



GROUP OF INSTITUTE LEADERS

(Left to right: Professor James W. Garner, of the University of Illinois, Chairman of the Round Table on "Treaties of Peace"; Professor J. S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan, leader of the Round Table on "Fundamental Concepts on International Law"; Professor Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University, formerly of the United States Diplomatic Service; Professor George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University, leader of the Round Table on "Unsettled Questions in International Law")

from the pulpit can disseminate sound, sane views upon current questions in the field of international relations."

Doubtless many who have learned of the activities of the Institute through the press dispatches of the past month have taken for granted that the idea was suggested by conditions brought on by the war. This is a mistaken assumption. President Garfield had developed the plan as early as April, 1913, but the execution was delayed until the present year. Williams College contributed the use of buildings and campus without profit, and a friend of the Institute generously offered to defray all expenses during a period of three years. A registration fee of \$10 was paid by enrolled members, who obtained board at the college commons and a room in one of the dormitories for \$15 a week. No examinations were held, and no certificates were issued. The Institute was not in the ordinary sense a summer school.

In every respect the opening session of the Institute has been a notable success. The addresses are to be published in a series of volumes, and it is expected that they will be widely circulated. Some of them may perhaps serve as university text-books. There can be no doubt that the influences set in motion by the founders of the Institute will extend far beyond the crests of the Berkshire Hills, in which they had their birth.

TEACHING WOMEN POLITICS

BY MARJORIE SHULER

ON October 24, in coöperation with the Connecticut League of Women Voters, Yale University will open a citizenship school for women. The classes will be held in Yale buildings. The lecturers will be Yale professors.

So general has been the interest manifested in the plans for the school that its scope has been extended beyond Connecticut and registrations are now being received from other States and other countries.

Among the Yale faculty members scheduled to make addresses are: Former President William Howard Taft, Professor E. M. Borchard, Professor Clive Day, Professor E. R. Fairchild, Professor Henry W. Farnam, Professor Irving Fisher, Professor Arnold Gesell, Professor Allen Johnson, Professor William Lyon Phelps, Professor

Charles Seymour, Professor C. E. A. Winslow.

The school will last for a week, with lectures on the science of government, the methods of political parties, social problems and the service which the individual voting citizen owes to the community, the State and the nation. One day will be given over to a discussion of international relations, economic, social, and political, and the reduction of armament. There will be a national day with lectures on the fundamentals of American history, and the history, principles and service of political parties. Connecticut legislators, who they are and what they do, and party caucuses and conventions versus primaries will be features of State Day. Town and city problems will fill another day, on which the Connecticut

Association of University Women will participate in a discussion on education, and there will be lectures on town and city management, social welfare and civil service.

On Town and City Day there will be presented the first results of a know-your-town survey which the Connecticut League of Women Voters is now conducting.

With the hope of discovering those community needs upon which women voters should concentrate their first efforts, the League has sent out lists of one hundred and twelve questions to the women of every town in the State. The questions are based on a syllabus issued by the University of Arkansas.

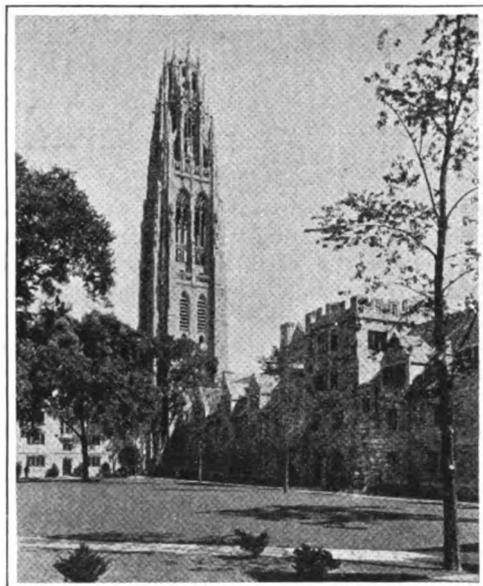
Facts are asked concerning the population of the community, the proportion of native and foreign born, what Americanization agencies are at work and the civil status accorded to negroes. There are questions on the industrial situation, the conditions and hours of labor for men, women and children. Under home-making, such questions are asked as, How many homes are mortgaged; How much are rents; Has the government or any housing corporation built groups of houses in your community; How many divorces in your town in 1920; What are the effects of the divorces you know; What was the highest price for coal last winter in your town; Have you water-power that could be used for electric lighting?

Among the questions dealing with health conditions is a request for information concerning the "regular profession or business" of the town health officer. Answers are required under seventeen headings concerning education—What use is made of Storrs College and the County Farm Bureau for vocational classes; Are school children given carfare; What community use is made of school buildings? Among the local organizations upon which information is desired are farmers' coöperative buying and selling groups and housewives' coöperative buying leagues.

Public utilities, courts, county and State government are inquired into and especial emphasis is put upon the quality of service of the State legislators to their communities.

From the information thus developed the League will map out a program to present to the women of the State, and the most important of the proposals for social reform and new legislation will be outlined for the first time at the Yale citizenship school.

For two hundred and twenty years Yale



A VIEW OF THE MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE AT YALE, SHOWING HARKNESS MEMORIAL TOWER

A New Departure for Yale

has been maintained as a man's college. The regular departments in which women are admitted are the schools of art, music, law, and medicine, and the graduate school to pursue courses leading to the degrees of doctor of philosophy, master of arts, master of science, the certificate in public health, and the doctor of public health. The establishment of a special school primarily for women is the result of the granting of equal suffrage. It is a valuable proof of politics as a unifying instead of a separating force between men and women.

