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Maine Federation News vol. XXIII, no. 2 (Dec1946)

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Maine Federation News

Official Organ of the Maine Club Women

Published at Augusta, Maine

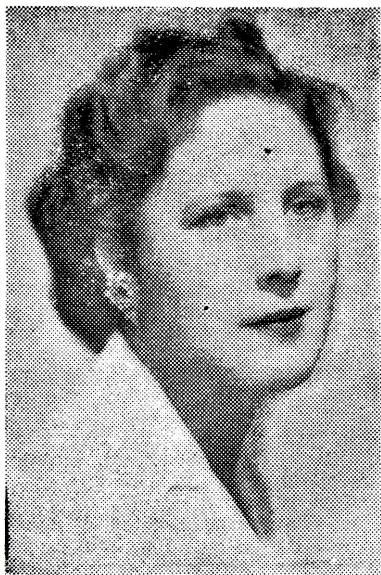
by the

Maine Federation of Women's Clubs

VOLUME XXIII

DECEMBER, 1946

NUMBER 2



President's Message

Dear Clubwomen:

The past few months have been exceptionally busy ones for your President and her administration. Starting with the Fall Conference at Orono on September 9th when more than 200 clubwomen braved one of the stormiest days to attend, the 1946-47 club year has progressed with ever-quickenning tempo.

The setting was never more beautiful nor the weather more perfect than that which accompanied the meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at Poland Spring September 26, 27 and 28th at which time your Maine Federation assumed the role of hostess to the convention. Due to the splendid efforts and teamwork of both Mrs. A. E. Chittenden, General Conference Chairman and Mrs. Leroy R. Folsom, Program Chairman, a convention of superior calibre was achieved. Your Executive Board feels a boundless gratitude to these two women who have been so largely responsible for making Maine's brand of hospitality a by-word among the delegates from the other five visiting State Federations.

During the latter part of October your President represented you in New York at a number of meetings. First among these was the meeting of the International Assembly of Women, a newly formed organization designed to create good-will and a better under-

(Continued on Page 2)

The New England Conference

The meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, Sept. 26-28, was attended by about 200 women from the six N. E. states. Fine weather and the hospitable hilltop-located Poland Spring House, furnished an ideal setting for the fine program arranged by Mrs. Albert A. Chittenden, General Chairman and Mrs. LeRoy R. Folsom, Program Chairman.

Some women, including Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth of Mass., Pres. of the Conf., Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, and others brought their husbands, who played golf during the day and attended the banquets and musicales in the evenings.

Member participation consisted of the Presidents' Town Meeting, under the leadership of Mrs. LeRoy Folsom as Vice-Pres. of the Conference, and of Round Tables conducted in separate places by the six Department Chairmen.

On the Town Meeting, the subjects and Presidents presenting them were: Spiritual Values

Mrs. Elliott Petersen, Conn.
The Home, a Training Ground for Citizenship

Mrs. Howard P. Hill, Vermont
The Responsibility of the Public Schools

Mrs. Harvey, Mass.
The Clubwoman and Her Community

Mrs. John Sweetland, R. I.
Woman's Place in Politics

Miss Margaret H. Howison, N. H.
The Elimination of Prejudice

Mrs. Philip V. Corey, Maine

It is a pleasure to report that Mrs. Corey's talk received great commendation and one President requested copies, so that she could give them to all of the clubs in her state.

In the various Round Tables, a large discussion group on Education was led by Mrs. Edw. J. Hickox of Mass., and another, on Rehabilitation was led by Mrs. Edw. L. Freeman of R. I. Mrs. Robert P. Peckett, Jr., of N. H. had as speaker Chief Arthur W. McIsaac of Concord, N. H. who explained his safety plans. Mrs. Mortimer R. Proctor of Vermont, Chairman of Recreation, featured the subject of stream pollution, showing how recreation facilities on streams, lakes, rivers and the seacoast are ruined by sewage, mill refuse from mills. A moving picture made this menace very clear. It was entitled: Clean Waters. Mrs. Donald W. Small had as speaker Mrs. Doris Marston, for her group on Youth Conservation. As Chairman of Public Relations, I visited them all and found them all worthwhile.

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Books to Enjoy

ELIZABETH LANE WEBB

Book lists and Catalogues were watched with interest through the summer and fall to see what could be chosen for reading enjoyment. Many books came out which did not measure up to that standard.

This list has been selected with the hope that some of the books named may be satisfying and pleasureable.

"The Loom of the Land," a Maine story by Eleanor Mayo, portrays a family not typical of Maine but rather the extreme type, the entire home being under the domination of a domineering father who gives them no chance to live their own lives or even express an opinion. In fact at their Christmas celebration they wait for a sign from the father before daring to open their gifts. In like manner does he run the town of which he is first Selectman. A strongly written book with many fine descriptions, much profanity, but one that grips you to the end.

"Spoonhandle" by Ruth Moore is another Maine story full of the flavor of the sea and a fine picture of life on our coast.

C. S. Forester so famous for his Hornblower stories has come out with the best one yet in "Lord Hornblower." All will want to read it.

John Marquand has just given us "B. F.'s Daughter" which, it is said, is the only one in which a woman is the leading character. Written in Marquand's leisurely and faintly satirical style, it will be read with enjoyment.

Mazo de la Roche has renewed our interest in White Oaks and the Jalna Family in her "Return to Jalna" when she brings them back from the war to their old environs. We foresee the re-reading of the whole Jalna series.

Marjorie Sharp of Nutmeg Tree and Cluny Brown fame has given us in "Britannia Mews" a racy picture of life in the London slums with much wit and homely philosophy.

People are reading widely Liebmann's "Peace of Mind," which contains much of value though his ideas are not new to many.

"Solo in Tom Toms" by Gene Fowler, author of "Goodnight Sweet Prince" tells of his own life as a youth in Denver and environs. A fine picture of western life with its many interesting contacts with widely known characters of the time.

Another charming book is "A Texan in England" by Prof. Dobie who was called to England to teach American History in one of the great universities. It is full of delightful experiences

(Continued on Page 4)

Edited by**Adelaide B. Knowlton**

The official organ of and published by the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Damariscotta, Maine, October, 1945.
Published four times a year: October, December, February and May.
Address news items and send subscriptions to Mrs. Adelaide B. Knowlton, Damariscotta, Maine.

