce them; they wrote with such big letters, but even then, very few could do so."

Public instruction, financed by the State, through a real estate tax established on July 28, 1738, founded the San Felipe University. But this was not inaugurated until 1747, nine years after its founding, and started functioning in 1758.

In 1769, September 4, by means of real estate tax, the Colegio de San Carlos o Carolino was created for the instruction of the upper classes (nobles) on condition that they bear part of the expenses. The San Felipe University and Carolino Colleges were, therefore, at the end of the 18th century, the established public schools authorized by the government of Chile, and both taught Latin and theology, just as the convents and seminaries taught them. Later on at both colleges they were authorized to open schools of law and medicine; but, according to Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui, "during the Independence Movement all existed only on paper rather than in reality."

It continued then that Chile was one of the Spanish colonies that was very backward and very ignorant. But it was the good luck of our nation that in 1754 there was born at Santiago, in one of the homes of high social standing, a boy who, through his knowledge and generosity, later on proved to be "the first economist of his time" and the staunchest apostle of education.

He was Don Manuel de Salas y Corvalan, son of Don Perfecto Salas, who held high and honorable positions during his lifetime in Argentina, Peru, and Chile. Don Manuel Salas studied philosophy, theology, and law in San Marcos University, Lima, and obtained the degrees of bachelor of theology and law.

Believing in the necessity of education of the masses, he fought hard for this cause. In 1795 he persuaded the high authorities to include in the curriculum arithmetic, geometry, and drafting for the sake of agriculture and commerce; and after a long and hard fight, early in 1797 he persuaded the governor of Chile, Lieut.-General Don Gabriel de Aviles, in the founding of San Luis Academy (granted by the Queen of Spain, Maria Luisa), to have these subjects taught. Don Manuel de Salas was nominated as director of the Academy, where he dedicated the greater part of his time and efforts.

Under his direction, Latin and Spanish grammars were used—the first time the mother tongue was taught to the public.

To arouse the enthusiasm of his pupils, he offered prizes to them; and in order to increase their numbers, he helped with clothing and food those who were poor but showed superior intelligence.

He formed a laboratory in physics and a library which, in 1801, contained 208 volumes, out of which 115 were donated by him. The Academy of San Luis existed until 1813 when he succeeded in incorporating it as the National Institute, after "hard fights one after another" (Don Manuel de Salas y Corvalan, by Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui), and thus public instruction was financed by the state.

The promoters of independence realized that "it is impossible to regenerate the nation and found a country without establishing public instruction."

Don Jose Miguel Carrera, who was much concerned in this and especially the instruction of the women, ordered that in each monastery a room be set aside for the teaching of girls "who need to know the principles of religion, reading and writing and other subjects necessary to the enlightenment of women to best serve their country," but

this decree, as others that followed, was not carried out to the desired degree.

Under the presidency of Don Francisco Antonio Pinto the Colegio de la Señora Delaunay de Mora was founded at Santiago. It was received with much enthusiasm and many of the students were among those of high social standing, beginning with the president's daughters. This college had a wider curriculum than the others, such as languages, geography, history, grammar, and the like.

In 1834, a family of teachers from Spain came to Chile. They were Don Jose L. Cabezon and his daughters, Doña Manuela, Doña Josefa, and Doña Damasa. Doña Manuela founded three colleges for girls; one at Santiago in 1834; another several years later at Copiapo; and the third at Valparaíso. (Amanda Labarca, *La instrucción femenina en Chile*.)

The great need of trained women teachers was felt, so in 1853, the first normal school was opened with 40 pupils, and in 1853, there were opened 12 or 15 primary schools for women.

Such was the situation in 1860 when there appeared in Santiago a woman of 28 years, endowed with the best physical and intellectual abilities, who was to revolutionize the present situation. Young men and young women went to her for instruction.

Four years later, 1864, she founded a college and called it Liceo Santa Teresa. After long and arduous work, in 1872, almost at the same time that Doña Isabel Le-Brun de Pinochet opened another private school, carrying similar subjects to hers, she presented a request to the Council of Public Instruction to recognize their standing. This caused a heated discussion among the members of the Council and they left this very delicate issue to the hands of the Minister, Don Abdon Cifuentes. Time passed, but the Minister said nothing. The question was left in suspense; but again she insisted at about the end of every year

and went personally to the Rector of the University.

During these years, 1871-1874, a very strong supporter of education, Don Miguel Luis Amunategui, defended with ardor the cause of women. In his lectures, his writings and as a legislator, he used his vast knowledge and vision to champion it.

During the deliberation at the Chamber of Deputies, Oct. 8, 1874, relating to the education of women, Don Miguel Luis said: "I think the moment has come when the question of the education of women should be removed from the condition it is in now. There is no question about it, women should be educated. We have initiated the equal instruction of men." Happily, this man, who was so interested and recognized the intellectual faculties of women, was appointed Minister of Education. Later on, in 1876, Señoras Antonia Terrago and Isabel Le-Brun de Pinochet solicited the Council of Education for authority to place their pupils before the university commission for examinations, on the same footing as the male students, that they might receive the bachelor's degree and thus be enabled to pursue higher studies. Don Miguel Luis Amunategui was informed by the Dean de Humanidades, and gave his approval.

During the long existence of the Santa Teresa College (1864-1912 or 1913) the pupils always were as reverent as during the reading of the Gospels, whenever the directors read the famous document (signed by President Anibal Pinto and Minister Amunategui), that opened the portals of the University to women. The decree reads:

Ministry of Justice, Department of Public Instruction,
Vina del Mar, Feb. 5, 1877.

Considering:

First—That the women need stimulus to study well and seriously,

Second—That they can best serve to advantage certain professions and science, and

Third—That they need means by which to support themselves.

Decree:



*Formerly only girls of high birth were educated in the public schools.
Since 1899 schools have been open to all classes alike.*

It is hereby decreed that the women are allowed to take examinations for professional titles and show same proofs as are required by men.

Soon after the decree, Ernestina Perez and Eloisa Diaz took the required examinations and passed, thus enabling them to pursue higher studies. Both entered the School of Medicine and in January, 1877, with a few days' difference, both received the title of physician

and surgeon—the first two women in Chile and South America to receive such titles, while France, Germany, England, and others had not yet conceded such authorization.

By good luck, Don Miguel Luis saw, a year before his death in 1888, the ability of the women in whom he had such high hopes and ideals and for whose cause he had fought so hard.

To him, then, more than to any other man, we Chilean women, and South American women in general, owe our emancipation.

To Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui, we owe also the first Liceos Fiscales de Niñas (girls' schools) that were founded at Copiapo and Valparaiso and supported by the parents of the pupils, by the state (which contributed the buildings) and the municipality.

Immediately after, Concepcion, La Serena and San Felipe founded their schools.

In Santiago, the government took over the private colleges, Santa Teresa and Le Brun de Pinochet, and later on, La Ilustracion.

In 1895, the first school supported by the state was opened, and in 1896 the second. But even then, the Juntas de Vigilancia, nominated by the government, did not accept the girl students, except those that belonged to high society.

Don Carlos Palacios Zapata, Minister of Education, said that it is impossible to finance a school just for the aristocracy, so he ordered, in 1899, the opening of the third school which was open to all girls who wished to prepare themselves for earning their livelihood.

So in every city, and in every department, year after year, new schools opened up for the instruction of girls. In this manner has Chile gained 38 schools for girls, whose enrollment is more or less equal to that of the boys. Up to 1912, the plan of study in our schools differed from that of the men, but since then it has been entirely the same.

The women have done well and, at times, exceedingly well.

According to the files existing in the archives of the State University, there are now, up to date, 1,567 professionals, divided as follows:

Engineer 1 (it looks as if mathematics is not liked, doctors of medicine, 53; lawyers, 31; dentists, 142; pharmacists, 583; pedagogues, 758.

Some of the women who are outstanding in their own professions and worthy of consideration and example to youth are:

Eloisa Diaz Inunza, received her degree as Doctor of Medicine ten years after Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui signed the decree which we just read about from the hands of President Balmaceda. She held important posts relating to school hygiene and child health. Participated in several scientific conferences in and out of Chile. Received a vote as "one of the illustrious women of America" in one of the Pan-American Conferences at Buenos Aires. She is well known for her social work: in The Women's Association against Tuberculosis; League of Social Hygiene; Anti-Alcohol League; Council of Primary Instruction, etc.

Ernestina Perez Barahona, received her degree as physician and surgeon on Jan. 10, 1877, a week after Eloisa Diaz received hers. She immediately went to Europe for more study, and spent most of her time in Germany, where she did anatomical research work, becoming a member of the Academy of Medicine of Berlin, which honor was never conferred on any other South American man or woman. One of her preparations was placed at the Friedrichshain Museum.

Among her activities in Chile is the education of the masses concerning alcohol. She brought back from Europe educational films against alcoholism, insanitation and tuberculosis. She gave conferences and talks everywhere, in the villages, schools, clubs, theaters, at banquets, etc., at Santiago. For the sixth time she left for Europe in the interest of the government to be away a year and a half to study puericulture work for the girls' schools.

Matilde Throup Sepulveda. In March, 1887, she matriculated in the College of Law. After passing the bar examination before the Supreme Court in 1892, she practiced law, specializing in crimi-

nal cases—the first woman lawyer in Chile and South America. She made money which she used to help many people. She passed away in modesty after dedicating her life to the pursuit of her profession, to the care of her parents and duties toward religion.

Eva Quesada Acharan, as beautiful as she is intelligent, is the third woman to graduate in Medicine (1894). She practiced her profession for some time; at the request of Señora Juana Gremler, Director of Liceo No. 1 of Santiago, she gave classes in this school. She spent two or three years in Paris to further her studies in hygiene and obstetrics, and wrote two books on these subjects for the use of Arriaran school.

Isaura Dinator de Guzman, pedagogue and present Director of Liceo No. 1 in Santiago, has held many high and honorable positions in the Education Department. She was a member of the Council of Public Instruction in 1925 (the first woman to hold that position), a member of the Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Fine Arts, and in 1927, formed a part of the Council of Secondary Education of all schools in Chile.

She wrote a book for children, in 1928, which enables them to be able to read in from two to four months. This book is a primer, simple, well illustrated with pictures.

Justicia Espada Acuna, graduated in Engineering in 1919. She worked with the Railroad Department of the State as designing engineer.

Rosa Jaque Barra graduated in 1929 as a civil engineer. She is connected with the Waterworks Department in Santiago, in the Water Analysis Section.

Amanda Labarca, a teacher and a writer who, at the age of 20, published her first book, "Impresiones de Juventud" (Impressions of Youth), of 190 pages. She reviewed the work of nine or ten novelists and as many poets. She said, "I studied all the authors, and believing as Guyan does that it is better to see the beauty than to find the defects, and it is

more worth while to the world to find a diamond in the sand than a flaw in the diamond, I took only the best among these artists."

After her first trip to North America, the National Education Association edited a volume on "Women's Activities in the United States," the paper she prepared for the Salon Central de la Universidad de Chile under the auspices of the University Extension Commission. She wrote several books.

Cora Mayers, since her graduation in 1917 upto the present time, has worked for the advancement of better health for children. She went abroad either for further study or as our representative to various international conferences, in Brussels, Paris, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

On her return from Rio de Janeiro in 1922, she brought back the idea of children's playgrounds. She convinced the government of the value of her plans and the first of these playgrounds was opened at Alameda de Santiago. She was secretary of the International Child Congress held at Santiago in 1921.

When there was a reorganization of the Board of Health in 1925, there was created the Department of Health Education of which Dr. Mayers was designated as Chief Medical Inspector. She convinced the authorities that the public should be educated through public health nurses, and in 1931 had 16 of them at work.

Marina Lorent, graduated in medicine and worked for the advancement of Child Health Education. She took charge of the clinic in Burmeister de Concepcion.

Elena Caffarena is the first woman to have the degree of Licentiate in Law and Political Science. She went to Europe to finish up her Doctor of Laws degree. After finishing her course in Sorboña, she went to Italy and came back to Chile full of knowledge and beauty to exercise her profession. She married a young lawyer like herself.



The main building of the Philippine Bureau of Science at Manila.

Pan-Pacific Work in the Philippines

By ALEXANDER HUME FORD
Director, Pan-Pacific Union

What between attending the functions at the "Birth of a Nation" and the opening of the Far Eastern Olympiad Games, these are busy days in Manila.

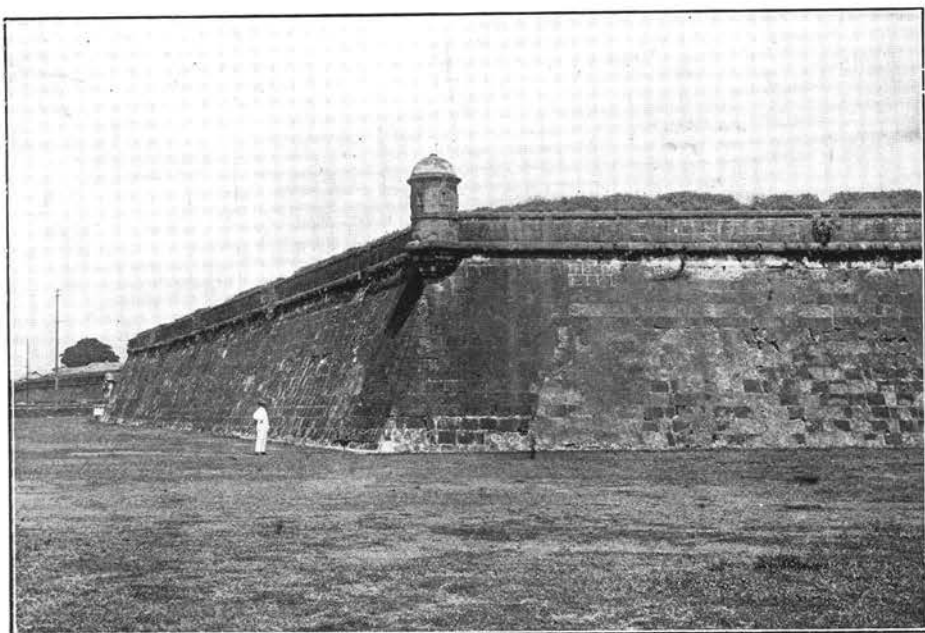
This afternoon it is a tea at Malacanang Palace, with the governor-general; last night it was a dinner with Senate President Quezon and Dr. C. T. Wang, introduced by the Chinese Consul as the greatest man in the Philippines and the greatest man of China to the President of the Pan-Pacific Associations in their respective lands.

From Señor Arseno Luz, head of the Manila Carnival Association and a director of the Pan-Pacific, I secured the promise of one of his staff, and from Dr. Manuel Roxas, head of the Science Council and assistant secretary of Commerce and Industry the promise of another man to act on the staff of the Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippine Islands in preparing for the Pan-Pacific Trade Congress three years hence.

Tonight with Dr. C. T. Wang, Senator

Quezon, and other distinguished men, I address the Pan-Pacific Science Council of Manila at a banquet in honor of Dr. Wang. Tomorrow I attend the opening function of the Far Eastern Olympiad and the next day sail for Siam and French Indo-China for Pan-Pacific work in that region. In a trifle less than two weeks in Manila, I have gotten together some three hundred participants of all races for the Pan-Pacific Flag Pageant at Malacanang Palace on Balboa, or Pan-Pacific Day, September 25th, I have clinched the matter of the Pan-Pacific Trade Congress, secured quarters in the legislative building for the Pan-Pacific work and gathered a staff for work in the Orient.

Tonight we put through a meeting of the Science Council, a hundred of the leading scientists of the Philippine Islands, who listened to an excellent talk from Dr. C. T. Wang on the subject of the need of a Pan-Pacific Science Council in China along the lines of those in Manila and Honolulu. I then followed with



A relic of Old Spain in the Philippines—an angle of an old wall in Manila.

a demonstration of just how the Friday night science meetings are conducted in Honolulu at the Pan-Pacific Clubhouse, and it was unanimously voted to conduct future meetings on Friday nights along these lines. I showed a number of films made at the Honolulu laboratory, and Dr. Wang offered to take the matter up with Dr. H. H. Kung, China's finance minister and president of the Pan-Pacific Association of China, so that we may have a branch film factory in Shanghai for the Orient.