The coming together of the university authorities and organized women in open recognition of the fact that the duties and responsibilities of citizenship cannot properly be discharged without adequate and intelligent preparation constitutes an event of importance to the political life of the entire nation. The human mind is prone to believe that it requires no training for any experience which comes to it in common with all of its sex, class or group. Men and women, both, for countless generations have muddled through their own particular tasks with only such knowledge as they have inherited or picked up more or less consciously. There has been opposition to college training instead of the mechanic's bench for the boy, to domestic science school instead of the family cookstove for the girl. And there are those who believe that it is as well to

throw the man or woman into politics to swim out, as to give a definite, thorough course of citizenship training. It is this resistance which Yale University and other colleges intend to conquer.

Civics Courses Throughout the Country

It is interesting to note that the national movement for uniting women's organizations and colleges to teach citizenship, of which Yale now becomes a sponsor, has been inaugurated not in the West, where women have long been voters, but in the East, where they are comparative newcomers in politics.

In July, 1919, more than a year before the ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment gave the ballot to the women of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire State College and representatives of the leading women's organizations of every kind in the State united in opening a week's citizenship school at Durham. The college dormitories were opened to the visitors and from all over the State there poured into the little town farmers' wives and city women, industrial workers and professional women, suffragists and anti-suffragists, all animated with the common desire to make themselves into the best kind of citizens.

So novel was the venture that correspondents were sent to the school from metropolitan newspapers to write up the amusing episode of grown women going back to school. One of the best-known humorous writers of New England was sent with a cartoonist by one of the Boston newspapers, and after a morning in the classroom he telephoned his editor that he could not write a funny story. It would be making mockery of reverence. And the professor of one of the large men's colleges, who arrived in smiling mood to make a speech, offered the facilities of his entire department for the next school the women should undertake. So those who came to ridicule remained to praise. And the movement for citizenship training by colleges and women's organizations together received a tremendous impulse.

Since that time the National League of Women Voters has made a vigorous campaign for citizenship training through universities, colleges, normal, high and primary schools.

Among the State universities which have coöperated with the women in establishing courses of citizenship training—and doubtless there are others not as yet recorded—

are those of Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Arkansas, North Carolina, Nebraska, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Montana, Washington and Utah.

The University of Missouri, in addition to providing citizenship speakers for towns, has made citizenship a required freshman course with a five-hour credit.

Two State universities, Virginia and Iowa, have added to their extension departments women directors of citizenship, who conduct intensive courses in citizenship in the towns throughout these States. The University of Florida sent a woman speaker last year to twenty-three towns where she gave ninety-one lectures. The State universities of Oklahoma and Florida have conducted citizenship forums in many towns.

Efforts of the League of Women Voters

Citizenship courses have been given in private colleges in coöperation with the local Leagues of Women Voters in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois and Utah. In Iowa schools have been conducted by the State League of Women Voters in coöperation with Simpson College, Indianola; Grinnell College, Grinnell; Coe College, Grand Rapids; Buena Vista College, Mount Vernon. Two South Carolina colleges have had citizenship schools this summer—Converse College, Columbia and Winthrop College for Girls, Rock Hill, the latter also having made citizenship a part of the curriculum for the coming semester.

The National League of Women Voters has itself conducted three national normal schools for the training of teachers in citizenship. One school was at the Chautauqua assembly grounds, New York, in July, 1921, with Miss Emily Kneubuehl, director of citizenship for Minnesota, in charge; one in Saint Louis, Missouri, in August, 1920, with Miss Marie Ames, of the citizenship department of the National League of Women Voters, in charge; and one in Chicago, Ill., in February, 1920, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in charge. At these schools hundreds of women have been trained to teach citizenship in their own home States



MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(The League has made the establishment of citizenship schools one of the most important features of its program)



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, HONORARY CHAIRMAN
OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Who originated and directed the first normal school of citizenship training, at Chicago, in February, 1920)

and there have been developed teachers who have subsequently traveled from State to State organizing and instructing classes.

There have been 450 of such local schools in the State of Pennsylvania, 130 in Missouri, 35 in Ohio, 30 in Nebraska, and large numbers in other States. Besides this work through its State branches, the National League of Women Voters has sent a weekly correspondence course in citizenship into forty-six States and Alaska.

The National League of Women Voters has laid down a citizenship program for the guidance of its branches in every State, recommending a citizenship director in each State to cooperate with universities and schools and with local men experienced in public affairs. Each director of citizenship is advised to conduct a normal school in the most available large city in the State, asking each county to send representatives, and subsequent schools in the communities

throughout the State. The League program reads: "No State shall feel that it has approached training for citizenship unless it shall hold one citizenship school in each county and additional schools in such townships and wards as will reach every election precinct."

The League of Women Voters has been especially vigorous in its activities for citizenship training, but other agencies are also at work, including the organizations of the political parties themselves. Especially have the women within the parties urged the continuance between elections of such meetings and courses of instruction as would contribute to good citizenship education.

What the fresh vigor and enthusiasm of the women voters may accomplish in combination with men voters who realize the importance of such work must result in profit for the nation, the State, the community, as well as the individual citizen.