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1/2 page 7 in. x 5 in.	15.00
1/3 page (two 1/2 columns)	9.00
1/6 page (1/2 column)	5.00

Club Institute**ROSELLE W. HUDDILSTON****Chairman of Institutes**

At a recent club institute a member says that when she cast a blank ballot it was ruled to count as a negative vote. I can find no authority for such a ruling. It should count exactly zero.

If a discussion drags on too long, calls for "Question" may cause the putting of the motion. Or someone may say "I move the previous question," and if seconded and carried, discussion ceases and the vote must be taken.

A nomination does not require a second, nor is there any necessity of a vote to accept the report of the nominating committee.

Some disagree with me, but I believe that a motion should precede discussion, in order to bring a matter before the members in an orderly manner.

ROSELLE W. HUDDILSTON,
Chairman

President's Message**(Continued from Page 1)**

standing among women all over the world. In this remarkable gathering, women of all creeds, color and tongues, gave us a new insight into the economic and political life of their respective countries with particular stress upon the role of women in political life. The American women in the audience marveled at the opportunities afforded their world sisters in statescraft in other lands and vowed that they would work unceasingly toward the end that more of our women shall be placed in similar positions of policy-making here in the U. S. A.

A Board Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs followed, at which time Mrs. Dickinson gave a detailed account of her trip to Russia this past summer under the auspices of the Soviet Government, Soviet Red Cross and Star & Crescent Societies. This interesting report will be found in the pages of this issue of the Federation

News. One of the most important resolutions to come out of this Board Meeting was the one to sponsor a Russian clothing drive. However, this resolution in its final form was amended to include all countries in need of clothing and the details of this drive in which our Maine clubs will share, is expected to be received by your President very soon.

This particular Board Meeting was high-lighted by several outside events. One of these was the invitation extended our group to attend a United Nations dinner at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria. This dinner sponsored by the newly formed Association of the United Nations (successor to the League of Nations Association) included young Nelson Rockefeller as master of ceremonies and such distinguished guest speakers as Trygve Lie, Sec'y General of the United Nations, Paul-Henri Spaak, President of the General Assembly of the U. N. and former Senator Warren Austin, now official U. S. delegate to the Assembly. Your president is now busily reporting this brilliant affair and the purposes of the Association, to the clubs of the State Federation.

Another never-to-be-forgotten occasion was the visit of the General Federation Board members to the United Nations Assembly at Flushing Meadows, the former New York World's Fair Site. As your president listened closely to the addresses of several United Nations delegates it was impossible to overlook the earnestness and sincerity with which they spoke. Nor could one do anything but believe in the desire of every man for peace and a fuller measure of justice and equality than had heretofore been experienced.

This year the Herald-Tribune Forum took as its theme "The Struggle for Justice as a World Force." While the major portion of the Forum was given over to a discussion of world affairs, a part of the opening session was set aside for an inventory of the Negro problem in this country. As each session progressed and the representatives of many governments and adherents to a variety of government philosophies had had their say, it became crystal clear that the world could never expect a lasting peace which did not see to it that justice was accorded the least of its peoples.

Clubwomen, have you ever pondered as I have, on the qualities which constitute justice? Sydney Smith seems to have defined these qualities better than most. Said he:

"Truth is its handmaid.
Freedom is its child.
Peace is its companion.
Safety walks in its steps.
Victory follows in its train.
It is the brightest emanation from the Gospel.
It is the attribute of God."

With the Christmas season so close at hand, may it be given to us to understand that "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men," will find its bright fulfillment only when tyranny is subdued and justice wins her rightful place in every human heart.

Sincerely,

LILLIAN H. COREY, President**200 Attend M. W. F. C.
54th Annual Conference
Held at U. of M.**

Nearly 200 members of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs convened at the University of Maine Sept. 10 for their 54th annual Fall conference.

Mental, physical and medical aspects of health were discussed at a health forum.

Mrs. Philip V. Corey of Damariscotta was in charge of the one-day meeting.

Mrs. Philip Marston, State chairman of the Federation's newly created Youth Conservation Department, was the first speaker of the morning, talking on the need for more boys and girls clubs. Mrs. Marston stressed the fact that very few younger people associated with worthy organizations are found in the juvenile courts of America.

Next on the program was a series of talks by four speakers on a health forum: Dr. Margaret R. Simpson, Dr. William Holt, Mrs. O. A. Brungardt, and the Rev. John N. Feaster.

Dr. Simpson, director of the division of mental health in the State Department of Health and Welfare at Augusta, explained that early diagnosis of peculiarities in children was extremely important and that this precaution would lower the rate of insanity in the state.

President of the Maine Cancer Society, Dr. Holt of Portland, explained in detail the symptoms of cancer and urged early examination.

Mrs. Brungardt, director of recreation for the state of Vermont, brought out the benefits derived from a state recreation program. She said that recreation should be given to all, not just children. It is the act of living, she said, and should include a variety of interests.

The concluding speaker, Mr. Feaster, pastor of the Hammond Street Congregational Church of Bangor, spoke on spiritual health. He pointed out that the church has always been interested in this topic.

According to Mr. Feaster, the church monasteries were the hospitals of the Middle Age. After a short period the influence of the body upon the soul and mind was clearly seen by the churches, which have been of great value in helping man to conquer or sublimate his dangerous emotions and to help him face reality and meet his deepest needs.

Later in the day members heard talks by State Senator Edward B. Denny of Damariscotta and Dr. John T. Holden, president of Nason College.

A tea served in the attractive lounge at South Estabrook was tendered Federation officers and guests by joint invitation of the Orono and Old Town Woman's Club. Mrs. Edward F. Dow was chairman. Other Committee Chairmen were, housing, Mrs. Harold C. Swift; decorations, Mrs. Ralph A. Corbett; tours, Mrs. Henry L. Doten; luncheon, Mrs. Adams; tea, Mrs. Dow, chairman, and members of the Orono Woman's Club; registrations, Mrs. Charles E. Fox.