I am to return to Shanghai to inaugurate the Pan-Pacific Science Council Friday night programs, first in Shanghai, then in other large cities. The experiments tried out during the past 20 years in Honolulu are now being utilized throughout the Orient in a most practical way. The big lecture hall of the Hygiene Institute adjoining the Bureau of Science has been turned over to the Pan-Pacific Science Council on Friday nights of each week, and here the scientists of all races in Manila discuss their affairs at a buffet supper, then get down to the real work of

the evening, Dr. Manuel Roxas, now Undersecretary of Agriculture and Commerce, acting as leader.

In the Capitol building the great hall in the basement is being fitted up to receive the collection of commercial exhibits as a beginning of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museums to be opened at the big conference in 1937. I trust Hawaii will send her exhibits. I have some expansive plans for this, of which I will write later. I am presenting a complete file of the Mid-Pacific Magazine for 25 years back and would appreciate the gift of any books on Hawaii for our Pan-Pacific library in Manila.

At the Pan-Pacific Pageant on Balboa Day, September 25th, I hope the Hawaiian contingent will make a better showing than it did last year. The gift of a few hula skirts, a couple of dozen leis, and an ukulele or two would be a great help, as all the costumes and accessories are to be kept from year to year at the Filipino Women's University under the care of its president, Madame Benitez, who staged the remarkable racial dances at the Bal-



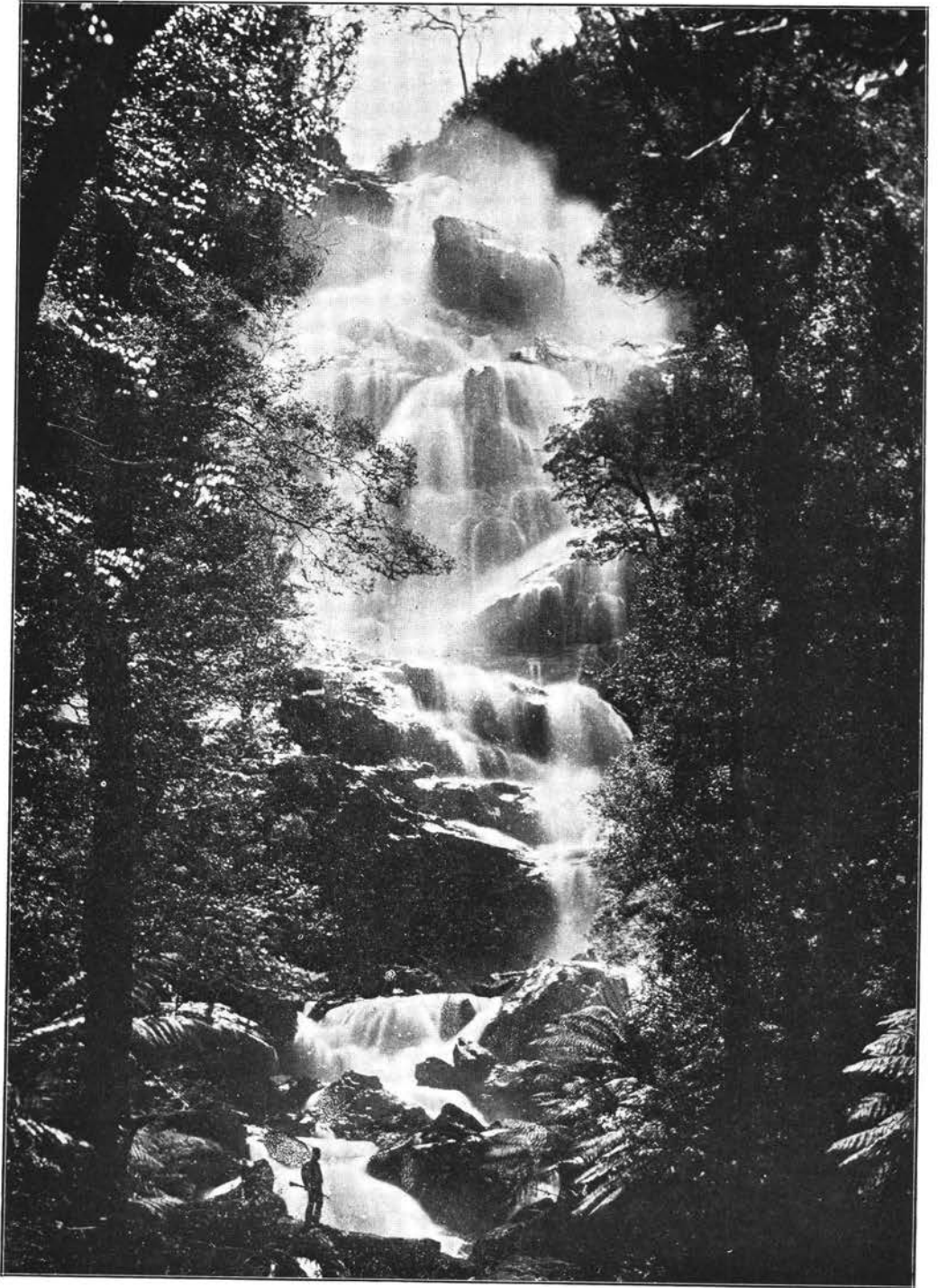
A terraced hill for rice culture in the Philippines.

boa Day Pageant last year. These flags presented on that occasion still grace "Pan-Pacific Hall" at Malacananga Palace and make a great showing. Senator Quezon assures me that "Pan-Pacific Hall" will be retained in the Palace when he moves in as President of the Filipino Commonwealth on January 1st of next year.

There is a little colony of my friends in Bangkok who wish a Pan-Pacific Club organized there, and as there is a direct line of steamers now from Manila to Bangkok, I am running over to talk the matter over with the Foreign Minister and have it placed before the King of Siam, who is an Honorary President of the Pan-Pacific Union, and sometimes fiats it an appropriation. My return to Shanghai will be by way of Ankor and Saigon, where I trust I shall convert the Governor General of French Indo-China to my way of thinking, and I may, as I have a pleasant letter from him in French which I can just read.

The Orient is becoming thoroughly

Pan-Pacificized and more than ever it is desired by the people of the Orient that a series of Pan-Pacific Conferences be resumed in Honolulu, the Geneva of the Pacific, but this is a matter for the people of Honolulu to decide, when they so desire and name the conference they wish held in the Mid-Pacific city. The Pan-Pacific Union will gladly send the invitations to the nations about our ocean inviting them to participate. I am certain that every country of the Orient will send sizable delegations. The organization work of the past three years in the Orient is beginning to bring concrete results. I hope to send a verbatim report of the address of Dr. C. T. Wang before the Manila Pan-Pacific scientists; it tells of the movement inaugurated a dozen years ago by the Pan-Pacific Club of Shanghai for a system of good roads to bind China together, and how it has resulted in the then thousand miles of good roads growing to a hundred thousand miles this year. Yes, there is much to be proud of in the work of the Pan-Pacific Union.



Not only are there many bird sanctuaries in Canada's beautiful parks, but many insectivorous birds are given full protection the year round.

Bird Life in Canada

By JAMES SPENCE, on Staff of *United Empire*.

Canada is a land of birds. Although the subject has not yet been studied to the point of exhaustion, ornithologists of the Canadian Government have listed 766 varieties in Eastern Canada and 768 in the western provinces. Most of these are migratory birds, coming northward in the spring for the nesting season, remaining in Canada during the summer months, and returning southward with the approach of winter, but there are also a number which make their permanent homes in the Dominion.

Among the migratory varieties none has attracted more attention than the Canada goose. This beautiful creature is in the habit of coming northward in the early spring in great flocks moving with the precision of a military force in their V-shaped regiments. They go far north for the summer months but return southward in a more leisurely manner, spending the weeks of late autumn on the prairie fields or on suitable feeding grounds in Eastern Canada. They are particularly susceptible to the sanctuary idea, and very soon learn whether the human beings in any locality are to be regarded as friends or enemies. If the former relationship is established they are disposed to prolong their visit, either in spring or autumn. Outstanding for his experiments with the Canada goose is Mr. Jack Miner, of Kingsville, Ontario. Beginning with a little distribution of corn to hungry flocks, and their protection from indiscriminate shooting, Mr. Miner has developed at his farm one of the most famous bird sanctuaries in the world. Canada geese by the thousand visit him every season and remain for prolonged periods. It is one of Mr. Miner's trite sayings that geese are not wild—it is men that are wild. As soon as the goose is satisfied that the human beings of the district are "tame" he will settle down and fraternize with them.

Other migratory birds which rival the goose for first place in public attention are the many varieties of wild duck which are common in all parts of the Dominion. Like the goose, these are excellent game birds, affording good sport and a much-prized delicacy for the huntsman's table, but like the goose also they are in need of protection from indiscriminate shooting and readily make friends with man when they find he is not murderously disposed. They do not go as far north for nesting purposes as does the goose, but spend their summer months in the settled portions of the provinces where they bring up their young on the little lakes or "sloughs" with which the country abounds.

The prairie chicken is another Canadian bird of first importance. He is most rightfully entitled to the term Canadian, because he is not migratory to the same degree as geese and ducks, but is content to spend his whole lifetime in the land of his birth. The prairie chicken, as the name suggests, is not a waterfowl. He lives mostly on the open prairie or in the little-wooded country found in many parts of the western provinces. He increases rapidly in numbers if given reasonable protection, and after he "flocks up" in the autumn is extremely wary. Owing, however, to the fact that the eggs are deposited in nests in the grass they are readily raided by foxes, coyotes, crows and similar destructive creatures. The fires which sweep the less settled parts of the prairie country from time to time are also probably very destructive of eggs and young. The wild duck has an advantage in this connection, because he nests close to the water, but the prairie chicken requires a dry nesting place.

On account of the fact that most Canadian birds are migratory, spending

their summers in Canada and their winters in the United States, these two countries have interests in common in the protection of bird life. Probably no greater single act of conservation of bird life was ever inaugurated than when the Migratory Birds Convention Act between Canada and the United States was ratified in 1916 and the various provincial acts in harmony with it were enacted. Under this it was recognized that the protection of migratory birds was an international question, not a local one, as it is only by international agreement that the birds can be adequately protected. Under this agreement certain insectivorous birds are provided with absolute protection throughout the year in all parts of Canada and the United States. The shooting season for migratory game birds is definitely limited to not more than three and a half months in any given locality, and all spring shooting is forbidden. Under the enforcement of the terms of this treaty there has been a very decided increase in the number of birds of the species affected. A beginning has also been made by both federal and provincial governments in the establishment of wild-land reservations, in addition to national and provincial parks. Not only will these areas give sanctuary, protection and suitable living conditions in the midst of cultivation and settlement, but they will act as reserves from which surplus native stock can overflow into adjoining country where agriculture and other development prevents its permanent occupation. Aside from the provisions of the Migratory Birds Act each province enforces its own strict regulations for the preservation of wild life.

While the sportsmen probably feel that they have the first interest in the preservation of birds, it is now very generally recognized that the value of birds to agriculture, and consequently to the general prosperity of the country, is very great indeed. A booklet issued by the Manitoba Department of Agricul-

ture makes the very terse comment: "No birds—no crop." Blackbirds, plovers, quails and prairie chickens are natural enemies of crickets and grasshoppers. Meadow larks, king birds, cuckoos, doves, killdeers, terns and gulls have saved Manitoba from the devastating army worm. When the grasshoppers make their appearance in numbers terns and gulls sweep down upon them. It is so easy for birds to migrate to better feeding grounds that they are well suited to keep the balance of nature.

Many birds will eat their weight per day of insects. Robins take five ounces of insects, worms and berries per day. A nighthawk's meal was found to consist of 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, three beetles, two wasps and a spider. Even little chickadees eat 200 to 500 insects a day, and most birds feed their young over 100 insects a day. A nighthawk will destroy 1,000 potato bugs or 400 grasshoppers in 24 hours, and the meadow lark's menu may consist of 100 cut worms, 100 grasshoppers, 200 ground beetles, 50 caterpillars and 2,000 weed seeds.

Canadians, therefore, have a very practical as well as an aesthetic reason for the preservation of the vast variety of birds with which nature blessed their Dominion. The idea of sanctuary, and of actually making friends with the birds, is spreading rapidly, and the camera is replacing the gun to some extent in the sportsmen's hands. This tendency, however, is also the best guarantee which the hunter can have of a continuance of game. Unbridled destruction means extermination, as so nearly happened with respect to the buffalo in Western Canada. Canadians seem to have learned their lesson, and in future it may be expected that slaughter of any but destructive birds will never be permitted on a scale which will materially reduce their numbers. Under proper protection there can be sufficient shooting to satisfy the desires of every reasonable resident or licensed tourist hunter.

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Family Health

By NADINA R. KAVINOKY, M.D., Pasadena, California.

Advance paper prepared for the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

The unit of society called the family is at this time in such a rapid process of change that possibly only the spelling of the word has remained the same. To each person the word "family" brings up a series of pictures. The clearest and most definite picture is that of the family in which we have grown up; the faintest and most visionary is the family pattern we dream to attain. A third picture is presented in the plan which we visualize as the healthiest for the individuals concerned and for society as a whole. Between these three pictures are the many various patterns which typify and are the result of different economic and sociological conditions. The family pattern represents the most important evidence of the strength, integrity, and correctness of the underlying social structure.

The last few years of psychological research have given us a more thorough scientific understanding of the men-women, and parent-child relationships which are necessary for mental and emotional security. These latter conditions of life are necessary for all. The rapid industrialization of various parts of the world has liberated women to where they soon will be on a footing of equality with men. This has given us much more than just the economic freedom we sought. It has made us peers and has raised us to the level of men from the sociological aspect as well as the economic. This has not, however, solved all of our problems, for there still remain the national and industrial problems pertinent to each country and locale.

Woman's life has generally been estimated to be of less importance than the life of a man. The value of both comes up as a country becomes organized on a higher social basis. The greater the consideration placed on all human relation-

ships, the greater will be the standing of women in such a society. These fundamental attitudes are responsible for social trends. Progress can, of course, be achieved much earlier and pitfalls avoided if we look about us and learn from the large scale experiments that have been made. We here today have the opportunity of studying conditions in the whole world and selecting from the new patterns the elements that are good, and eliminating those that have proven to be harmful. An example of this is presented by the situation of the Russian women. They are at present thrilled with the hard factory and agricultural work which gives them economic independence for it means freedom from the domination and the whip of former times, but they still need help in emotional satisfaction through the love life in the family.

The valuation placed on children also follows these social changes, and in turn has influenced the attitude towards the destruction of our mothers. The premature sacrifice by death of a mother who has contributed ten or twelve healthy children to a family on a homestead in the middle west of the United States or on a farm in Canada or Australia, has not been considered as great a tragedy, for she may be replaced by another able-bodied woman who can carry on. The large number of children before tractor days was necessary to the survival of the family. In urban industrial communities ten or twelve children are such an economic liability that even the work of both parents cannot give them adequate care and shelter, and the loss of the mother frequently throws the entire group of children on society. Urban life, with its limited play and work outlets, has accumulated such tremendous problems that today the world is focusing

much attention on them. While we are trying in this study to recognize the difficulties that are unnecessary and that can be eliminated, we are also bringing to light many happy positive factors of family life that we must make every effort to preserve.

We have already reached a concept which will make for a strong, secure and happy family, and that concept is within our reach. It is one that makes possible healthy, contented children, as well as happily adjusted parents. To reach this aim, we have to apply our present knowledge of human relationships to life as we are able to influence it.

Today it is recognized that the life of two people is a normal emotional experience involving both physical and psychological factors. We also know that this human need should be used neither for exploitation of one or the other, nor for economic or social gain. Today we recognize that the variants in the sex life of most human beings is the result either of individual physiological equipment, or of the pattern reactions developed in growing up. These problems are the result of social environment or physical inheritance, and are not just cases of individual goodness or badness.

The health of the family depends on several factors.

1. The prevention of *venereal diseases*. This can only be accomplished by early marriage which will prevent promiscuity and its resultant prostitution, and traffic in women.

2. The complete elimination of *abortion* as a means of regulating the family. Present scientific knowledge of birth-control has reached such a stage that abortion is entirely unnecessary and the abortion rate is mute evidence of the neglect of society to care for its mothers. Knowledge of contraception takes from a woman her greatest fear in marriage, and replaces it with the desire to have children when she is ready and able.

3. A high standard of *pre-natal and obstetrical* care is necessary to reduce the

maternal mortality and to decrease the morbidity after childbirth.

4. *Education along sex lines* should be such that from infancy through childhood, adolescence and to maturity, the individuals will be able to avoid mental and emotional conflict on this subject.