Sincere thanks and deep appreciation are due Mrs. Donald Folsom, Chairman of American Home Dept., who served as General Conference Chairman for the Orono meeting.

'Iron Curtain' Discounted

Mrs. Dickinson Says No Impenetrable Veil Shrouds Russia from World

By ESTHER M. GUILFOY

Swansey Lake, Aug. 20—The "iron curtain," the impenetrable veil which is said to shroud Russia from the rest of the world does not exist, in the opinion of Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who has recently returned to this country following a month-long, 5,000-mile air trip through the Soviet Union as guest of the Soviet government, the Soviet Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies.

"I don't think that there is an 'iron curtain,'" Mrs. Dickinson asserted this afternoon at her summer home. "It is simply that the Russians are a proud people. They do not want us coming over until conditions in their country are as they should be. They don't want guests visiting them and then returning to tell the world how poor they are."

Busy Building Country

"The Russians," she explained, "are busy building up their country. They have to concentrate on food and shelter—the essential things. They have no time for tourists," she remarked, adding that it would be difficult for them to handle visitors in view of the fact that her own party often, when driving along a road, would encounter huge holes in the asphalt which they would have to circle.

Contrary to popular opinion, members of the delegation were not shepherded to any particular places, were not told what to say on their return to this country and no attempt was made to "sell" them on the Russian way of life.

"They simply let us come and observe," she said. "So far as I could see we were given perfect freedom. We would wander about the streets of cities and towns unaccompanied or, if we wished, could take an interpreter."

From her observations, in talking with women at random, Mrs. Dickinson concluded that "If the Russian people had anything to do with it, we would never have war. If we are plunged into war, it's owing to the leaders and unfriendly newspapers. I don't think that we are ever going to understand the Russians or they us, but we can live in harmony just the same."

When she said the word "American," women of all walks of life greeted her with open arms, expressed the greatest liking for the supplies of lend-lease and Russian Relief.

When the American delegation arrived in Russia, the members were asked what they would like to see and they expressed preferences for Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, and a badly bombed city such as Minsk. The Russians also suggested that in addition to seeing the exceedingly depressing badly devastated areas they go to Tbilisi in Georgia in the South of the country to see how people used to live years ago when life was cheerful and pleasant.

The party flew in a fine plane with a crew of four and had the same pilot who flew the Russian delegates to the United Nations conference in San

Francisco. As the Russians prefer to fly in the day time, in making their jumps, they would usually fly for nine hours, then stop at night. Accompanying them were two young men and women from Vox, the Russian organization for cultural relations with other countries and a Russian from the Soviet Red Cross who had been in America for four years and spoke excellent English. In addition, the delegation had its own interpreter, one not provided by the Russians but loaned from UNRRA—an American citizen who teaches in the Russian Institute in New York.

Cities Very Clean

"The Russian cities are very clean," Mrs. Dickinson commented. "Early in the morning the streets are flushed, largely by women, because of the shortage of men."

As a people she found the Russians unable to understand the American type of humor. At first, she said, wishing to make the women feel comfortable, she had complimented them on the fact that they are ahead of American women in that they have equal rights. But later, in more facetious vein, when she remarked, after seeing the women lifting heavy loads, working on scaffolding and cleaning buildings, that "I don't know as I'm so anxious for equal rights. I don't know as I want the women in my country to do such heavy work." She found that she had hurt their feelings.

Stalingrad, she described as "awful beyond words—a ghost city of nothing but walls which once were beautiful buildings and maimed people who make your heart sick."

"The experience of visiting it left us absolutely exhausted," she said, "but the Russians are extremely sensitive and when you had stood all you could, they would relieve the situation by taking you for a boat ride on the Volga river or for a swim at a beautiful beach."

"No matter how ruined the city, whenever we landed, a sumptuous dinner was given in our honor," she commented and "even in the town of Minsk which was practically razed, they entertained us at a delightful concert, for one of the first things they rebuild in a devastated city is the opera house. "Leningrad," she asserted, "seems to be being rebuilt. It is humming with activity."

"The Russian people," she averred, "seemed reasonably well fed but were very shabbily dressed. Their footwear was amazing to behold," she asserted, "and frequently in the cities we saw women without either stockings or shoes."

Whether the candy factories, the children's camps, the collective farms, where women were experts on hogs, or the hospitals manned by 65 per cent women doctors, the people "seemed to be all working for the country. I felt that they appeared happy looking and that the government was the best government for them at the stage they are in now. The men of the party did not agree with me in this respect," she added.

'Let Them Go to Russia'

In amplifying on her impression she stated, "Russia is a young country. It has got to get a great deal done and the people have got to be told what to

do." She emphasized however, that "I believe that this is the country for us and if people don't want our form of government, if they don't want our way of life, let them go over to Russia."

The food in Russia, she found "delicious" but "peculiar." She could not get used to being served for breakfast green cukes, cheese and cold fish with coffee and tea in tumblers instead of cups. The meal was also supplemented, however, with splendid omelets, plentiful butter, delicious dark breads and very rich preserves.

Georgia she found to be much like Utah and Montana in terrain. The party was taken up a railway to the top of a mountain where members were entertained with a concert of Russian music and dancing, topped off at 11 p. m., with a 14-course dinner which with toasts lasted until 4 a. m. The meals the delegates were served were "company fare," Mrs. Dickinson remarked and were not, of course what the Russian people were receiving in their rations. Incidentally, whenever she spoke, before audiences, she learned to say two sentences, then pause for the interpreter, then say two sentences more.

While in Moscow she attended the Greek Russian church and one of the men in the party, a Baptist minister, preached every Sunday in a Baptist church.

"The government does not frown on religion," she declared, "It owns the church building and rents it to the church for a nominal fee. There is such an enormous interest in religion that when the plate is passed, the collection from only one Sunday will pay the monthly rent. The services at the cathedral in Moscow were very largely attended with a scattering of all ages."

"When I met other people on the street and asked them if they believed in God, they would say, 'No we do not. Do all people in your country believe in God and attend church?' They would usually add, however, 'My mother or my grandmother goes to church.'"

"Perhaps 100 years from now, religion will come back. I feel that there was a great revival of interest in religion."

No Women's Clubs

There are no women's clubs as Americans know them in Russia. There is an organization of women anti-Fascists but on visiting it, Mrs. Dickinson discovered it to be a form of trade unionism.

While in Moscow, Mrs. Dickinson attended one of the magnificent Sunday sports spectacles in which 18,000 young people took part in a grand stadium seating 80,000 persons. Among the guests that day were Stalin and Molotov.

"The most important thing in the world now is to have friendship between the Soviet people and ourselves," she declared. Everywhere she went the Russian women never failed to tell her that they didn't want war with America, that they didn't want other countries, that they just wanted peace.

People in Russia have "kind hearts," she said. The delegates were treated as house guests, were not even let pay for their postage, cables or for private entertaining which they did.

Even on the streets and in the stores

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WITH THE DEPARTMENTS

Department of Youth Conservation

The Federation announces with pleasure the appointment of Mrs. Philip Marston of York Village as Chairman of the newly created Department of Youth Conservation.

Mrs. Philip Marston, York Village, Maine, Chairman of the new Department of Youth Conservation, has been active in York Girl Scouts for the past ten years as leader and council member, and is now first deputy commissioner of the York Council. She was also a former Camp Fire Girl leader in Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Marston is a graduate of Boston University School of Education with a major in English, and taught high school for one year.

She is a member of the Woman's League of York, Inc., having served on the program committee for two years, and is a member of the York Parent-Teacher Association, being at present Program chairman and co-chairman of publicity. She helped to write and produce Gay Nineties Revue for PTA last spring.

Mrs. Marston, the mother of four children, one girl and three boys, was an organizer and first chairman of the York Communities Recreation Council.

The Aims of the Youth Conservation Program

To stress the relation of Youth Conservation with every other department of the Federation.

To place more emphasis on religious training for all youth.

To secure better vocational and educational opportunities, including an adequate guidance program, for all youth.

To have at least one youth organization for both boys and girls in every town where there is a woman's club.

To have every woman's club sponsor at least one activity for the welfare of youth.

To secure constructive recreational opportunities for every boy and girl in every community.

To secure better facilities for maintaining good physical and mental health in every community.

To work for better understanding between parents and their children.

To secure active club participation **THE WHOLE YEAR AROUND** in all activities concerned with youth.

To work for a state director of recreation.

To work for a state community planning board.

To have each clubwoman give at least one hour a week in work with or for young people.

To make all youth problems the personal concern of every clubwoman in the State.

To encourage the participation of young people in club programs.

Suggested Plan to Follow in Beginning the Youth Conservation Program

Each club might outline what its members consider the ideal community, with emphasis on how it meets the

Department of Fine Arts

Penny Art Fund Needs PENNIES

Will you each give a penny to the Penny Art Fund? In the last report of the Chairman of the Penny Art Fund of the GFWC, Maine was one of only ten states which had nothing definite to report. A few of our clubs have contributed but our fund is still too small to enable us to plan a definite and constructive program.

Connecticut won a citation for "100% club participation in Penny Art Fund." Can't Maine accomplish this for 1946-1947? Every contribution will help raise our fund up to an amount which will be workable.

Please give your penny a member to the Penny Art Fund.

DORIS L. CUSHMAN, Chairman

Then it might, with the cooperation of other organizations if necessary, make a survey of conditions in the community with emphasis on how they effect youth.

Then it might make plans to approach the ideal community through changes in present conditions and consider how the club could help.

Each club member would then consider what SHE could do personally to help to build a better community, and DO IT, giving at least one hour a week of her time.

Books to Enjoy

(Continued from Page 1)

and a wholesome love for the English people.

As an outstanding bit of fiction probably "The Salem Frigate" will lead the list. The story of Tom Tisdell and the 32 gun frigate Essex in the War of 1812. An interesting romance and a lusty tale of the sea.

Maine has had her share of prominence in the books of the season. "Land of Enchantment" by Dan Stiles pictures Castine, Deer Isle, Bar Harbor and farther east delightfully.

"Maine Charm String" by Eleanor Graham is a continuation of her life in Maine and her experiences as a button collector.

Louise Dickinson Rich, whose "We Took to the Woods" has been so widely read, has given us more of her experiences in the north woods in her popular "Happy the Land."

Bernice Richmond, who wrote of her home making in the Winter Harbor lighthouse so delightfully in her second book "Right as Rain" goes to Livermore Falls for her setting and gives us a wonderful picture of her grandmother, an admirable character.

"The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds" by Ferris Greenslet is the history of one long dynasty of active and visionary men in the stirring account of a nation finding its place in the world.

"The Happy Profession" in which Elery Sedgwick recounts his long experiences as editor of the Atlantic makes delightful reading and is a valuable addition to our current literature.

Edwin Valentine Mitchell's "It's an Old New England Custom" in which he has a chapter on such old customs as "Pie for Breakfast," turkey and cranberry sauce and many others will bring you many a chuckle as well as

Division of Conservation

Our last year's program emphasized the importance of protecting and caring for our native wild birds.

This was felt to be a program of much importance considering the benefit of our birds to the farmer and also because of the pleasure they bring to us all, with their sweet songs, and beautiful coloring. This year our Conservation program is closely related to that of last year, as we consider the conserving and protecting of our native wild flowers, many of which are becoming more scarce each year, and are in danger of becoming extinct, if measures are not taken to protect them.

One of these, almost the earliest of our spring blossoms, and perhaps the loveliest and daintiest of all, whose fragrance at once leads us to their hiding place in the forest, is the Trailing Arbutus.

Other dainty blossoms becoming rare, are the Moccasin Flower, Trout Lily, Cardinal Flower, Gentians, Jack-in-the-Pulpit and the Lycopodiums (all species).

Most of these blossoms and greens as well, are uprooted and carried away in huge bouquets, nearly always by young people, who wish, no doubt, to make in this way, a more imposing display.

This is not done with a ruthless and destructive idea in mind, but because these young people have not been instructed in the way of conserving or know what this lavish gathering of wild flowers will eventually mean. When gathering wild flowers, especially those with running roots like the Arbutus, a knife, scissors or clippers should be taken to the woods, and flowers cut with a short stem, never break by hand or pull up by roots.