5. *Early marriage* should be encouraged not only because marriage is the normal setting for the sex impulse, but even more important is the higher emotional and spiritual development which is made possible when the physical sex life is happily adjusted. Another advantage is that it is better to start raising a family when the mother and father are still young and better able to adapt themselves to the change which is necessitated by having a third and fourth member in the family.

6. *Birth control* has already been mentioned in connection with the prevention of abortion, but it has other influences which make it an essential part of any Family Health Program. The prevention of conception in the women who are tubercular, who have heart or kidney conditions, or who are exhausted by previous childbearing will mean a tremendous saving of human life. The knowledge that they will not need to have the responsibility of children immediately will be an incentive to early marriage, for then the man and woman may each continue studying or working and will not feel that marriage hampers their respective careers.

7. *Sterilization* of the insane and feeble-minded has become a necessary institution in modern society. Its value in the prevention of the birth of people unable to care for themselves or their offspring and of people who have even no value to themselves is obvious.

8. A last factor in the essentials of a happy, healthy family is the *sexual adjustment* between husband and wife. It must be one which takes the reaction of both partners into consideration. The male pattern based on promiscuous sex experience with the prostitute is just as

far from normal as the woman's pattern of inhibitions and constant conflict which is so typical for some of our countries. There is a happy, normal range of patterns in between these extremes. We have scientific data on these various phases which you should, without too much difficulty, be able to adapt to the individual needs of your countries. Application of this knowledge will go a long way towards stabilizing the family.

Create happy families, and your individuals in these families will gain in health, efficiency and happiness. There are no short cuts—no panaceas. It will take a comprehensive program, bringing in all of these elements, to accomplish what we see is necessary and desirable for good family welfare. Let us try together to outline such a program.

Education of Our Children And Influence of Environment.

It is certainly necessary to give our young children the facts of life. We have books and films which will help parents to lay a healthy foundation, on scientific facts, which will give respect for the whole question of reproduction. We must let them know the ramifications into all of a human being, for this is a tremendous influence for either success or failure in life.

Before even beginning with a child we should orient in our own minds what of past experience should be preserved, and what should be eliminated. We must guard against those destructive experiences which have influenced us, but will never touch our children. Can we chart the seas and give them a seaworthy ship with a rudder, or must they drift and take the chance of hitting the rocks?

The biggest influence on a child in forming his own pattern of sex life is the success or failure achieved by his own parents in their life together. The happiness that they give each other creates the atmosphere of the home and gives confidence to the children that marriage can be the means of creating much joy. The mutual respect, the loyalty and devo-

tion of both, the respect for the sex impulse as a normal part of happy living, and the lasting emotional bond formed by this normal sex impulse all tend to build a secure and permanent family. This emotional and economic security build the foundation that is necessary for healthy child growth.

All questions asked by children must be correctly interpreted. Grown-ups make their first and greatest mistake in regarding any question as to where babies come from in its narrowest sense. The average adult interprets sex to himself or herself as only sex contact or intercourse. They seldom realize the ramifications which it has into all of life, and especially the finer emotional influences which should be brought out in each individual on the basis of love. This interpretation is due to our false teaching in the past, which developed several artificial situations and conditions.

In men we separated the physical part of sex from the emotional. Early sex experience was accepted even by many parents. Marriage was delayed usually for economic reasons of the parents or of the young man so that his experiences were further encouraged to gratify his own sex impulse without giving either loyalty, responsibility, or anything but egotistic interest. The young man learned the pattern of the prostitute and took chances of receiving venereal diseases. He became accustomed to variety or promiscuity or else took advantage of only one or two women who gave themselves without asking even honesty or loyalty in return. Of course the young man had to compensate for this way of living by high-sounding rationalizations of how he couldn't marry until he could support a wife; or by keeping his dream girl pure and on a pedestal; or by the numerous other psychological subterfuges. The only result of this could be that he would interpret sex as nasty.

In women we built up such fears by our every reaction to the simplest gesture or question on sex that in later years

these fears come back manifold to destroy the very love that we aimed to protect. These inhibitions and the problems presented by her husband's pattern certainly helped her very little in interpreting the simple questions of her children.

*Practical Education Helps
For Young Children.*

Children of two to five years can be given a respect for growth in all phases of life. The general question of reproduction is based on the truly miraculous potential in any and every seed. The devotion and unselfish care that a cat gives her kittens; the attention the father bird gives the mother bird, and the mother bird gives her baby birds certainly contain examples which teach the fundamentals of life. Dolls offer very fine laboratory material for little girls and boys. The next step is to relate these illustrations to the human family. All of this information can be given casually in the kitchen, the garden or any part of the home where the opportunity presents itself. The book "Growing Up," by De Schweinitz, and the film, "The Gift of Life," are excellent texts for the parents and teachers. Additional simple explanations of the facts of reproduction given to the children at different times will satisfy their curiosity and there will be long periods of no interest when much that is told them will be forgotten.

*Adolescent Education—
High School and College.*

The adolescents from ten to sixteen need much more guidance. Responsibility must be developed to help them through from the individual to the social viewpoint. Experience in original thinking and in adaptability to new situations must be given them in order that they attain emotional maturity. Apron strings strangle many a fine youth or girl. Eugenics must be taught. Information on venereal diseases can be given along with the study of communicable diseases and milk and water inspection in public health and civics classes. An understanding of the essentials and the development of the

parental instinct and the normal growth of the mating instinct can be given in psychology courses. This teaching should of course assume the normality of the sex impulse and show its creative phase in the arts, music and literature, as well as the scientific and eugenic phases.

The adolescent period should be used to broaden the social contacts between boys and girls. More important than just the play basis is to acquaint them with the interests, ideals, workmanship and personality of many different young people. It is desirable to have more group activities in fields of work and study, and less purely social affairs. These young people must be stimulated to creative thought and independent action; and must be given every opportunity of maturing so that by the time they reach the age of eighteen to twenty-one years they will be prepared for both economic and emotional independence. Our big job during these years is to wean ourselves, as parents, away from our growing youth.

This latter is very difficult to do if we have not outside interests, or if we have not achieved happiness in our own marriage, for then we will tend to rationalize and hold on to our children. The parents who have made a failure of their own family life are doing a tremendous harm by developing and fostering a lack of confidence in the family in their own children. False standards of the essentials of marriage such as money, social position, the type of house, or automobile, or the income of the other person, have usually developed as a result of parental deprivations.

The exploitation of women, as in using them as play-time toys, has resulted in the feeling that the women are inferior and subordinate, and this does not make for marriage comradeship. There are biological and psychological differences between men and women, but they must be peers. Women can be economically independent, but still be emotionally dependent. All of these concepts have to be built into the adolescent boy

or girl all during the years they are formulating their dream mates. Positive pictures must be built, for these will teach them to face life as it is and create better situations. Let me illustrate the negative teaching that we as parents have done when we thought we were successfully evading the whole question of sex.

Any sex query was evaded, thus leaving a powerful curiosity which was constantly trying to find an answer. Sex play was punished; the cause was not eliminated, whether it was poorly fitting clothes, indigestion, loneliness, urinary irritation, or something else; and wet dreams were considered as disease, not as a normal reaction. The result of all of this was fear and shame, instead of knowledge and respect. Girls were permitted to wait until menstruation started and frightened them before they were given an understanding as to the cause of it. Ancient taboos still carry weight in that many women still refer to this normal function as the "curse."

It is small wonder that with this training many marriages are disrupted by frigidity. Certainly we cannot expect anything else unless we give our boys and girls desirable training.

A good foundation in childhood should begin by keeping the child healthy with a good diet and teaching him or her personal hygiene. Emotional security in the family is all important, for it gives the child balance and the opportunity to develop without loneliness or unhappiness. Satisfy their queries so that curiosity will not act as a sex irritant. Prepare your girl for menstruation so that she will rejoice at the normality of her bodily processes and at the coming potentiality for motherhood. The older children should be taught how to care for the younger members of the family; child psychology should be brought into the picture. It is also essential that young people learn to discriminate healthy character traits from weak undesirable traits in the adults and others around them. In order to teach these things to

children it is necessary that one have a feeling of power and confidence in one's self, and this latter comes from economic independence which is due to skill and creative ability. In men this is all important, for the major responsibility of the family still rests on the male. Woman, because of her very nature, may alternate between periods of dependence with those of independence, but her health and the welfare of the children demand that she have strength of character, skill in her work and energy for the safety and security of her family.

Our youth must be given an understanding of the reproductive processes through courses of physiology and biology. The anatomy of the reproductive systems in all of its phases must be explained so that they will appreciate the powerful potentials in a cell, and the miracle of life's origin. All of eugenics is based on this knowledge, and with it should come the need for selectivity; the limitation of environment in the further growth and development of the fertilized cell; and the care and attention needed to develop the new life to its highest potentialities of both mental and physical endowment. Positive traits should be stimulated because of the inability of anyone to create native talents such as music, art, mathematics or other mental gifts.

In the last few years a new chapter has been added to the study of child training. This is the effect on the individual physical being, as well as on the personality, of the normal or abnormal function of the *ductless glands*. The effect of the thyroid has been known for quite some time, but the spotlight of recent research has given to us the influence of the pituitary gland, not only in the determination of the height and growth of a person, but also in the maturing of the ovaries and testicles. This latter includes the fertility of the person and may guide the sex history of the man or woman. The next few years will probably throw even more light on the psychological problems and results of these physiological processes. This will

enable us to solve many intimate problems of the family with this new knowledge.

The impress of past experience has given us another concept which we must dispel. Long hours, hard work and poor working conditions have associated all of work with *drudgery*. Adults, due to fatigue and these older exploitations have lost sight of the positive factors which should be associated with working. These are the creative activity of work as a means to economic independence, and the natural disciplinary value which develops strength of character, endurance, adaptability and the ability to carry responsibility. More important than these is the fact that work develops self-confidence and self-respect, and these, in turn, stimulate a positive response of other people to that individual. These factors of character development are the result of a gradual process of growth and training from infancy on, and are not the result of a twenty-first birthday celebration, or the reception of a bachelor's degree at the university. Either a fear of work, or a feeling of loss of social caste by working are terribly destructive attitudes. Many fond, devoted and even intelligent parents cripple their children by keeping all work and hardship from them. In later life these young people find out that the clinging vine type of woman has been out-moded and that no woman can love a man who is weak; she can only mother him.

We realize today that a child's preparation for his or her family life in later years is constantly being formed from earliest childhood on. This was just as true when we, as parents, told them the story of the stork and evaded their questions, as it is now. At that time life was more predominantly in agricultural and simple rural communities. The stork story was soon supplemented by reproduction in life all around. Early marriage was accepted, for children were an asset and the parents were able to set aside a few acres for each child. Training in farm and home skills was available

and the family worked and played together.

This was a good environmental situation, except that the lives of the mothers were too cheap. Women were more exploited than men, for the hard work, brutality and many childbirths exhausted them before their time. The adolescents were forced to spend their leisure time taking care of the younger children, and with no knowledge of child hygiene or child psychology, problems were created on every side. The result of this was that women rebelled—for marriage meant not love and comradeship, but exploitation and slavery; children meant not the joy of motherhood, but drudgery and serious problems. We are still trying to correct this viewpoint of life, but in many women the scars of experience are so deep that they cannot see that although the word is spelled the same, marriage can and should be vastly different.

The urban industrial picture is quite different, but nevertheless it leaves just as deep scars on the women as in the situation just described. With the industrial revolution woman went from the farm to the city factory. This made a tremendous change, for it gave her social recognition of her work, and her pay was in the coin of the realm. This freed her to some extent from male domination, but it sometimes made the man afraid to marry this woman who earned and spent her salary, who learned to develop her skills and make her own decisions. This woman was no longer either an obedient slave or an object of the man's benevolence in marrying her. The man tried to continue the dictatorship that his father had exercised, but he met with much less success. Men are only now beginning to adjust themselves in this regard, and we should help them to realize that marriage can and should be a partnership and comradeship in which the joys and responsibilities are shared by both. It is up to us to point out to our men that the economically independent woman, no matter how successful in her work, can be and

often is, just as lonely and in need of the appreciation, love, devotion and loyalty of her mate as the mid-Victorian woman.

This woman of the industrial life finds housing poor, close quarters, fixed income, periods of unemployment and other conditions which make large families undesirable or impossible. She resorts in her panic and desperation to abortion as her solution for limiting her family. The death rate from abortions is one of our major problems, and will be dealt with again later in the paper. The man who fears the lowering of his standard of living because of an increase in the size of the family decides to delay marriage. Prostitution makes this possible, and when he does marry, ten years later, he brings both the sex pattern of the prostitute and venereal disease. The sex-training of his wife certainly did not prepare her for even a normal sex life, let alone for these complications. In some groups the woman is so beaten by life that she tolerates all of this and takes what love she can from her children, binding them to her even when they should be emotionally free to start their own families. In others, this constant conflict results in divorce or separation. These failures scar men, women and children, and it is as a result of these impressions that our young generation has developed their cynicism and supposed sophistication.

In striving for the solution to these problems, we must assume early marriage as necessary. All of the advances of modern civilization have not delayed physical or sexual maturity. The age of thirteen to fifteen years is still the rule of reproductive maturity. We know that it is essential to delay sex life until physical maturity, at eighteen to twenty-two years, has been achieved. Emotional maturity can be achieved by this age if we stop protecting and coddling our youth for our own gratification as lonely parents. This leaves economic and intellectual development to be considered. Our present interest in adult education and its possible

growth proves that time, money and energy must be provided for education all through ones life until we are ready to say that our minds are no longer receptive. Of course, the early adult years must be set aside for intensive training, and this brings us to the economic problem.

Several aids to this *economic* problem are being developed. *First*, we have the method in Russia where industry carries the education of youth by keeping them on a salary during their years of study in higher training. In return the government receives several years of work in whatever location it is needed, when the students have graduated in their chosen fields. On a smaller scale, this method is being used in the United States by several colleges who combine work and study at the same time.

A *second* solution is for the State to assume more responsibility for students who are capable of taking higher training, but who are economically unable to do so.

A *third* way is for the individual to develop several trade skills which are related to his chosen profession, and in this way alternate hours, days or weeks of work with study. These people will have the experience of practical work combined with the discipline of the job, and this additional background will undoubtedly permit them to derive greater benefits from their university training. Industry will not then be afraid to employ college graduates for fear they are impractical dreamers. Life will gain by having more socially mature intellectuals. The family will gain by the possibility of early marriage of more mature individuals.

This policy of educational training applies to women as well as to men. The time has passed when the "weaker sex" need always to be cared for. The majority of women have worked, even in the past, and the new fields of endeavor have advantages, for the hours are shorter, the working conditions are better, and

best of all, there is recognition and payment for the work done. The opportunity for education in the arts and crafts gives not only economic independence, but also self-reliance. Two people who are working together, or studying together, are bound by their mutual project. I want it clearly understood here that I realize the disaster and extreme fatigue that comes to the woman who carries two jobs, who is on the go from 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M., and does her laundry and house-cleaning on Sundays. The program before-mentioned assumes that there will be periods of dependence during child-bearing, and while the children are small and need more attention. Also, there must be skilled help in the home. These latter two points should be discussed and arranged before marriage. This modern woman who keeps up her business or professional skill will be alive mentally and emotionally when she is in her forties and fifties, and this will save her much of the nervousness and hysteria associated with her change of life. Her children will have a chance to mature, for she will respect their need for independent lives and work of their own.

We must go a step further than these concrete aids to achieve early marriage. That step is to dissociate such things as automobiles, furniture, houses and fine clothes as immediate needs at marriage. If nothing else, this world-wide depression has taught us that it is the human values which are the essentials. Fortunes come and go, but it is strength of character and social adaptability which ride high through the stormy seas of economic depression and hardship.

We will go still farther on this path and say that unless the family gives opportunity for the mental and emotional growth of every member, it has failed in one of its fundamentals. This must include opportunity for the father and mother as well as for the children, and this attitude should be an integral part of the family program, not a mere superstructure. The opportunity fortunately is

presented in the adult education program. If both father and mother avail themselves of this they can develop untold potential abilities and interests.

We, as parents, must think very seriously of these things, and must face these facts. If we really have the respect for marriage and the family that we say we do, we must include preparation for marriage as an essential part of university training, along with the study of law, medicine or other professions. The concept of marriage as a social, political, or economic alliance must be destroyed, and in its place should come the ideal of two people working and living together, bound by their love and mutual interests. This love should be so strong and deep an emotion that any work turns into play, and any sacrifice is worth while as long as it gives health and happiness to the other. Love that only takes, whether it be devotion, the fruits of another's work, or the sacrifice of another is not real. This emotion should be strong enough to stimulate the other person to the heroism, not of song or story, but of the everyday struggle of life.

Some of the problems of this daily struggle can be eliminated by applying our newer knowledge of sociology and science. The feeble-minded, insane, and criminal can be *sterilized*. This should be done after very thorough examination by psychologists and psychiatrists to determine if their type of mental unbalance is of an hereditary or environmental nature. This is a social as well as an individual safeguard. In California it has been done in some 10,000 cases with very fine results, which were studied by the Human Betterment Foundation. They made a careful follow-up on these cases, and found that 68% of those checked made a good type of family adjustment when their responsibilities were cut down to within their abilities.

Abortions as a means of limiting the family must be recognized as an extreme danger to the life and to the health of

your women. Check the death rate from this cause in your own country and visit your hospitals to see the number of women who are fighting for their lives against hemorrhage, fever and infection. Talk with the physicians in your cities who are specializing in women's diseases and learn of the many, many cases they have that are suffering for long years from inflammatory processes in the tubes and ovaries; learn of the cases of sterility where the woman would give anything to have a child; and learn of the women who undergo a painful and more dangerous confinement due to the previous infection; then you will realize with me the tremendous damage done by abortions. There is hardly a country today where the death rate from this cause is not going up. Even when the operation is legalized and done in hospitals with well-trained physicians, it is still a terribly destructive experience. Do what you can to bring contraceptive information to every woman in your country and make abortions unnecessary.

The application of our present knowledge of birth control methods can practically eliminate abortions. The technique is so simple that it can be applied anywhere as long as thorough instruction is first given. Also, the cost is so inexpen-

sive that this angle should not be prohibitive. Their efficiency is so high that they give confidence and security to the two people who wish to limit their family, and they are so designed that they make possible a better sexual adjustment for both man and woman.

In conclusion, let me review the things which we must strive for to have a healthier, happier family in the future. First, there are the practical aids just mentioned, such as sterilization, the elimination of abortion by birth control, and the economic adjustment of educational training in order to foster early marriage. Second, there is the whole educational and environmental background, from infancy on, which should teach our mothers to teach their children a true and honest concept of sex and reproduction so that their sexual adjustment in later years will be satisfactory. And last, there is that most difficult problem of developing a social as well as an individual attitude which will enable our youth to meet their work, their problems and their marriages without fear or laziness, and with courage, energy, honesty and fair play. Then the family of the future will have a solid foundation in the partnership, happiness and mutual respect of its mothers and fathers.

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(For more scientific books for physicians write to Nadina R. Kavinoky, M.D., address above.)

Mental Hygiene

By DR. MARY O'MALLEY.

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It is well recognized that mental medicine is the dominating force in mental hygiene; it is a youthful branch of general medicine. It is a great social force. It began as a curative and preventive program and came to deal with the great mass of psychic maladjustments. Like all human movements, it has made its blunders and has been exploited by charlatans for their personal advancement. Its teachings and tested procedures, within recent years have, however, modified the practice of educators, penologists, judges and juvenile court workers, health officers, industrial managers and others in the handling of the problems that affect individuals, both in health and disease. Its principles are effecting changes in the attitudes and thinking of the leaders in all fields in which human behavior is a fundamental element. It is a great and most significant contribution to a program of positive health as wide as society itself.

The organization of the mental hygiene movement was begun in 1903 by Mr. Clifford Beers. Recovering his mental health after three years in mental hospitals, he wrote some of his experi-

ences in a book that has become classical in the movement—"The Mind That Found Itself." He portrayed his autobiography in a dramatic manner. He devoted himself to constructive efforts at reform of abuses, improvement in the treatment of mental patients, and the protection of the mental health of the public at large.

Enlisting the sympathetic support of a small group of interested people, Mr. Beers founded the first Mental Hygiene Society in the world in New Haven, Conn., in 1908. With the coöperation of the same group that had aided in founding the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, he succeeded in founding the first National Mental Hygiene Society in 1909. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is a voluntary, privately supported association of physicians and laymen banded together to promote interest and action throughout the United States in the control and prevention of mental disease and the conservation of mental hygiene. It seeks to achieve its purposes by:

- (a) Promoting early diagnosis and treatment;
- (b) Developing adequate hospitalization;

- (c) Stimulating research;
- (d) Securing public understanding and support of psychiatric and mental hygiene principles;
- (e) Instructing individuals and groups in the personal application of mental hygiene principles;
- (f) Coöperating with government and private agencies whose work touches at any point the field of mental hygiene.

Its chief concern was to humanize the care of the insane; to eradicate the abuses, brutalities and neglect from which the mentally sick have traditionally suffered; to focus public attention on the need for reform; to make asylums real hospitals, to extend treatment facilities, and raise standards of care; in short, to secure for the mentally ill the same medical attention as that accorded to the physically ill.

An Organization Committee of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene was formed in 1919 for the purpose of promoting international organization. In 1923 at a meeting in Paris it was decided to hold the First International Congress in the United States. This was held in Washington in 1930. Representatives from fifty countries of the world attended this Congress. Reports were received from twenty-two of these countries that they had formed organizations connected with the international society, and many of the others were in the process of forming such societies. Eight of the countries who gave reports on mental activities within their borders belonged to the Pan-Pacific Committee, namely: Japan, by Dr. Koichi Miyake; Australia and New Zealand, by Dr. Rolph; Canada, by Dr. Clarence M. Hincks; China, by Dr. T. Hwia Wang; India, by Dr. J. C. Dhunjibhoy; Panama, by Dr. Guillemio de Paredes; the Philippine Islands, by Dr. M. C. Icasiano; Siam, by Dr. Luang Vichien Baetyakom. The history of the mental hygiene movement in these other countries remains to be written. At the meeting in 1930 it was planned to hold a second International Congress in Paris in 1935.

Purposes of the International Congress:

1. GENERAL.

(a) To bring together from all the countries, at the First International Congress, workers in mental hygiene and related fields for exchange of information and experience and for mutual consideration of the individual and social problems growing out of nervous and mental disease, mental and emotional maladjustments of the individual to his personal and social environment.

(b) To consider ways and means of world coöperation and of more effective promotion of mental hygiene in the various countries.

(c) Through a program planned for the purpose to endeavor to correlate the special knowledge and experience of the psychiatrist, psychologist, and those of related professions in determining how to best care for and treat the mentally sick, to prevent mental illness and to conserve mental health.

(d) Through discussion and conference, to endeavor to arrive at a common agreement concerning sound mental hygiene objectives for the organization movement.

(e) Through news and comment resulting from the Congress to arouse greater world interest in mental hygiene and secure greater acceptance of the idea that mental disease can, in large measure, be prevented, and that greatly increased governmental and philanthropic expenditures for mental health will find justification in lives saved for productive activity and will be good public policy.

Mental Hygiene Today: Fortunately, the advancement of the medico-psychological sciences and their contributions to our knowledge of the mind in health and disease combined with the mental hygiene movement to render preventive work timely and possible. They pointed also to the fact that mental disorders frequently have their beginnings in youth and childhood and that preventive measures are most effective in early life.

Furthermore, psychiatric studies of crime, delinquency, dependency, suicide, and other social problems have thrown considerable light upon the relationship of abnormal behavior to states of mental health. In consequence, mental hygiene now deals with all forms of human behavior, including those not formerly considered as matters of health. *Mental health today means not merely freedom from*

*mental disease but the ability to build up and maintain satisfactory human relationships. It takes in personal and social adjustments of all sorts. It stands for the development of wholesome, balanced, "integrated" personalities, able to cope with any life situation.**

Objectives: In the light of these concepts, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene is devoting its energies and resources increasingly toward the development of mental hygiene activities in colleges, schools, clinics, courts, correctional institutions, child caring and social work agencies, and at other points in the community strategic from the standpoint of *prevention*. Accordingly it seeks to

- (a) Correct misconceptions regarding the nature and causes of mental disease and mental defect;
- (b) Show that mental disorders are to a large extent curable and preventable;
- (c) Teach people to recognize early the warning symptoms of mental disease;
- (d) Turn the attention of the general medical profession to the problem of mental ill health and the invariable interrelationships between mental and physical sickness;
- (e) Promote programs for the training and social adjustment of the mentally handicapped;
- (f) Establish among educators, teachers and parents a point of view that recognizes instinctive and emotional, as well as intellectual, factors in child training.
- (g) Support measures for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and other conduct disorders;
- (h) Bring about a more rational management of habitual and mentally abnormal offenders against the social order;
- (i) Enable all groups and individuals dealing with personal and social problems growing out of mental and emotional maladjustments to secure insight into the motivating forces underlying behavior.

Present Activities: The present program of the National Committee is a four-fold one of treatment and prevention, education and demonstration, and includes among others, the following basic activities:

- (a) Improvement of medical education in psychiatry and mental hygiene;
- (b) Stimulation of psychiatric and mental hygiene research and study;
- (c) Betterment of institutional facilities for the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped;
- (d) Development of a more effective relationship between psychiatry and the law;
- (e) Strengthening of child guidance and psychiatric clinics;
- (f) Integration of mental health principles into the practices of social work, nursing, public health administration, education, industry, and government;
- (g) Encouragement of institutional programs favorable to the creation of a mentally healthful environment and the coordination of community forces to this end;
- (h) Mental hygiene organization and promotion;
- (i) Public information and education.

Services. Community Clinics—This division functions as a national consultation bureau for communities which have established or plan to establish child guidance work.

- (a) Assists in organizing child guidance clinics;
- (b) Maintains an advisory relationship with established child guidance and mental hygiene clinics;
- (c) Assists in the correlation of child guidance programs with the work of other social, educational and medical agencies, both local and national;
- (d) Seeks to maintain sound standards of technical work and training in the child guidance field;
- (e) Publishes the "Synergist", a bimonthly news letter, for the information of child-guidance clinic workers.

Psychiatric Education—The work of this Division centers largely around the medical schools with a view to the development of adequate psychiatric teaching and the training of graduates and undergraduates in this subject. Its purpose is twofold: to attract medical students to psychiatry, and to give those who plan to engage in other medical specialties or in general practice such instruction as will equip them better to deal with psychiatric problems.

*The italics are ours. (Editor.)

- (a) Promotes schemes for recruiting and training psychiatric and mental personnel;
- (b) Secures qualified candidates for university, hospital and community psychiatric and mental hygiene work;
- (c) Assists in the strengthening and development of postgraduate training centers in mental medicine;
- (d) Studies psychiatric teaching programs and methods;
- (e) Conducts experimental teaching demonstrations;
- (f) Fosters psychiatric research and the training of research workers in psychiatry.

Hospital Service—This Division concerns itself with the maintenance and betterment of standards of care and treatment in institutions for mental disease and mental deficiency.

- (a) Advises with hospital executives upon administrative and professional problems;
- (b) Assists architects and institutional officials in planning new construction;
- (c) Maintains a file of building and floor plans for this purpose;
- (d) Encourages general hospitals to provide treatment facilities for patients with acute or mild mental disturbances needing temporary care.

Education—This Division aims to reach all groups and individuals in a position to profit by or advance the mental hygiene movement.

- (a) Publishes a quarterly journal, "Mental Hygiene", and a periodical News Letter;
- (b) Prepares and distributes pamphlets, reports, and other educational material for professional and popular use;
- (c) Cultivates contacts with the public through the press, radio, lectures, and other publicity activities;
- (d) Maintains the Mental Hygiene Section of the National Health Library;
- (e) Provides bibliographies and selected reading lists;
- (f) Assists in the formation of courses in mental hygiene for normal schools, colleges, university departments, and community study groups;
- (g) Participates in programs and conferences of medical, educational, social work, religious, and other organizations and agencies.

Statistical and Information—This Division serves as a clearing house for information on all matters pertaining to psychiatric and mental hygiene activities not covered by other departments of work.

- (a) Promotes the use of authoritative statistics in institutions for mental diseases, mental deficiency, and epilepsy;
- (b) Collaborates with the Federal Census Bureau in all statistical activities in the field of mental hygiene;
- (c) Collects, files and summarizes legislation pertaining to the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic;
- (d) Maintains a directory of institutions and psychiatrists;
- (e) Answers inquiries concerning various phases of mental hygiene.

Survey and Studies—The National Committee for Mental Hygiene also conducts mental hygiene surveys and studies in the fields of medicine, education, industry, social work, etc., and addresses itself to the mental aspect of social problems related to human conduct in general.

Mental Hygiene Is for Everybody—The emphasis in the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and allied agencies is rightly upon work with the child, and mental health principles and practices are gradually filtering through the educational process, from childhood and youth to adult life. With the newer knowledge of psychiatry and psychology, mental hygiene is influencing child rearing with a view to the prevention of mental disabilities, behavior disorders and all forms of human maladjustments.

But mental hygiene is for all of us, young and old, normal and abnormal. From a crusade for the better care of the mentally sick it has developed into a force for the common welfare penetrating every field of human endeavor. *Its aim* is not merely the negative one of prevention and treatment, but *the positive one of life enrichment*. Mental hygiene, in its fundamental philosophy, looks beyond the problem of mental disease to the cultivation of forces that make for better mental health and contribute to happier and more efficient living in all its aspects.

RESOLUTIONS: THIRD PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Honolulu, August 8-22, 1934

This Conference of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association affirms the right of every woman to choose and train for a gainful occupation; to engage therein, and to secure therefrom the highest possible professional and financial rewards.

This Conference commends to its member countries continuous earnest endeavor to secure an improvement in the class of films being produced and exhibited.

This Conference strongly protests against the manufacture of arms for private profit.

This Conference wishes to record its deep conviction that the most urgent and vital need of the peoples of the world today is to bring about an increase in the number of peace-minded and peace-acting individuals and groups in all communities, beginning at home.

PROGRAM: PROCEDURE FOR FOURTH PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, 1937.

The Council of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association appointed the leader of each of the several delegations to the 1934 Conference as the representative for her country on the program committee, for the preparatory work for and at the Fourth Conference planned for 1937 in either Japan or Canada. Where no delegation was present in 1934, the chairman of the National Pan-Pacific Women's Committee is to serve on the program committee.

The Program Committee at a meeting on August 22, 1934, decided to refer to member countries the content of the program for the next conference. The committee was unanimous in recommending that this program be organized on the basis of a few significant, international, very important topics (not more than five), rather than in sections. Each country is asked to help form the program by answering this letter not later than January 1, 1935, and indicating its wishes on the following points:

I. Shall we have one general theme for the entire program?

The theme, "PRACTICAL WAYS AND MEANS OF PROMOTING PEACE," has been suggested. Do you like this? Have you another to suggest?

II. In any case, the following have been listed as possible topics from which we may select *five*. Please add any additional topics you may wish to have added to the program, pertinent to the above or any other general theme you may think preferable. Please indicate your choice by marking them in the order of your preference: first, second, third, etc.

1. Youth movements for peace.
2. Traffic in arms.
3. The effect of industrialization on family life or standards of living.
4. Population pressures.
5. The share of women in family support.
6. Labor standards and standards of living in relation to international trade competition.
7. The technique of developing public opinion.
8. Social effects of unemployment.
9. Expansion of fields of gainful work for women with special reference to service occupations.
10. The contribution of adult education to the cultural life of people.
11. A socialized health program.
12. The adjustment of educational programs to changing social relationships.
13. The effect of industrial home work upon women.
14. How can better connections be established between school and employment under educational supervision, with vocational guidance, apprenticeship opportunities, and employment registers of placement departments?
15. How can the beneficial results of industrial hygiene be assured to the heretofore unregulated agricultural work in countries where it is fast becoming industrialized?
16. The political status of women.

These answers should be returned as soon as possible so as to reach Miss Mary L. Cady, Chairman Program Committee, P. O. Box 3354, Honolulu, T. H., before January 1, 1935, with any suggestions relative to the program.

Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day Program

The Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo celebrated Balboa or Pan-Pacific Day on September 24, commemorating the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by the first European. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, as chairman, spoke as follows:

"It is with great joy that I am able to celebrate with you the historic event of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean. Four hundred and twenty-one years ago today a Spanish explorer, Vasco Nunez Balboa, climbed the hills of Darien in the Isthmus of Panama, and for the first time he sighted a vast body of placid waters which he named the Pacific.