Trailing Arbutus, Moccasin Flower, Trillium and Gentian should be picked sparingly, so that those left should grow seed for another year. A program of conservation of wild flowers, I believe, should be a part of all school work.

Perhaps once a week a period of from ten minutes to one-half hour, would be long enough to, at least, teach the names of a few of the important wild flowers and shrubs, and why they are useful.

For instance the Lycopodium or ground pine which is so important in our forests as a ground cover, holding the moisture in the wooded areas and preventing much of the rain from running off to the streams. This work of Conservation of Wild Flowers, could perhaps, be taken up in our clubs, with an occasional short period on some program during the year, or a roll call devoted to our native wild flowers.

The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc. with address at 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., publishes a pamphlet which is very helpful, it contains:

I. Wild flowers which should not be picked or uprooted.

II. Wild flowers which may be picked in moderation.

III. Wild flowers which may be freely picked.

These pamphlets would be very instructive placed in our schools.

Department of American Home

(Homemaking Division)

The shortage of household help continues to be one of the most persistent post-war problems.

We have been told that there were nearly two million in this group of workers before the war.

Thousands of young women were glad to leave this type of work for Government service and factories.

There are many reasons why most of them do not want to go back to domestic work. The salaries are not enough—they are not covered by social security benefits—they participate only meagerly in a few states in the Workmen's Compensation Act. For a number of years the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor have studied trends in household employment.

The Federal Government through various agencies, has sought to raise household employment standards.

At the present time many groups, church, social and civic, are interested in this problem.

It has been said, "The houseworker more than any other worker, may contribute toward those values which make the creative home where family life is lived at its best."

Workers in the United States Employment Service household division say there are not enough adequate training programs for those who wish to make domestic service a career. It isn't treated as a trade or skill like stenography, typing or other occupations.

"Household employment, the oldest type of employment known, is the last to become modernized." If the employer is to have satisfactory help she must now compete with industry on a business basis. In attempting to ease this situation Young Women's Christian Associations in many cities have set up a general set of standards to be observed by employers and employees. These standards provide for wages, stated hours of work, vacations, sick leave, living conditions and overtime pay.

A very complete booklet on this subject entitled "Martha in the Modern Age" has recently been published by the Department of Social Education and Action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, N. S. A. Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, 7, Pennsylvania. Price 10c. It furnishes topics for discussion and valuable information as to what has been accomplished in this field.

The following types of programs are suggested for club use.

1. A speaker to give data covering the characteristics of this type of work; activities of various groups including the Women's Division of the Department of Labor—with ideas for action.

2. A panel discussion presenting Household Employment as it has been, as it is now, and the trends toward a new situation—with more ideas for action.

3. A round table made up of intelligent employers and employees to discuss what each wants, to list objectives, to plan how to work toward the long

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Department of Education

Maine teachers are interested in the new pension law soon to be presented to the legislature. It is the hope of the group that they may merge with other state employees regarding pensions. The teachers who have taught since 1925 must have a deduction of 5% yearly, from their salary. If the pay is small the amount deducted, of course, will be small. Some of the teachers have never earned a living wage and, therefore, 5% of their income, over a period of years, will yield such a small pension it will not be a living. Some have already retired under the old pension law, after reaching 65 to 70 years of age and retiring, have had to sell papers on the street corner or do other small tasks to add to the small pension to keep body and soul together.

They wish the law to provide a single pension plan which will include teachers. The only extra thing for which they ask, is the right to retire before the age of 60 years, if health conditions of the individual point to such a necessity, and collect pension at 60 years after minimum of 25 years' teaching. Many teachers struggle on in the class room, though unfit to do so, for the sake of the small retirement pension. Why not allow them the right to retire after 25 years of service, if they wish, and collect the pension at 60? Of course many are able to continue to 65 or more and teach 30 to 40 years. For those who have served faithfully and are not of a mind to continue, the teachers feel this should become the law.

For dozens of reasons, young people are not entering the teaching profession. Very poor salary, criticism of their personal lives by the general public, poor working conditions are a few reasons. Hour upon hour of beyond-school-hours spent at meetings, correcting papers and exams, making home calls, doing social work which are all part of teaching and the young will not consider it. A full program of classes, luncheon duty, no time to prepare for the next day are further reasons.

The Army and Navy operated schools and they cost several times more per pupil than our public schools. Magnificent class rooms were provided. Thousands of mechanics were trained at an annual cost far greater than the annual salary of the industrial arts teacher earns at home.

How often are good teachers rewarded by recognition of any kind? Other classes of workers recognize the good worker and he progresses. Not so the teacher.

How many people know the amount of money that teachers put right back into their jobs? Summer school, travel, extension courses, teachers' magazines, books, class room decorations, work books, tests, convention fare, dues, extra board while attending conventions and summer school because one may not give up his regular room for fear of losing it. This is only a drop in the bucket of all money spent or returned to the profession. The fact that you haven't thought about it proves that they haven't talked about it enough. They do it for love of the profession in spite of poor salary, poor pension prospects and public criticism.

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District Meetings

District No. 2

Twenty-two club presidents, representing the Federated Clubs of District 2, of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, attended a luncheon meeting October 9, at the Penobscot Exchange Hotel in Bangor, Maine.

Mrs. Norman Fay Plouff of Dexter, Hostess Director of District 2, introduced the following speakers from the various departments of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs: Mrs. Bert MacKenzie, First Vice President of the M. F. W. C.'s; Mrs. Gilbert Loebs, 2nd Vice President of the M. F. W. C.; Mrs. Paul Dundas of Waterville, Chairman of the Dept. of International Relations; Mrs. Donald Folsom of Orono, Chairman of the Department of American Home; Mrs. Harriett Gray of Dover-Foxcroft, Chairman of the Department of Public Welfare; Mrs. Earl Weatherbee of Dover-Foxcroft, a member of the Department of Arts and Crafts; and Mrs. Harold Swift of Orono, a member of the radio committee and President of the Orono Women's Club.

Projects of interest were presented to the group by the State Chairmen and a message was read from Philip Marston of York Village on Youth Conservation.

Those attending the meeting besides the speakers and hostess were: Miss Alberta Kimball, Pres. of the Corinna Junior Amicus Club; Miss Mary Mitchell, Pres. of the Bangor Queen City Club; Mrs. Francis Hanson, Pres. of the Newport Woman's Club; Mrs. C. G. Wilkins, Pres. of the Dexter Woman's Literary Club; Mrs. Dennis Cleaves, Pres. of the Wassookeag Junior Literary Club, Dexter; Mrs. Chesley Littlefield, Pres. of the Old Town Woman's Club; Mrs. Frederic Jacques, Pres. of the Norumbega Club of Bangor; Mrs. Harry Nelson, Pres. of the Bangor 19th Century Club; Mrs. Frederick Parent, Pres. of the Bangor Home Culture Club; Mrs. Lee Richardson, Pres. of the Bangor Woman's Club; Mrs. Ernest Tupper, Pres. of the Patten Woman's Club; Mrs. Nellie Cunningham, Pres. of Our Neighborhood Club, of Old Town; Mrs. Louis Teriault, Pres. of the Neeburban Club, Old Town; and Mrs. Effie Cookson, representing the Kenduskeag Study Club.

IOLA HULBERT PLOUFF,

Director, District 2

District No. 3

The district meeting of Federated Clubs of District No. 3, was held Tuesday at the Congregational Church at 10 o'clock in the morning. Miss Mary N. Elms, director of District 3, MFWC, presided. It was opened with the club collect, salute to the flag led by Mrs. Susan Purington. Mrs. Ora L. Evans led the singing of "The Pines of Maine," after which Mrs. J. A. Saunders, President of the Cosmopolitan Club, gave the address of welcome. The response was given by Mrs. Pearl Day of Milo, Pres. of the New Idea Club.

A communication was read from Mrs. Ruth Flanders Loebs, 2nd Vice-Pres., who was unable to be present but wished to stress the youth conservation. With civilization in a precarious position, she said it is incumbent in every

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District Meetings

District No. 12

A largely attended Conference of the Federated Clubs of District 12, was held at Frye Hall in Portland on October 15th, Mrs. Frank E. Merrick of Westbrook, Director, presiding.

A welcome extended by Mrs. Thomas Moxon, President of the hostess Club—The Woman's Literary Union, was responded to by Mrs. Arthur Talbot of the Gorham Dames.

Mrs. LeRoy R. Folsom, Vice-Pres. of the N. E. Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, gave an informative report of the recent meeting, held at Poland Spring, Sept. 26-28. She mentioned as highlights, the beautifully decorated head table and the corsages arranged by W. L. U. members, also the work of the Registration Committee, on which three W. L. U. members served, Mrs. W. Bradford Cushman, being Chairman. She spoke humorously of her work as Program Chairman, in rounding up her speakers on the U. N. Forum, especially Mr. Russell, who was to speak for America, and who first appeared slipping up the aisle at the last minute before he was due to speak.

Following was a Panel Discussion on the topic: "Needs and Desires of Young People of High School Age." Under the direction of Theodore S. Johnson, an English teacher in Deering High School, who acted as Chairman, six students stated clearly and concisely, their views on this general topic.

Carol Holden of Cape Elizabeth High School gave her ideas of what young people desire of the Home. She said parents should believe and care, that they should set right examples, since she believed that juvenile delinquency was the fault of unconscientious parents. She asked that young people be treated as the adults they felt they were.

Talking on "Guidance," Roland Charnard of Westbrook High School pleaded for more interest in individual students by their teachers. There is always something that can be done well by each one. Let "each to his own liking" be the rule, not the exception. He asked that all courses be related in some way to every day living, with a view to specific interests of the girls and boys.

Mr. Johnson commented that Guidance was the greatest need of the schools today.

Charles Eames of Falmouth High School expressed the need of Cooperative courses, in which the practical side should be stressed; not make the student fit the curriculum, but vice versa. Let credits be given for afternoon work, with the entire community a laboratory, and adult cooperation. Students could serve apprenticeship in some line which would furnish a future for those who would not be able to go to college. This might lessen the large percentage of students who do not complete High School, and would assure that a larger number would live in their native State.

Warren Boggs of Deering High felt that a Liberal Arts course was important since there is a great demand for college-trained men, who will furnish leadership. He said students are not taught to think. A little more class

time and a little less home work would be a help, as well as the clarification gained by being able to express opinions at home.

There is little opportunity for paying positions in Portland for young people graduating from the commercial courses, said Mildred Curran of Portland High. Most of them that are open to the graduates are dead-end jobs, with no future or advancement. She said youth today does not want to live on father and mother. The best work comes from one whose morale is high, due to adequate pay.

Grover Marshall of South Portland deplored the lack of civic-supported centers. He saw a great contrast on a recent visit to his home town, Madison, Wisconsin, which has an enviable reputation in this respect.

A question period followed, in which the young people replied with keenness and earnestness to queries by those present, who felt they had been given definite and important matters to consider and do something about. Luncheon was served at 12:30, with about 100 present.

At the afternoon session, the Choral Group of the Woman's Literary Union under the direction of Mrs. Evelyn Badger Carroll, rendered: Ciribiribin, Indian Love Call and Carmencita.

Mrs. B. A. MacKenzie, First Vice-Pres. of the Federation, guest speaker of the Conference, reported briefly on the Chicago meeting of the General Federation and called the attention of the clubs to the Federation Pattern of Peace. She suggested that each club contact some club or family abroad, for mutual inspiration and helpfulness to those less fortunate people.

Following her talk, for the first time anywhere, the plans for the new system of teaching English, were explained by Miss Frances Hueston, head of the English Dept. of Deering High and Miss Ruth Sturgis, head of the English Dept. of Portland High. The new plan is called Communication Arts.

Miss Hueston, Chairman of the Com. to get out the syllabus, said Communication Arts is related to Press, Radio, Movies, the dance, literature and conversation. She said mass communication can be very dangerous as well as beneficial and educational. Radio and the movies have launched a great deal of propaganda.