But long before Balboa's discovery the Pacific Ocean had been the home of the ancient mariners of the East. Our ancestors sailed into the south seas in order to trade with Luzon, Annam, Siam and India, and many of them crossed the Pacific Ocean to the American coast.

During the four centuries since Balboa's discovery the Pacific Ocean has seen many vicissitudes. It became the center of activities of European explorers, until today great nations have been built upon its shores. The descendants of those heroic Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth have made one of the greatest republics of the world until their territory has reached the Pacific Ocean. Those intrepid Anglo-Saxon colonists have succeeded in forming the British Commonwealth of Nations of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The fervent zeal of the sons of Bolivar and San Martin have created great republics in Latin America.

Gradually the course of Occidental civilization took its westward way, until the advent of the American Commodore opened the gate of the secluded Empire of Japan. Thus, upon this Ocean of Peace the civilizations of the ancient East and of the modern West have been meeting not in conflict but in harmony. Situated as she is on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, Japan has been

deeply conscious of her mission as a stabilizing power in the Far East.

While visiting Europe and America last year I had splendid opportunities of exchanging views with eminent statesmen and diplomats of various nations whose interests are on the Pacific Ocean, and I am very happy to have been able to ascertain their peaceful policies toward the problems of the Pacific. Today I am delighted to see that mutual understanding is growing between the peoples of the United States and Japan, which is keynote of peace in the Pacific Ocean. I am also glad to note the dawn of permanent peace in the Far East is approaching through Japan's increasing friendship with China and by rapprochement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Russia. I am happy to see the coming of the new era of peace and tranquillity in the Pacific Ocean. As we celebrate Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean today I ask you to join our efforts for promoting mutual understanding among our respective peoples."

Prince Tokugawa was again elected honorary president of the Club with Viscount Tadashiro Inouye as vice-president.

In Shanghai Balboa Day was celebrated with a luncheon gathering of nearly 300 guests and members of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Cathay Hotel, with Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, as chairman, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to France and former Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, as the chief speaker. Other speakers were Sir John Brenan, British Consul-General, and Mayor Wu Teh-chen. Cabled greetings from the Pan-Pacific Union main office in Honolulu were presented both at Tokyo and Shanghai. No report from the Philippines Association at Manila had arrived at the time of printing this bulletin. An interesting Balboa Day luncheon meeting was held in Honolulu with Hon. A. D. Castro, consular representative for Brazil, in the chair.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

An unofficial organization, the agent of no government, but with the good will of all in bringing the peoples of the Pacific together into better understanding and cooperative effort for the advancement of the interests common to the Pacific area.

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AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

From year to year the scope of the work before the Pan-Pacific Union has broadened, until today it assumes some of the aspects of a friendly unofficial Pan-Pacific League of Nations, a destiny that both the late Franklin K. Lane and Henry Cabot Lodge predicted for it.

The Pan-Pacific Union has conducted a number of successful conferences; scientific, educational, journalistic, commercial, fisheries, and, most vital of all, that on the conservation of food and food products in the Pacific area, for the Pacific regions from now on must insure the world against the horrors of food shortage and its inevitable conclusion.

The real serious human action of the Pan-Pacific Union begins. It is following up the work of the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference by the establishment of a Pan-Pacific Research Institution where primarily the study and work will be along the lines necessary in solving the problems of food production and conservation in the Pacific Area—land and sea. Added to this will be the study of race and population problems that so vitally affect our vast area of the Pacific, the home of more than half of the peoples who inhabit this planet. The thoughts and actions of these peoples and races toward each other as they are today, and as they should be, for the welfare of all, will be a most important problem before the Union, as well as the problem of feeding in the future those teeming swarms of races, that must be well fed to preserve a peaceful attitude toward each other.

The Pan-Pacific Union is in no way the agency of any Pacific Government, yet having the good will of all, with the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands as its honorary heads. Affiliated and working with the Pan-Pacific Union are Chambers of Commerce, educational, scientific and other bodies. It is supported in part by government and private appropriations and subscriptions. Its central office is in Honolulu, because of its location at the ocean's crossroads. Its management is under an international board.

The following are the chief aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To bring together from time to time, in friendly conference, leaders in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area, that they may become better acquainted; to assist in pointing them toward coöperative effort for the advancement of those interests that are common to all the peoples.

2. To bring together ethical leaders from every Pacific land who will meet for the study of problems of fair dealings and ways to advance international justice in the Pacific area, that misunderstanding may be cleared.

3. To bring together from time to time scientific and other leaders from Pacific lands who will present the great vital Pan-Pacific scientific problems, including those of race and population, that must be confronted, and, if possible, solved by the present generation of Pacific peoples and those to follow.

4. To follow out the recommendations of the scientific and other leaders in the encouragement of all scientific research work of value to Pacific peoples; in the establishment of a Research Institution where such need seems to exist, or in aiding in the establishment of such institutions.

5. To secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mould public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races, and to bring men together who can understandingly discuss these in a spirit of fairness that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally.

6. To bring together in round-table discussion in every Pacific land those of all races resident therein who desire to bring about better understanding and coöperative effort among the peoples and races of the Pacific for their common advancement, material and spiritual.

7. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and, through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of interracial coöperation.

Presidential Address

By DR. GEORGINA SWEET

Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, Honolulu, August, 1934

Yet once again the hospitality of the people of these beautiful islands calls together in this fascinating city the women of the Pacific area.

As you know, two previous conferences of the women of the Pacific had been held here by the invitation and under the generous auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union and of the Hawaiian Women's Committee. This Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, of which I have the honor to be President, and the first under the autonomy of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, had been planned to convene just a year ago, but the vortex of economic difficulties into which the whole world had thrown itself was, for the northern half of the Pacific, at its worst and, wisely, it was decided early in 1933 to postpone it for a year. Not that our meeting now indicates that the economic chaos is over: far from it, alas! But the Hawaiian Conference Committee has wisely decided to proceed with the arrangements—partly, I think, because they felt that there was some small degree of lift to the depression in most of the countries concerned and a measure of support by delegations was assured; partly because there is no certainty that the ascent from depression to prosperity will have become so marked in twelve months' time as to greatly affect the size of delegations; and partly because they feel that five years is a very long gap between two conferences, especially in the infancy of an organization; but most of all, I fancy, because they realize that it is in the time of stress and strain at home that outside contacts, a renewal of old and the formation of new friendships, and a knowledge of other people's difficulties and struggles to overcome them can most hearten the man or woman also passing through deep waters and enable him or her to row harder and more hopefully.

And so we are here, and though our numbers are small—far smaller than we should have liked—I am sure that we shall spend a very profitable and enjoyable time, and that all of us will return home again with a reinvigoration of body, mind and spirit that will carry us more resourcefully, more valiantly and more happily through the public or community tasks that await us each in her own country and in her own sphere in the endeavor to make the whole world a more prosperous and happy one.

The greatest regret of all is that there are so many of the pioneers as well as the newer friends of this movement who are absent from our midst tonight: we think especially of Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Swanzy, Dame Rachel Crowdy, and Mrs. Reeve, and many others

whom we would like to name, but we know that they are all with us in thought and spirit tonight, and we shall, I trust, do our work here more courageously and more thoroughly because of the heritage they have passed on to us, and we shall hope that they may be "in the thick" of the preparations for and discussions at the next Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, wherever and whenever that may meet. And here I would pay a tribute to the interest and work of the Hawaiian Pan-Pacific Women's Conference Committee which has kept us all happily face to face with our work during the years intervening since our last meeting.

It is, fortunately for me, not my place tonight, to enquire into the political or economic happenings affecting our various nations since 1930. Any which may be immediately pertinent to the details of our program will doubtless emerge during the discussions.

There are, however, some comments I should like to make of a general nature on certain trends today, affecting women especially.

"A WOMAN LOOKS AT THE WORLD"

We meet tonight in the shadow of a world of difficulty, political and economic, a world of chaos! From 1930 onwards, more profound changes have shaken the world than in any previous period of equal time, except perhaps 1914-1918. Immense changes in constitutions, in political traditions, in internal politics, and especially in the outlook on foreign affairs and international relations have taken place, varying in kind in different countries and in different continents—so that our ideas of democracy and democratic institutions, of finance, and of economic relationships are shaken to the core, and everything seems unstable. Whether we turn to the East or the West, to the North or the South, we are confronted with problems which man at the moment finds almost insoluble, or soluble only as the result of a change of attitude not less far-reaching than the artistic Renaissance or the religious Reformation in Europe.

And yet never before has man had at command so many means or avenues of fullness of life. The recent and present economic depression will probably, and it is sincerely to be hoped, sift out much of the superfluous, useless overburden of desire for some years to come at least.

It is a commonplace today to say that man's inventiveness in material things—machinery and such like—has greatly exceeded his capacity, so far shown, of controlling human relationships in the economic or political spheres. Previous

to the middle of the 15th century Europe was held in the thrall of the Middle Ages from which during the Renaissance the human spirit in the European races attained a measure of self-conscious freedom and of self-determination, and the individual mind and spirit became more or less emancipated from the bondage of circumstances. Then the spread of craft workers throughout Europe in the latter part of the 18th century was succeeded by the invention of machinery worked first by hand or water power, then by steam, and in these latter days by electricity, for side by side with, and as a result of, the greater independence of thought and will, science has advanced by leaps and bounds to its present high level.

With an alteration of dates, what is true of Europe is also true of other continents, with this difference: that in most countries outside Europe and America these two movements—their mental and spiritual rebirth and the modernization of their methods of production and distribution, as well as the increase in consumption and in standard of material living—have almost coincided, and the dislocation of life and thought caused thereby has been very greatly increased. They are in the early stage of an immense social transformation. Is it any wonder then that so many countries are absorbed in the internal reorganization of their national life and with its reestablishment on a new basis in the international sphere—and that as the material is so much more obvious and therefore seems to many so much more important, questions of mental and spiritual relationships have been relegated to a back seat, and that even in the material sphere problems of distribution await solution while economic relationships have become chaotic and absurd to the last degree, “a disorderly scramble for the loaves and fishes.” The world is learning now, however, that until man’s thought and inventiveness for the common good in these less concrete spheres at least equals his inventiveness in the realm of machinery, we can have no real and abiding peace, either within or beyond our national borders. Further, without any desire for mere sentimentality, the absence of a sense of common humanity, of the worth-whileness of other people, and of a spiritual meaning in life has but exaggerated the ill effects of some of our international and interracial contacts. “Science has produced an inescapably unified world” and the world today is an economic unit. A great American President has said, “We are all participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world: the interests of all nations are our own also: we are partners with the rest: what affects mankind is inevitably our (U.S.A.) affair as well as the affair of Europe and Asia.”

We are reminded from psychology that an individual only attains a coordinated and fully

developed personality in so far as such person devotes himself or herself to some dominant ideal which transcends his or her personal good and material life. It seems to me that we have here a truth which holds also for a nation and that, unless and until the nations of the world learn to forget themselves or at least regard their own interests as secondary in the common ideal of the integrated and general well-being of the whole world, no one nation can attain to its highest achievement and good.

Further, just as groups of individuals often come to decisions or do things which are below the general level of the individual members of the group, so we seem to find groups of nations reacting. And as only when a sufficient number of individual members of a group are bound together in complete sympathy and firmly share in a common motive toward good, can they attain their highest level of achievement, so with nations.

What we need today is a “reformation of our mental and spiritual attitude.” If I do not mistake the scattered signs there is a general increase in the number of those passing through this reformation in attitude, but only intense even painful effort can bring about that growth and achievement which will culminate in mental and spiritual freedom and sympathy.

“It is the invisible service of science (through its later discoveries) to the soul of man, aiding it to catch a glimpse of the ultramaterial world which brings us into harmony with the whole of creation.”

If only we could translate into our human, national and international relations what has been called “the philosophy of idealism in science” which represents the essence of the scientific experience of the centuries—its method of work, careful observation, controlled experimentation, faithful recording; its constant attitude—an open-minded, unprejudiced interpretation of phenomena; and its sole motive an unselfish search for truth!—“we must impress that idealism upon all phases of our national life, in order to assist our nations in the solution of the many complex problems of modern life.”

The evolution of the whole living world, plant and animal, including man himself, and his national communities, have been brought about by division of labor and differentiation of function. In short, by coöperation. Coöperation can bring about an ordered society in the world; non-coöperation can only bring chaos. “The object of coöperation is that man may rise to a higher level in the scheme of creation by rendering service.” The blame for present conditions is in man himself. We have developed marvellously in many ways, but the nations have not learned the art of living together as a harmonious community, neither have the peoples of those nations conquered their primitive prejudices and

passions. As some one has said, "The central problem of the human race today lies in the fact that we are being drawn close together physically, while we are still far apart psychologically," or put in another way, "in thought and feeling today we are living somewhere between the 13th and the 18th century although physically and externally we belong to the 20th" (Laski).

When we all learn to act by reason, instead of by barbaric prejudice, and when we carry out in our national, racial and personal lives the principles of good will and friendly coöperation, then, and then only, can we see the end of our economic and political problems. The instinct of self-preservation is strong and maybe it will force the countries of the world to coöperate in the solution of what are essentially world problems.

In the meantime, what can be done about it? More and more the world's thinkers are seeking for institutions which shall be more appropriate to this new era in civilization, and for a more suitable philosophy—legal and political—upon which those institutions may be based—though man in general finds it very difficult to cut his mind off from the fetters of the mode of thought of the past generations. But a real world community must be based on a new philosophy of international law and impregnated with the ideal of coöperation between all.

"The solution of our universal problems and therefore of our individual, and family, and national problems, will only be hindered by considerations of national prestige. The ideal of social and economic equality is necessary for a wisely ordered world, and with it a new conception of freedom and individuality, and new channels through which these may flow to the realization of full personality and the implanting in the consciousness of this generation of a sense of the nobility of this ambition."—Laski, "Problems of Peace," 1932.

Further, as Prof. Zimmern ("Problems of Peace," 1932) says: "All true communities imply some degree of intimacy—some degree of common sentiment a sense of something worth while that the members of the community hold in common"—but it is at present too much to hope that the generality of citizens in each country will "understand, trust and feel at home with all the ordinary men and women in another country The world community will be (at first) a meeting point of representative individuals, themselves inspiring confidence, so that there will be a personal relationship between the representatives, thereby creating confidence on behalf of the communities they represent." This world community will be (at first) a community of communities, each composed of representative persons—some in the territorial associations of ordinary Governments, some in

functional or professional associations (e.g. doctors, miners, etc., etc., and Pan-Pacific Women's Association), others in cultural and spiritual associations—"all bound together by the ties of understanding and confidence and of a common purpose" and ever increasing in the number of those who know and trust each other.

Zimmern says further: "The world community must be the natural unfolding of organization from the sphere in which the individual can learn at first hand what public service is. Just as personality (*being* something) precedes coöperation so public spirit, the habit of thinking for others in terms of public service, must precede public organization, whether national or international."

"What then is a successful international system but one which draws together and utilizes all the activities on the broader international plane, eliminating conflicts of power by fixing attention on service: service for the needs of each area however small: service for the needs of each profession and activity: and service in providing freedom for every culture and every religion. Organizations are not ends or objects in themselves, all are simply instruments to serve human needs, to set individuals free to find fulfilment in their own lives."

There are then, as we have seen, many problems, political, economic and sociological, confronting us all. There is certainly much suspicion and fear between nations politically—much and keen competition for sources of raw materials, and for markets for exports—many wild schemes in finance, insane prohibitive tariffs, and so on. It is a commonplace that that suspicion and fear lie at the root of the partial and temporary failure of the Disarmament Conference and of the failure to limit, let alone abolish the private manufacture of arms, and of the strenuous efforts by both men and women needed to achieve such small measure of moral disarmament as has been reached.

And yet never before has there been so much thoughtful consideration as to how best to mould circumstances, as to how to keep one's national self-respect and solvency. Further, I think, never before have the nations of the world been so conscious of the rest of the world, so aware of the capacity and of the needs of others. And although we must admit with regret that few, if any, are really internationally-minded, in the full sense of the word, there is a very great desire for peace, and on the part of some nations or their rulers a definite *will to peace*—and that I say in spite of so much which seems to disprove it. Although most of the nations are predominantly nationalistic in thought and feeling, and resentful of the power and position, economic and otherwise, of others, we are finding now economists and publicists courageous enough to denounce economic nationalism as

"economic barbarism" and that says much: may it continue and increase, and have its due effect.

In this respect also the recent movement in favor of internationalizing the airways of Europe is significant—not only because it is in recognition of the absurdity of attempting to maintain national boundaries in the air, and of the proved futility of existing means of defense against modern flying equipment especially associated with the development of possible chemical offensives, but because it recognizes the necessity for and possibility of international coöperation in the field of commerce and transit by air, and is a practical attempt to secure disarmament in at least one field.

But what can each one of us do to help in the solution of the tremendous problems facing the world? Why are we women here instead of being about our ordinary work at home? Two things are obvious:

1. That this Pan-Pacific Women's Association stands as one of the nonpropagandist organizations, really a cross section of other organizations and of representative individuals through whom each may interpret her own country, its needs, its problems, its achievements, and its culture to the others, and through them to their countries, each in turn learning of others, and so increase the numbers of those entering into a wider understanding, even if not yet into a world community. Some one may say women have very little influence on political and national interrelations—and here Professor Zimmern's remarks are pertinent: i.e., that one of the two best criteria of the civilization of a state is the condition of its women.

Certainly women have not as much political and social recognition and equality of opportunity in every country as their general intelligence would entitle them to receive (Professor Burt has just revealed the results of recent exhaustive laboratory tests into differences between men and women, and he can find "no clear difference in general intelligence between the sexes")! Even where they have achieved a measure of such equality they have not taken as active a part as legislators, councillors, or other public officers as they could have done, and moreover sometimes even their political power through the suffrage has been in name only. Also, probably everywhere some hard-won ground has been lost during the past few years, partly as the result of the depression, the existence of women in certain fields of work having to bear the opprobrium of blame—either quite erroneously or to a greatly exaggerated degree as shown by some recent research statistics in my own country—for the evils complained of, such as lack of employment for men and boys.

In many European countries and in some of those bordering the Pacific Ocean, there is a

growing tendency on the part of employers to send married women salary and wage earners back to the home under pretext of "a temporary effort to meet the present crisis of unemployment." In some countries this involves 1/6th of the women wage and salary earners, and the action often does *not* reduce the unemployment, but merely shifts its incidence from one person to another; e.g., in some cases figures show that women receiving only 54 per cent of the wages paid to men had an average of several times (five) as many dependents as had the men.

Moreover, the pretext is apt to be inhibitory to resistance and to pave the way to the elimination of women from the better grades of employment. In Germany, both married and unmarried women have been sent back to the home and told that their one and only function is that of childbearing, and these happenings have repercussions far beyond the borders of Germany. Further, it may be said that in some countries, women engaged in agriculture, industry, office, service occupations, and many professional women engaged in industrial undertakings do not know what "freedom" or equality of opportunity means.

The whole world industrial situation is changing every year and the whole of the relationships of laws to industry, and men and women to industry and of social organization are in a state of flux, and probably this will be true for some time to come. Women's organizations within each country are conscious of the need to keep watch over the trends of these things while the international organizations of women are watching to try to help in the various countries. And here it is a great pleasure to remind you that these past few years have not been barren in the results of steady work, fair but uncompromising on principle, on the part of the major women's international organizations and their representatives together with the official bodies concerned; e.g., in regard to the drug traffic, the traffic in women and children, the importance of the repercussions of the economic crisis and unemployment on children and young people, and the equality of women in regard to freedom of choice of nationality. On the first three of these we have continued and renewed energy of attack by the League of Nations Assembly and Standing Committees resulting in a new and potent convention in the case of the Traffic in Women, signed by eighteen countries last September; while at Montevideo a few months ago the Republics of North and South America accepted and signed an international convention adopting the principle of "*no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality.*"

All of these obviously affect the women and families of the countries round the Pacific Ocean, in some cases especially so—and we re-

joice accordingly. In addition to these, more limited measures of increased equality of opportunity have been received by women in some of the Pacific countries—and we congratulate them.

Sir Flinders Petrie has held from his studies of past civilizations that the present civilization is in its penultimate stage, and will crash if we do not heed the lessons of the past. Wells has said, "Civilization today is a race between education and catastrophe." Humboldt has said long ago, and we believe it, "Whatever you wish to introduce into the mind of a nation, you must begin by introducing in the schools." This is not primarily an educational association but there is perhaps no more urgently important question today than this, and we are thankful to include experienced educationists among our delegates. We are here concerned especially with certain aspects of education—such as the general principles dictating education for a livelihood and education for leisure—for not only does the use of the increased leisure of modern life affect character and happiness but the more mechanical conditions of industry throw a greater responsibility on the leisure-time activities for the continued and happy development of the mind.

One of the most insistent problems, painful because of the intense need of so many, is the relationship of educational age-limits, and further facilities for education, or for work for the innumerable army of boys and girls throughout the world leaving school during the past three or four years—who have not been able to find employment, and those who will leave school in the next few years and will be faced with the same difficulty. To them, it is not leisure from gainful occupation, to be happily and profitably filled, but sheer waste time, empty of satisfaction of any kind, full of perils known and unknown. To many of us, this is the major tragedy of the economic depression, full of tragedies as it is.

Can the educationists and publicists of the world help us to at least mitigate the evil results of past and present failures to keep the world on the even keel of developing adjustment of the artistic and mental, social and spiritual elements in our life to so greatly increased material mechanical facilities? One hope there seems in that never before have thoughtful parents or teachers felt their responsibilities more keenly, and we look for a lead out of the morass, from which must otherwise come many maladjusted lives with all that means of misery for themselves and others. The problem of ensuring employment for each person able and willing to work as his or her contribution to the well-being of the community, recognizing that all necessary work whether of brain or muscle is dignified, is at the moment an over-

whelming one. One *cannot* overlook the frailty of human beings in that, while man has not failed in mechanical inventiveness, he has failed in spiritual insight and mental ingenuity, in not planning that consumption kept pace with production, and adjustments of education and new enjoyments with mechanization of industry. One foot of the corporate body, so to speak, has gone too quickly for the other, with the obvious and inevitable result. The question is how can we mend the ill, how help to secure readjustment?

I think we women here tonight of many races and nations round the Pacific Ocean would wish to join with our sisters on the Atlantic in affirming our "conviction of the intrinsic value of the individual regardless of sex, race, or class and in the right of men and women to work for the good of the community according to their individual ability, experience, and inclination, and the dictates of civic responsibility"—(From Swedish women's resolution from 20 organizations).

And having said so much, I come back to the fact that the P. P. W. A. has indicated its special concern for the interests of the family, including its adjustments to modern industrial and social conditions. No one surely will deny the very powerful influence exerted by women, whether directly as individuals or indirectly through the family as the unit of society. The women's movement looks upon women as man's partner and comrade, being at least equally responsible for shaping family life, and the life of the community in general. I wonder whether we should not do well, while maintaining freedom of opportunity and of choice, to emphasize the opportunities the home and family offer for trained service. It is true that "some women of great intelligence and well able to win and hold their way in the world, are unfitted to run a well-ordered home;" nevertheless for a very large number of women it is the sphere of highest service—but, it can only be satisfying when they have chosen that sphere, not when they are driven back compulsorily to it.

Probably more than half of the women in any country are home-makers, home-planners, home-purchasers, and official or unofficial, often unacknowledged advisers on economic, social, and spiritual matters to husbands, children and friends.

This age has been described as one of restless movement, mental instability and insatiable craving for material comfort! Have we not, maybe unconsciously, maybe unwillingly, created an atmosphere in our homes and daily life far from helpful to the welfare of the rising and succeeding generations? No individual man, woman or family can completely alter the direction of such tendencies, but each family can, in its ever-widening circles of contact and

influence, affect a great many other families both present and future. There is no reason inherent in progress why we cannot have a true home atmosphere, a really potent training of character and a sense of real values, amidst all the wonderful progress science has brought to us in material things. The question of the relationship of home-making to the health and well-being of the future citizens of the world will come up in several phases during this Conference, including the mental "ability to build up and maintain satisfactory human relationships, the personal and social adjustments necessary, for the development of wholesome, balanced, "integrated" personalities able to cope with any life-situation."—(Dr. O'Malley.)

Of the importance and worth-whileness of home-making in the enrichment of life, there can be no doubt whatsoever. A real home provides illimitable scope for practicing the art of living. I often wonder whether one of the factors in some of our present troubles is not the loosening of home life, the loss of the art of living together in mutual consideration. The influence of better housing, more suitable dietaries, and of many other factors in the upbuilding of better equipped and better adjusted citizens for the future will probably be considered, but I would like to note here, the very interesting recommendation brought in by a convention of young women in China recently; viz., "recognizing that the home is a coöperative understanding between men and women, the schools should be urged to provide courses in home-making for both boys and girls."

Again, more and more the world is realizing the fact that an enlightened and active public opinion is the most potent force for the consummation of desired effects, or the avoidance of others, far exceeding that of leaders *per se*, for even dictators are impotent without some measure of public support or acquiescence. Everywhere the advent of mechanical power in industry and in transport, the contact of the older political and social systems with the modern, the more widely spread means of education and new methods of publication of happenings through news sheets, cinema and radio, are completely changing the life and thought of those in little villages far off from the main stream of trade or other contact.

Here then is an unlimited field for the activities of both men and women. For what is public opinion? It is simply the aggregate result of the thought of the individual thinking people of a nation, often impeded or clouded doubtless by the more loudly expressed "views" (save the mark) of nonthinking "human sheep."

The concentration of so many leaders today, men and women, on moral disarmament is an evidence of their recognition of the potency of the attitude and the opinion of the people, and

of the fact that "the fate of the international order depends in the last resort upon the kind of belief held by the individual citizen of the State." Further, it is increasingly realized that the most important citizens in this regard are *those of the younger generation*.

What are the influences which help toward the formation of opinion? First, and most potently, those of the home—unfair prejudices and baseless animosities often formed all unconsciously in the family circle may take years of knowledge of the truth to overcome, while those things we have learned to love and admire there, retain their hold on us for our whole lives.

Then during school life, the history and literature lessons too often are used to give an unfair impression of the superexcellence of character of the people and the superiority of the institutions of one's own country, and an equally untrue impression of the baseness and inferiority of any or every other country.

Then, later, we have the press on the one hand and on the other lectures and books—often agreeing but often disagreeing—and from out of the welter of agreement and contradictions one's theories, opinions, or beliefs on politics, economics, and sociology have to be formed. Since 1914, especially since 1918, there has been a great increase in the attention and space given to the ordinary daily relationships between the nations by leading news publications, to say nothing of periodicals and ordinary magazines, at least in English-speaking countries, and I believe in others also. Further, I am told that during the last decade a large number of new international organizations have arisen, each trying to produce through publication a current of thought and feeling of a certain color throughout the more advanced countries of the world.

The difficulty for anyone to obtain facts, the undistorted truth, about any situation, is notably very great. In a series of descriptions of the simplest single event, there are almost as many versions as there observers, even with the best of intentions. Then again we have the strong and often loudly expressed statements of many more whose minds subconsciously select the parts of the truth which flatter or fall in with their own prejudices: when to this is added deliberate distortion and inaccuracy, as in much propaganda, how difficult it is for the ordinary, *interested* individual to know the truth. Add to this the indifference and lack of interest of the many, and the difficulty of impressing the people with the truth of any situation is obvious, and yet a referendum by a certain chain of newspapers in Great Britain shows that in spite of deliberate press reactionary propaganda there, there is still a good measure of sturdy rebellion by the people against being dragged into a certain groove of thought. So clearly do the

governments realize the force exerted by public opinion that in three or four European countries the government has perfected means whereby it may (if it can) mould all the population to its will, and bring about a unity of ideas and feelings within the nation. Public opinion in such countries has been compared to a "whirlwind revolving with their frontiers" (M. Avenol)!

We have seen something of the effects of attempts to suppress the truth in regard to recent events in Germany where ordinary speech, the press, and the radio have been under strict censorship. Only from the press of other countries can the people learn anything but what the government wish to tell—extending even to the censorship of a speech over the radio of the Nazi vice-chancellor pleading for the right of free speech and criticism, and making it a punishable offence for a German to tune in to a Russian broadcasting station. The recent revolt is regarded as being largely due to this suppression—and one is not surprised.

In these days when from the International Exchange in London one may speak in less than 10 minutes with people in New York, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Poona (India), and Sydney, or to ships at sea far off in the Atlantic and Pacific, or to Admiral Byrd in Antarctica, it is useless to suppose that one can long suppress the truth, or that such attempts at suppression of the truth will long be tolerated by any people.

The only sound way in which we can overcome popular ignorance of or indifference to matters of importance is by educating people to realize the intimate connection with their individual well-being of significant social economic and political news, international as well as national and local, and to realize also that the nearest contributory (or apparently contributory) cause for any untoward happening is not necessarily the most potent one, or even an important one. The effect may be the result of the combination of a considerable number of causes, no one of which may be necessarily or entirely bad in itself.

Today we are in the throes of a terrific struggle between the forces of love and good will and those of suspicion, fear, and hatred. There is no more urgent task than to bring the people of each country into a knowledge of the inescapable incidence of international problems on every individual human being, and to a realization that only by coöperation can these problems be solved.

In the last resort, then, the peace of this world rests upon the educated public opinion of a sufficient number of unprejudiced, spiritually-minded people who see life whole and see it sanely. Until that can be achieved, difficult situations cannot but give rise to tenseness and to rumors of wars, if no more. This Pan-

Pacific Women's Association is one of the organizations which try to increase that enlightenment of public opinion as far as the peoples of the Pacific are concerned. Fortunately, most, if not all, the countries from which we come are free from governmental regimentation of public opinion, and so we are able to make use of all the normal avenues of information on which to build our thought and opinion.

I claim no special originality of thought in what I have said to you tonight. One of the most hopeful signs of our generation is that so many of the world thinkers are agreed on these general lines. I do, however, claim a profound desire for peace and a firm belief that such "communities" or "organizations" as this, helping the more official attempts, form one of the essentials if we are to reach a basis of world understanding or if we are to achieve the conditions of peace without which man cannot attain his highest level of being and expression.

I want to say a few words more with regard to Disarmament. I feel sure every one here tonight would wish to endorse the attempts of the Liaison Committee of Major Women's International Organizations in its vigilant and active support of all the forces making for Disarmament both material and moral.

In your press dispatches from Washington, D. C., of June 29th, reference is made to the very strong belief that munitions manufacturers are definitely "fomenting war propaganda in the U. S. A. and elsewhere, merely to open up markets for their instruments of destruction," and one hails with pleasure such investigations as those of Senator Nye under the U. S. A. government into munition manufacturers' acts. One would like to see similar investigations with a full public report in every country. It is certainly incongruous to read in the newspaper on consecutive days, on the one hand the welcome assurance of President Roosevelt that the army and naval forces of the Territory of Hawaii are for defence solely, and then on the next that millions of dollars' worth of American munitions were being shipped to Bolivia. It is good to read, however, that no further exemptions to the embargo on the export of munitions from the U. S. A. will be allowed.

Since the iron and steel industries are already under government control in some countries (e.g., Germany and Italy at least, and France in part) and are on the way to becoming national organizations in others, e.g., Great Britain, and are to a certain extent under government control in the U. S. A., surely it is not outside the realm of near-future politics that the manufacture, or at least the control of the manufacture of arms and ammunition of all kinds may become solely a function of the governments of all countries and the export of such be expressly forbidden by all countries.

We can only hope that the perplexities and sorrows of today are the birthpangs of a new earth, of a new human entity, and that *some* day the countries of the world may be actuated by a common desire not for individual Power, but for mutual service guided by common international laws and conventions covering *all* relations between different countries, and designed to achieve the highest good of each individual country by the friendly, even if competitive coöperation of *all* countries. Because of her influence on the young, woman has a very special part to play in bringing this about. I would humbly join with Dr. L. P. Jacks who has made a vigorous denial that the present outlook gives cause for despair. The history of an advancing civilization is the history of a crisis perpetually faced and mastered, its fortunes becoming more critical, and not less, with every step forward. One of Sir Walter Scott's characters has said, "To the timid and hesitating everything is impossible, because it seems so." Let us not surrender to a fear of defeat in our endeavors with others to secure a marked step forward in the realm of international coöperation and good will during our day and generation. "A viewless stream of common will can move mountains" of opposition or of inertia.