Some pupils will never be great readers, but will depend on what they see and hear. These must be taught to screen through properly; truth from fiction and fiction from truth, to distinguish between facts and opinions. She said something must be done about voices and enunciation. Pupils should be taught where reviews can be found. In some instances there is too much emphasis placed on Shakespeare and not enough on what the pupil will face after school.

Miss Sturgis traced the course of the emerging curriculum. She said the National Council of Teachers was faced with a challenge in an annual National bill of 17 billions for crime, murder, one illegitimate child out of every eight born, and the increase in juvenile and parental delinquency. This new plan is not a final job, but is open for constructive criticism. It is hoped it will work in a school with two teachers as well as in the larger schools. They are

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District No. 13

A joint meeting of the Thirteenth District and York County Union of Women's Clubs was held at the Second Christian Church, Kittery on Tuesday, October 22 with the Riverside Women's Club as hostess.

Mrs. George E. Cousens, president of the York County Union, presided in the morning. An executive board meeting preceded the opening of the morning session at 10:30. The pledge of allegiance was led by Mrs. John S. Paul of York Beach, Chairman of the Department of Education of American Citizenship in the Federation. Greetings were extended to the clubs by Mrs. Merle Mitchell, President of the Riverside Woman's Club. Miss Ruth Norwell, second Vice-President of the York County Union, responded.

Collect was followed by three minute talks by club presidents.

Mrs. Frank Merrick, Director of District Twelve, spoke for a few minutes. Another guest was Miss Elizabeth Fox, State Federation Treasurer. A delicious luncheon was served in the vestry under the supervision of Mrs. Stephen Grant and Mrs. Ernest R. Tarling.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with Mrs. Archer E. Littlefield, Director of District Thirteen, presiding.

The Star Spangled Banner followed by the Lord's Prayer opened the meeting.

Mrs. Philip Marston, Chairman of Youth Conservation in the Federation, enumerated what individual clubs could do to help this vast work. She listed greater support to such organizations as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs and said if each club woman would devote one hour a week to help in recreational activities there would be less juvenile delinquency.

By request, Miss Ruth Nowell gave a splendid report of the New England Conference at Poland Spring. She concluded her talk by giving a summary of Mrs. Dickinson's visit to Russia.

Mrs. Arthur Furtney rendered several solos which were much enjoyed.

Mrs. Gilbert Loeb, Second Vice-President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the principal speaker. Her topic was: "A Challenge! Can We Meet It?" It was a most inspiring talk on education; she urged the women of York County to get behind the movement for better school programs and better wages for teachers. Committees appointed by Riverside Club—Ushers: Mrs. Cyril Armsden, Mrs. Louise Parady, Mrs. Leland Rilet and Mrs. Howard Paul; program: Mrs. Wesley Rogers; decorations: Mrs. Edgar Hosmer; favors: Mrs. Roy Collins.

ELSIE LITTLEFIELD, Director

Dept. of Education

(Continued from Page 5)

Please lend your support as an individual and as a club when the pension law is presented at Augusta.

Teachers do not hire lobbyists. They are too weak in their demands. They are the people to whom you entrust your most treasured possession, your child! Can't you support something which they are asking, and asking so reasonably?

Let's get behind the teachers and prove we recognize their worth and are supporting their plan for a pension.

BERNICE M. COLBY,
Chairman of Education

The Elimination of Prejudice

By MRS. PHILIP V. COREY

(Address given at President's Town Meeting at N. E. Conference at Poland Spring and reprinted in answer to numerous requests.)

Not so many months ago when men the world over were locked together in a life and death struggle to determine which of their ideologies should survive, America and her Allies, in order to speed the winning of the war, saw with great clarity, the urgent necessity for burying their pre-conceived prejudices. In their common peril, men looked suddenly into each other's souls for the first time, acknowledging the brotherhood they found there. It did not matter that the Russians had once been so despised by us for their ridiculous five-year plans, their atheistic leanings and communist philosophy. It did not matter that the British after World War I had earned the ill-will of Americans for forfeiting repayment of her war debts. And why should such things matter? In that solemn hour when peaceful nations found themselves with their backs to the wall, with no choice but to fight or die, all prejudices were forgotten and men saw each other, not through a glass darkly, but face to face. When death was the order of the day, it did not matter at all that the fellow who toiled by your side at the machine in the war plant was black, brown, Protestant, Catholic or Jew. You were brothers. Sweating it out in the foxholes of France, the Anzio beachhead or Iwo Jima, it didn't matter to Johnny Smith that his buddies were a guy named Goldberg, Pulaski, Giovanni or O'Rourke. When a matter of seconds determines whether or not you're going to be blasted into eternity, who cares about such unimportant matters like race, creed or religion? Johnny Smith had had a good look into the soul of every guy there. They'd had a good look into the soul of Johnny Smith. Each knew the other for what he was—a brother!

What is happening to us, now that the peril has passed? Already men have begun to look at one another as strangers across a barbed wire entanglement of prejudice, suspicion, intolerance and hate. Can it be that we have forgotten the lessons that were learned from the spilling of rivers of blood?

It has been said that the achievement of a lasting world peace hinges upon our ability to eliminate prejudice in all its forms, political, racial and religious. Let us examine these prejudices one by one.

Politically, there is no question but that the Number One prejudice of most Americans is Communism. At the present time our fear of Communism seems to be leading us not only toward a fear of Communism as a political ideology, but toward a hatred of the Russian people who embrace this philosophy. I contend that we can reject Communism without rejecting and hating the great mass of Russian people. To fear Communism will gain us nothing, but to understand this political philosophy and its strong influence upon the Russian mind will go a long way toward helping us to combat its growth with firmness and intelligence. For centuries the Russian people were lit-

tle more than serfs and chattel under the domination of a long succession of bloody Czars and kulaks. Every civil right which we Americans have enjoyed and cherished for more than 300 years was denied them, the right to own property, the right of trial by jury, the right to vote, the right of free speech, the right to worship as they pleased. Thirty years ago the long-suffering Russian people revolted under the banner of Communism. Communism was their deliverance from centuries of almost intolerable persecution and suffering. However, if Nazism or Fascism or even Democracy had happened to have been the means of their deliverance from bondage, almost unquestionably the Russian people would have embraced any single one of these political credos just as wildly and enthusiastically. As it happened, Communism was the medium of deliverance. Today, every man, woman and child in the Soviet Union is a partner of the State pledged with the solemn duty of working for, and sharing in the benefits of a growing system of communally-operated institutions.