In a recent speech Mr. Henderson (chairman of the Disarmament Conference), said, "To you who represent public opinion, I would say . . . make the will to peace stronger and more steadfast than the will to war. Every success in the task of organizing must spur us on to further efforts. Every delay or defeat must

call forth fresh reserves of stubborn or relentless energy." To those who are sceptical or others who wonder whether they may still hope on, I would say that when the hearts of men are changed and their wills redirected, peace and prosperity will arrive—and this cometh only by intelligent and steady work, and shall I not add, by prayer and persistent friendliness. None of us is content with what we are or our nations are, or have done; none of us is satisfied with what we or our nations have become.

The world cries out today for men and women of winged intellect and flaming spirit, self-sending sons and daughters of truth and power and love—who have wrestled with reality—who have gained a victory of insight and understanding—who have courage and the force wherewith to shake the world and compel it to see that there is no stability, there is no lasting prosperity, there is no rest, there is no peace, till in every land and between all the peoples, truth—stark truth—and justice and equal opportunity for all and friendliness toward and between all are the controlling characteristics of life and thought and feeling. Then only will each have happiness in work and tranquillity in leisure and enjoy a more radiant and joyous expression of life through the arts and crafts, a wider and greater culture of mind, and higher and deeper graces of the spirit.

I cannot close better in this smiling land of sweet-scented flowers than by the prayer that every nation and every people may be guided by the motto of Hawaii, "The strength of the land is preserved in righteousness."

Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference

AUGUST 8-22, 1934, HONOLULU, T. H.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

- 8:30 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Enlarged Program Committee breaking up into Sectional Program Committees.
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
- 2:00-6:00 p.m. Registration at Bingham Hall—Sectional Program Committee meetings.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

- 9:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Visit to Ewa Health Center (Clinic), Ewa Plantation, Dr. Martha Jones' "Diet and Teeth" Project.
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
- 2:00 p.m. Visit to Ewa Sugar Mill.
- 2:00-6:00 p.m. Registration at Bingham Hall.
- 3:00-10:00 p.m. Meetings, if necessary, of Program, Constitution, or any other committees.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

- 8:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Committee meetings, if necessary.
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 3:00-5:30 p.m. Pre-Conference Council meeting.
 2:00-6:00 p.m. Registration at Bingham Hall.
 6:30 p.m. Opening dinner, Wai'alae Golf Club, presidential address, overseas greetings. (Open to the public, tickets \$1.50, at the Pan-Pacific Club, Telephone 2989.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. General business meeting, Pan-Pacific Women's Association.
 10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Round Tables in Section B—Home Economics; and Section D—Industry.
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 2:00-4:00 p.m. Round Tables in Section B—Home Economics; and Section D—Industry.
 4:00-5:30 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, or group meetings.
 7:30 p.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by International Project Directors, and discussion in Section B—Home Economics. (Open meeting.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

- 8:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Round Tables in Section E—National and International Relations (IV—Citizenship—and the Activities of Women in Government).
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 2:00-4:00 p.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section D—Industry. (Open meeting.)
 4:00-5:30 p.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section E IV. Citizenship. (Open meeting.)
 8:30-10:00 p.m. Governor's Reception. (Delegates and escorts.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Round Tables in Section F, Social Questions:
 (a) Drugs.
 (c) Traffic in Women and Children.
 10:15 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Excursion round the Island for delegates.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

- 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Round Tables in Section A—Education; and Section C—Health.
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 4:00-5:30 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, or group meetings.
 8:00-10:00 p.m. "Education for Living."
 Opening address—20 minutes.
 Three speakers, 5 minutes to a maximum of 10 minutes. (Open meeting.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Round Tables in Section A—Education; Sub-section, "Cinema and Radio" (All delegates).
 10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Joint Round Tables in Section A—Education; and Section C—Health, on "Family Health."
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 2:00-5:30 p.m. Bishop Museum excursion.
 8:00-10:00 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, or group meetings.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Joint Round Tables in Section A—Education; and Section C—Health, on "Mental Hygiene."
 10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Round Tables in Section A—Education; and Section C—Health, "Diet and Teeth."
 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
 2:00-4:00 p.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section C—Health (including "Mental Hygiene" and "Family Health"). (Open meeting.)
 4:00-5:30 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, and group meetings.
 6:45 p.m. Dinner meeting, Pleasanton Hotel, "The Future of P. P. W. A." (Delegates and invited guests.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section A—Education (including "Cinema and Radio"). (Open meeting.)
- 10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Round Tables in Section E—National and International Relations, Topic III—"National Policies Affecting International Relations." Delegation meetings.
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Round Tables in Section E III.
- 2:00-4:00 p.m. Program and tea, "Daughters of Hawaii," Queen Emma Home. (Delegates only.)
- 3:30 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, and group meetings.
- 8:00-10:00 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, and group meetings.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17

- 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Round Tables in Section E—National and International Relations, Topic—"National Policies Affecting International Relations." Delegation meetings.
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, and group meetings.
- 4:00-5:30 p.m. Honolulu Academy of Arts. "Cultural Influences in the Home," with exhibits and demonstrations from Pacific countries. Open meeting from 8:00 p.m.
- 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section E—National and International Relations, Topic III—"National Policies Affecting International Relations." (Open meeting.)
- 10:15 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Excursion to Koko Head and Coral Gardens at Kaneohe.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20

- 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Round Tables in Section F—Social Questions:
 (a) Drugs.
 (b) The Family from a Normal Sociological Point of View.
 (c) Traffic in Women and Children.
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
- 4:00-5:30 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, or group meetings.
- 7:30 p.m. Final General business meeting of P. P. W. A.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Round Tables in Section F—Social Questions (The Family from a Normal Sociological Point of View).
- 10:30 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Reports of Round Tables, statement by I. P. D.'s, discussion in Section F—Social Questions. (Open meeting.)
- 1:15-2:00 p.m. Delegation meetings.
- 2:00-4:00 p.m. Free except for Council, committee, or group meetings.
- 4:00-5:30 p.m. Garden party at Mrs. Spalding's home.
- 6:30 p.m. Last dinner and closing meeting of Conference, Pleasanton Hotel. (Delegates only.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22

- 8:30-10:15 a.m. Program and Constitution Committee meetings.
- 10:30 a.m. Council meeting.
- 2:00 p.m. Program Committee will continue to sit on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday until outline of program for the 4th Conference is complete; and the Constitution Committee will meet, if necessary.

Program—Section Officials

THIRD PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

- Education**—International Chairman—Dr. Logie Macdonnell, Canada
Deputy, Dean Florence Dodd, Canada
International Project Director (joint)—General Education—Miss Bess Goodykoontz and Mrs. Anna Lalor Burdick, U. S., both of Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
I.P.D.—“Cinema and Radio”—Mrs. A. N. Diehl, U. S.
Deputies, Mrs. C. T. Bailey, Hawaii; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, U. S.
Hawaii Chairman—Dean Leonora Bilger
- Home Economics**—International Chairman—Dr. Louise Stanley, U. S.
Deputy, Dr. Hildegard Kneeland, U. S., both of Department of Agriculture
I.P.D.—“Standards of Living Study”—Dr. Louise Stanley, U. S.
Deputy, Dr. Kneeland
I.P.D.—“Diaries of Housewives”—Mrs. Persia Campbell Rice, Australia
Deputy, Dr. Kneeland
Hawaii Chairman—Dr. Carey Miller; Deputy, Miss Hazel Zimmerman
- Health**—International Chairman—Dr. Anna E. Rude, U. S.
Deputy, Dr. Nadina R. Kavinoky, U. S.
I.P.D. (jointly with Dr. K. Sadakata, Japan)—“Family Health”—Dr. Kavinoky
I.P.D.—“Diet and Teeth”—Dr. Martha R. Jones, Hawaii
I.P.D.—“Mental Hygiene”—Dr. Mary O'Malley, U. S., Department of the Interior
Deputy, Dr. Anita W. Harper, Hawaii
Hawaii Chairman—Dr. Muriel Cass
- Industry**—International Chairman—Miss Mary Anderson, Director Women's Bureau, U. S., Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Deputy, Mrs. A. L. Burdick, U. S.
I.P.D. for Industry—Miss Agnes L. Peterson, Assistant Director, Women's Bureau, U. S., Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Deputy, Miss Alice C. Brown, Hawaii
Hawaii Chairman—Miss Alice C. Brown
- National and International Relations** (continuing Government Section)
International Chairman—Miss Winnifred M. Kydd, President, National Council of Women, Canada
Deputy, Dean Mary L. Bollert, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
Joint I.P.D.'s—Mrs. Marie M. Keesing, New Zealand, and Miss Nora W. Collisson, Australia.
Hawaii Chairman—Miss Sarah Mathews.
- Social Questions**—International Chairman—Dame Rachel Crowdy, formerly League of Nations
Deputy, Dr. Anne Seesholtz, New York City
I.P.D.—“Drugs”—Dame Rachel Crowdy
Deputy, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett, Vice-President, W. C. T. U. of Japan
I.P.D.—“Traffic in Women and Children”—Dame Rachel Crowdy
Deputy, Mrs. Tsune Gauntlett
I.P.D.—“Family from a Normal Sociological Point of View”—Dr. Edna Noble White, Director, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan
Deputy—Dr. Marjorie Babcock, Honolulu, Hawaii
Hawaii Chairman, Miss Edith Orrock.

List of Delegates by Countries

THIRD PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Honolulu, T. H., August 8-22, 1934.

Officers of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association

Honorary President, Mrs. Francis M. Swanzy,
Honolulu.

International President, Dr. Georgina Sweet,
Melbourne, Australia.

First Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President, Dr. Zen Way Koh,
Shanghai, China

Honorary Treasurer, Miss Alice C. Brown, Honolulu.

Honorary Secretary, Miss Ann Y. Satterthwaite, Honolulu.

Chairman, Conference Committee, Mrs. A. L. Andrews, Honolulu.

Chairman, Program Committee, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, New York City. Deputy, Miss Mary Cady, Honolulu.

Headquarters Committee

Credentials—Mrs. Muriel Bergstrom.

Exhibits—Mrs. Alfred K. F. Yap.

House—Miss Ada Erwin.

Transportation—Mrs. Arthur V. Molyneux.

Honorary Delegates

Atherton, Mrs. Frank C., Honolulu
 Baldwin, Mrs. H. A., Paia, Maui
 Bennett, Mrs. Nora Swanzy, Hilo, Hawaii
 Castle, Mrs. Geo. R., Honolulu
 Chapman, Mrs. Royal N., Honolulu
 Cooke, Mrs. C. M., Sr., Honolulu
 Cooke, Mrs. Maud B., Honolulu
 Crawford, Mrs. David L., Honolulu
 Dillingham, Mrs. Walter F., Honolulu
 Frear, Mrs. Walter F., Honolulu
 Greene, Mrs. Arthur, Honolulu
 Kawanakoa, Princess David, Honolulu
 Kishimoto, Mrs. Tsuru, Honolulu
 Li, Mrs. K. F., Honolulu
 Ligot, Mrs. Cayetano, Honolulu
 Morgan, Mrs. James P., Honolulu
 Mori, Mrs. Iga, Honolulu
 McCandless, Mrs. L. L., Honolulu
 Mui, Mrs. King Chau, Honolulu
 Okada, Mrs. Kanekazu, Honolulu
 Poindexter, Miss Helen, Honolulu
 Potter, Mrs. George C., Honolulu
 Richards, Mrs. Theodore, Honolulu
 Shepard, Mrs. Oscar F., Honolulu
 Soga, Mrs. Yasutaro, Honolulu
 Turner, Mrs. W. P. W., Honolulu
 Wells, Mrs. Briant H., Honolulu
 Westervelt, Mrs. W. D., Honolulu
 Wilcox, Senator Elsie, Lihue, Kauai
 Wright, Mrs. George F., Honolulu
 Yarnell, Mrs. H. E., Pearl Harbor, Oahu

Delegates According to Countries

AUSTRALIA

Beveridge, Mrs. James W. C., Vice-President, Country Women's Association of New South Wales.
 Rothwell, Miss Florence, Department of Education, New South Wales.
 Flynn, Miss Margaret, Department of Education, Victoria (chairman).
 Dr. Randall-Colyer (Mrs. H. C. Lodge), psychologist, New South Wales.
 Townshend, Mrs. Marian, Member Guild of Empire, New South Wales.

CANADA

Bollert, Miss Mary L., Dean of Women, University of British Columbia (chairman).
 Dodd, Miss Florence E., Dean of Women, University of Alberta.
 McLennan, Miss Elizabeth, missionary teacher in China
 Price, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, President of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

CHINA

King, Mrs. L. C., President, Shanghai Y.W.C.A.
 Kao, Miss K. S., Yenching University, Peiping. (chairman).
 Lo, Mrs. Chia-lun, National Central University, Nanking.
 Lam, Mrs. Fred K., 1238 Lunalilo St., Honolulu
 Lee, Mrs. Shao Chang, 816 10th Ave., Honolulu

Fiji

Atherton, Miss Gwen A., Secretary of Fiji Pan-Pacific Women's Committee.
 Barker, Mrs. Alport, Suva, Fiji.

JAPAN

Gauntlett, Mrs. Tsune, Peace Superintendent of Japan W.C.T.U., (chairman).
 Kato, Miss Taka, General Secretary of Tokyo Y.W.C.A.
 Koizumi, Miss Iku, Professor in Women's College Department, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Associate Delegates

Kawachi, Miss Ine, teacher in primary schools, Tokyo.
 Kimura, Miss Matsuko, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
 Matsushiro, Mrs. Matsue, teacher in primary schools, Tokyo.
 Nakano, Miss Tatsui, teacher in primary schools, Tokyo.

KOREA

Kimhaikim, Miss Nodie, principal Korean Christian Institute, Honolulu
 Kimm, Miss Mary C., teacher of music, Ewha College, Seoul, Korea.

NEW ZEALAND

Andrews, Miss Elsie E., President, New Zealand Women Teachers' Association, New Plymouth (chairman).
 Barrer, Mrs. Nina, biologist and writer.
 Basten, Miss Alice H. G., Accredited Public Accountant, Auckland.
 Bennett, Mrs. Victoria Te Amohau, Dominion Vice-President, Y. W. C. A., authority on Maori lore and customs.
 Hammond, Mrs. B. M., authority on Maori lore and customs.
 Keesing, Mrs. Marie M., International Project Director in National and International Relations Section.

Melville, Miss Ellen, President, Auckland National Council of Women.
 Staley, Dr. Mildred E., retired physician.
 Sullivan, Miss L., life member New Zealand Women Teachers' Association and former vice-president.

Associate Delegates

Kibler, Mrs. Harriet L., retired teacher.
 Wilkinson, Mrs. H. K., Y.W.C.A., Dunedin.
 Papps, Miss Mary M., former President Taranaki Women Teachers' Association.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Davies, Mrs. E. V. (Mrs. E. Vedanayagan), Indian school teacher, Singapore.

UNITED STATES MAINLAND

Blair, Mrs. Emily Newell, journalist and member of the executive committee, consumers' advisory board, N.R.A., Washington, D. C.
 Burdick, Mrs. Anna Lalor, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
 Carter, Miss Edna, Head of Department of Physics, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.
 Dodds, Isabella L., attorney in Los Angeles, California.
 Grinnell, Miss Grace, teacher, Los Angeles, California.
 Kavinoky, Dr. Nadina, 44 Wilshire Medical Building, Los Angeles.
 Kneeland, Dr. Hildegard, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
 Lawson, Mrs. E. B., First Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
 McCoy, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Los Angeles, California.
 Peirce, Dr. Josephine L., Second Vice-President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Lima, Ohio.
 Poole, Mrs. Grace Morrison, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.
 Seesholtz, Anna, Executive Secretary, Council of Women for Home Missions, New York City.
 Shinn, Miss Alida V., Mills College, Nursery School Department, California.
 Sinclair, Miss Gladys, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 Sinclair, Mrs. John F., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 Taft, Mrs. Louise J., President, W. C. T. U., northern California.

Associate Delegate

Biddle, Mrs. Helen Hill, writer, South Pasadena, California.

HAWAII

Amoy, Mrs. Phoebe, Principal, Kauluwela School
 Andrews, Mrs. A. L., Honolulu, chairman Hawaii Conference Committee.
 Ashford, Miss Marguerite, Attorney-at-Law.
 Bilger, Dean Leonora, Dean of Women, University of Hawaii.
 Cady, Miss Mary, Executive Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Honolulu.
 Cass, Dr. Muriel, practicing physician.
 Catton, Miss Margaret, the Queen's Hospital Social Service.
 Cooke, Mrs. C. Montague, Jr., President, Y. W. C. A., Honolulu.
 Courtezen, Mrs. Josephine, public health nurse, Kauai.
 Dranga, Mrs. Jane, Y. W. C. A. Employment Bureau.
 Edwards, Mrs. Caroline, Home Economics, Department of Public Instruction.
 Giacometti, Mrs. Emma P., educator, Hawaii.
 Gotshalk, Mrs. H. C., Palama Settlement.
 Hoshino, Mrs. M., nematologist.
 Ikeda, Mrs. George, student, international affairs.
 Jostad, Agnes, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.
 Machida, Moto, Home Economics Department, University of Hawaii.
 Mathews, Sarah, teacher, Roosevelt Senior High School.
 Orrock, Edith, Social Service Bureau.
 Rieckman, Miss Bernice, Superintendent of Nurses, Queen's Hospital.
 Smythe, Miss Mabel, Territorial Board of Health.
 Yang, Mrs. Sarah Lee, teacher, Kawananakoa School.
 Yap, Miss Ruth, Department of Mathematics, University of Hawaii.
 Zane, Mrs. Dora, Hospital Social Service.
 Zimmerman, Miss Hazel, Extension Department, University of Hawaii.

Associate Delegates

Austin, Mrs. H. A. R., President, A. A. U. W., Hawaii Branch.
 Kim, Miss Bernice, graduate student, University of Hawaii.
 Mathews, Miss Stella, social worker.
 Takase, Miss Toyo, Home Economics Department, University of Hawaii.

Special Delegates (non-voting)

Bailey, Mrs. C. T., Hawaii Congress of P. T. A., Honolulu.
 Bergen, Miss Margaret, Department of Sociology, University of Hawaii.
 Bergstrom, Mrs. Muriel, Department of English, University of Hawaii.

- Coles, Miss Juleff, Principal, St. Andrew's Pri-
ory.
Edmondson, Mrs. C. H., chairman Y. W. C. A.
Employment Committee.
Erwin, Miss Ada, Punahou School, Home
Economics.
Honda, Mrs. R. C., Institute of Pacific Rela-
tions, Honolulu.
Howe, Mrs. Rita, Teacher of Home Economics.
Judd, Mrs. Lawrence M., student of inter-
national affairs.
Kelly, Mrs. Louise, Hilo Y. W. C. A.
Lacy, Mrs. Mabel, Territorial School for Deaf
and Blind.
Lucas, Mrs. Elizabeth J., Humane Society.
Moore, Miss Nevada, Palama Settlement, Hono-
lulu.
Morelock, Dr. Isabelle, osteopath.
Schaeffer, Miss Maude, Principal, Kamehameha
School for Girls.
Smith, Dr. Madorah, psychologist.
Taylor, Miss Bertha B., educator.
Weeber, Dr. Lorle, psychologist.
Wentworth, Mrs. Chester, Institute of Pacific
Relations.
Williams, Miss Mary, Territorial Board of
Health.
Winne, Miss Mary, Punahou School.
International Project Directors in Hawaii
Babcock, Dr. Marjorie, Psychological Clinic,
University of Hawaii, deputy for Dr. Edna
White, Detroit.
Harper, Dr. Anita Wilson, Schofield Barracks,
deputy for Dr. Mary O'Malley, St. Eliza-
beth's Hospital, Washington.
Jones, Dr. Martha R., Ewa Health Center, Ewa
Plantation.
Keesing, Mrs. Marie M., (New Zealand), Na-
tional and International Relations.

Greetings from Mrs. Francis M. Swanzy, Honorary President

At the opening meeting of the Third Pan-Pacific Women's Conference.

Aloha kakou, the greeting of Hawaii to you each one, Madam President, members of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association and friends! And congratulations on the distinguished character of the company here assembled; also parenthetically, on the achievement of the conference this year after a four-year interval, that so, the initiative and impetus gathered be not hindered by further postponement!

All praise as well to those devoted souls responsible for the fine arrangement of the program! It is evident that the snags of preceding conferences have been avoided, with a happy combination of business and recreation the result.

One feels deeply the vital importance of such a conference as this, for the exchange of views of life and of experience

of delegates from the widely separated nations of the Pacific area can not but be of mutual benefit, however divergent they may often be, and it is this mutual benefit wherein lies the great value of the conference. After the doubts and struggles of the early years of the Pan-Pacific Women's group it is most gratifying not only to feel but to know that the preparation of those early years has not been in vain and that the way lies more smoothly or shall we say less rough, for the future of the Association.

Your Honorary President is deeply regretful that she may not be present in person with you, but she rests assured of the great success of this the third conference of Pan-Pacific women!



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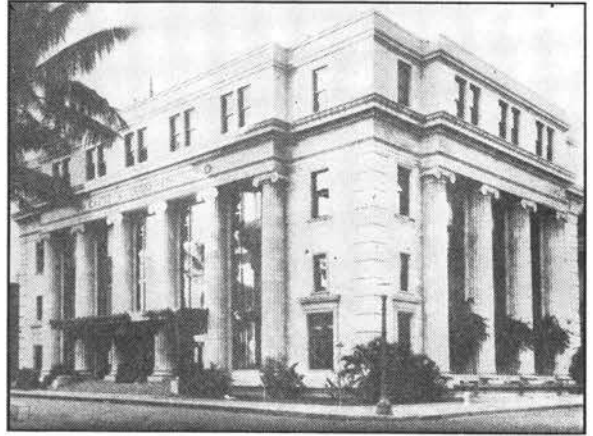
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In this beautiful edifice on Merchant Street is to be found a travel bureau equipped to serve the public in the fullest capacity. Information regarding rates and schedules of Railroads, Steamship Lines, Airlines and Hotels around the world are available. Tickets may be arranged to any point. Call 1221 or come in to **Castle & Cooke Travel Bureau**, Merchant St., Honolulu. Branch in Royal Hawaiian and Moana Hotels.

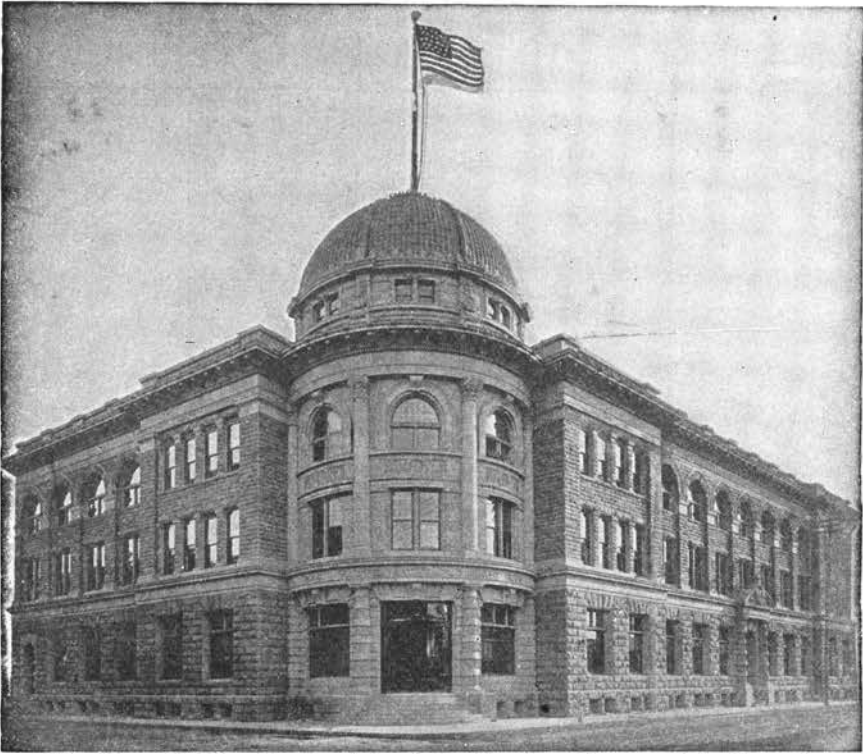


The Haleakala Ranch Company, with head offices at Makawao, on the Island of Maui, is, as its name indicates, a cattle ranch on the slopes of the great mountain of Haleakala, rising 10,000 feet above the sea. This ranch breeds pure Hereford cattle and is looking to a future when it will supply fine bred cattle to the markets and breeders in Hawaii.

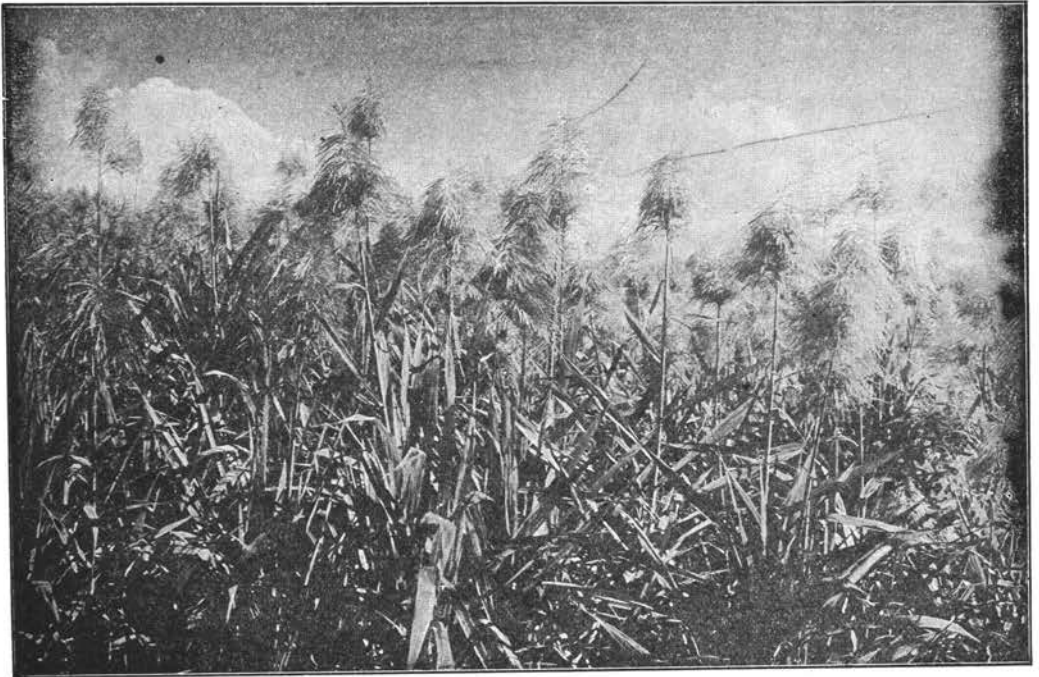
The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, 125 Merchant Street, prints in its job department the Mid-Pacific Magazine, and that speaks for itself. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Ltd., conducts a complete commercial printing plant, where all the details of printing manufacture are performed. It issues Hawaii's leading evening newspaper and publishes many elaborate editions of books.

The Honolulu Dairymen's Association supplies the pure milk used for children and adults in Honolulu. It also supplies the city with ice cream for desserts. Its main office is in the Purity Inn at Beretania and Keeaumoku streets. The milk of the Honolulu Dairymen's Association is pure, it is rich, and it is pasteurized. The Association has had the experience of more than a generation, and it has called upon science in perfecting its plant and its methods of handling milk and delivering it in sealed bottles to its customers.

Stevedoring in Honolulu is attended to by the firm of **McCabe, Hamilton and Renny Co., Ltd.**, 20 South Queen Street. Men of almost every Pacific race are employed by this firm, and the men of each race seem fitted for some particular part of the work, so that quick and efficient is the loading and unloading of vessels in Honolulu.



The Home Building in Honolulu of the American Factors, Ltd., Plantation Agents and Wholesale Merchants



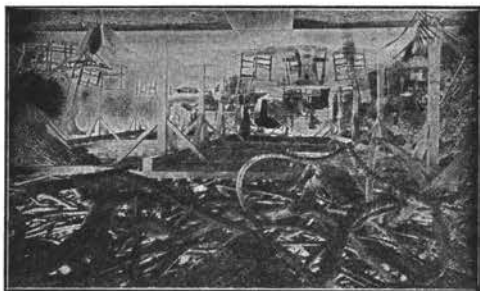
Tasseled sugar cane almost ready for the cutting and crushing at the mills.

ADVT.

C. BREWER AND COMPANY, LIMITED



C. Brewer and Company, Limited, Honolulu, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, was established in 1826. It represents the following Sugar Plantations: Hilo Sugar Company, Onomea Sugar Company, Honomu Sugar Company, Wailuku Sugar Company, Pepeekeo Sugar Company, Waimanalo Sugar Company, Hakalau Plantation Company, Honolulu Plantation Company, Hawaiian Agricultural Company, Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company, Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company, Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, as well as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Kapapala Ranch, and all kinds of insurance.

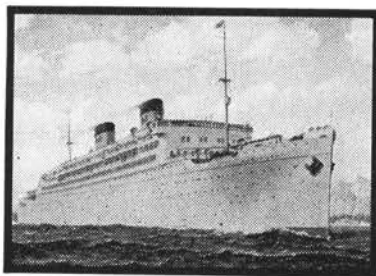


Famous Hau Tree Lanai

The Halekulani Hotel and Bungalows, 2199 Kalia Road, "on the Beach at Waikiki." Includes Jack London's Lanai and House Without a Key. Rates from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. American plan. Clifford Kimball, owner and manager.

ADVT.

The Matson - Lassco - Oceanic Steamship Company maintains a regular, fast, reliable passenger and freight service between Honolulu and San Francisco, Los Angeles, South Seas, New Zealand and Australia. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., are local agents for the line, whose comfort, service and cuisine are noted among world travelers.





Home of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

Anyone who has ever visited the Hawaiian Islands can testify to the usefulness of the "A & B Steamer Calendars" which are to be seen on the walls of practically every office and home in Hawaii. The issuing of and the free distribution of these calendars is a distinct public service rendered for some 30 years by Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., who are staunch supporters of all movements that work for the good of Hawaii.

The beautiful new office building pictured above was erected recently as a monument to the memory of H. P. Baldwin and S. Alexander, the founders of the firm and pioneers in the sugar business.

Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are agents for some of the largest sugar plantations on the Islands; namely, Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.; Hawaiian Sugar Co.; Kahuku Plantation Company; Maui Agricultural Company, Ltd.; McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd.; Laie Plantation; and also Kauai Pineapple Co., ADVT.

Ltd.; Baldwin Packers, Ltd.; The Matson Navigation Co. at Port Allen, Kahului, Seattle and Portland; and the following-named and well-known insurance companies: Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.; The Home Insurance Company, New York; Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.; New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited; The Commonwealth Insurance Company; Newark Fire Insurance Company; American Alliance Insurance Association; Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.; Globe Indemnity Company of New York; Switzerland General Insurance Co., Ltd.; St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

The officers of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., are: W. M. Alexander, Chairman Board of Directors; J. Waterhouse, President; H. A. Baldwin, Vice-President; C. R. Hemenway, Vice-President; J. P. Cooke, Treasurer; D. L. Oleson, Secretary; J. F. Morgan, Asst. Treasurer; J. W. Speyer, Asst. Treasurer.



Me P. Y. Chong
numba one China
cook allsame
big boss.

WAIKIKI

Honolulu, Hawaii

WAIKIKI LAU YEE CHAI test-lant numba one China style beautiful, plenty big, one tousan eat one time can do. Nicey plivate loom sposey eat small pahty, big pahty 500 allsame banket, lunchey, tea, any way you like.

Me P. Y. Chong long time befoh China side sabe any kind cook numba one good. Canton style, Peiping style, Japanee style, Melican style, allo numba one good tasey, healthy allsame.

Me P. Y. Chong wely glat lady come Honolulu talk, talk. Sposey you come me placey eat, dlink, enjoy, sposey eat 50 cent, 50 dolla, allsame wely welcome. Aloha.



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The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., with a power station generating capacity of 32,000 K.W., furnishes lighting and power service to Honolulu and to the entire island of Oahu. It also maintains its cold storage and ice-making plant, supplying the city with ice for home consumption. The firm acts as electrical contractors, cold storage, warehousemen and deals in all kinds of electrical supplies, completely wiring and equipping buildings and private residences. Its splendid new offices facing the civic center are now completed and form one of the architectural ornaments to the city.

The City Transfer Company, at Pier 11, has its motor trucks meet all incoming steamers and it gathers baggage from every part of the city for delivery to the outgoing steamers. This company receives, and puts in storage until needed, excess baggage of visitors to Honolulu and finds many ways to serve its patrons.

ADVT.