Here in America we have found that the competitive system, with the right of private enterprise is the most successful way of life for us under our Democratic system of Government. Everyone of us present here today can make her small contribution to peace by substituting understanding for the prejudices we now hold for other forms of Governmental philosophies. The less prejudiced we are and the more we understand the underlying intent of these other philosophies, the better strengthened and prepared we shall be to ward off their influence in this land of ours.

Speaking of politics, none of us can deny the continued prejudice which a large body of the American public hold towards domestic politics and politicians in general. I can think of no calling which is held in as low esteem. No matter what move is made, one continually hears the scornful cry of Politics! and politicians in this country no matter how sincere and earnest their efforts may be in the public interest, have hurled at them every epithet from gangster to crook. I honestly believe that such prejudice by the American people toward their servants of Government is unworthy of us. It would be folly of course, to deny that there are dishonest politicians, but there is dishonesty and corruption, plenty of it! in every other walk of life. Senator James Fulbright of Arkansas, lays the blame for this low opinion of politics at the door of the American people themselves. It is the prejudiced attitude of all of us towards politics he contends, which prevents a greater number of our citizens of acknowledged calibre and ability, from running for office. Service to one's Government he states, should be the highest and most honored calling which any American citizen can pursue.

I agree with Senator Fulbright's views that in holding to the prejudiced attitude toward politics, we are not being honest with ourselves. We, the American people are responsible for the present incumbents who hold office. If each and every citizen would exercise his or her prerogative at the polls, stimulated by the desire to see that only the finest men and women are

elected to a given office, the stigma of prejudice with respect to politics and politicians would happily pass away.

Since V-J day, this country has watched with growing alarm and dismay the numerous and violent evidences of racial prejudice. Hardly a week goes by but what we read in our newspapers, accounts of race riots, murders and lynchings. What has become of that unity, that great brotherhood of spirit and flesh irrespective of race, color or creed which bound us so closely together in our hour of national peril? Are we to believe that this prejudice, bigotry, intolerance and hatred was what our sons fought and died to preserve in America?

The most serious social issue facing America before the war was the race problem. In fact, throughout the war our treatment of the racial minorities in this country was the strongest propaganda weapon which Hitler used in denouncing Democracy. Time and again while seeking to justify his frightful persecution of the Jews in Germany he pointed to the hate and ostracism with which many Americans view the Jews in this country. He made capital of our race riots, of the frequent murders and lynchings of the Negro and the disdain and superiority with which we treated so many of our foreign-born population.

There is no question but that there is vast room for improvement in the matter of race relations in this country. However, America is only one of such trouble spots throughout the world. The truth of the matter is that we have somehow forgotten that our very strength and greatness has come to us as a result of the variety of racial backgrounds. Like a rich Persian rug, America today is made up of the many colors and designs which her foreign-born people have brought to her from many lands. Without the strength, the skills and the talents of every race on the face of the globe, America would be poor indeed. In the light of these truths let us resolve to make a new appraisal of the contributions which have come to us from the world's peoples and to feel a deeper sense of appreciation for the richness of the gifts they have so generously given.

Finally, let us take a look at our religious prejudices. If all the arguments which have been expounded for and against the Protestant and Catholic religions were placed end to end, they would girdle the earth not once, but millions of times. The utter folly and futility of such argument has been proved again and again. How much better it would be if we would earnestly try to substitute a better understanding of the other fellow's theology in place of the bigotry and prejudice some of us now practice. For 11 centuries, the Christian Church was a single body and continued its solidarity until the Greek Orthodox Church detached itself, electing the Bishop of Constantinople as its head. This was only a minor break and the larger rift did not develop until the 16th century when the Protestant Reformation began to sweep across Europe under such leaders as Martin Luther in Germany and John Calvin in Switzerland. Today, the world knows a great diversity of religions but the two largest Chris-

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DEXTER : : MAINE

A New Atlantic Monthly Prize Contest

SUBJECT: THE SCHOOLS I WANT—AND HOW TO GET THEM
PRIZE — \$1,000



The Rules Are Simple

1. The article must not exceed 2500 words.
2. All manuscripts must be typewritten, double space, on one side of the paper only.
3. Each sheet of the manuscript must bear the name and address of the contestant, and of her Club.
4. All manuscripts must be submitted to the State Chairman of Literature by February 1, 1947.
5. No manuscripts will be returned, nor any comments offered.
6. Final decision rests solely with the ATLANTIC MONTHLY Editorial Board.
7. Announcement of the Prize Winner will be made at a luncheon or dinner in the Spring of 1947—date to be announced by Mrs. LaFell Dickinson.
8. The \$1000 Prize Winning Article will appear in the ATLANTIC MONTHLY if found acceptable by the Editor, no further payment to be given to the author.
9. The Honorable Mention manuscripts will also be considered for publication, and if acceptable to the Editor, will be paid for at the regular ATLANTIC rates. In any event, each winner of an Honorable Mention will receive a complimentary one-year subscription to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

New England Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

On Maine Night, Governor and Mrs. Hildreth, Maine's First Lady were honor guests. Gov. Hildreth gave a very fine message, using the seven sons of Patty Washburn, to illustrate what could be accomplished under freedom from government restrictions; the careers of these famous men showing daring and initiative, rather than a craven desire for security.

Maine was proud to present Congresswoman Margaret Chase Smith, who told frankly and in detail how and why the 79th Congress voted as they did. Marion Martin, Ass't Chairman of the Republican National Com. and Director of the Women's Division carefully refrained from "going to town" as she would have liked to do for the Republicans, because there was no Democratic speaker to present their side. She advised each member to choose the party most appealing to them, pointing out the meaning of such a choice.

On Dickinson Night, a group of nine, directed their groups in stunts, using the name of Mrs. Dickinson, then holding cards spelling out her name sang a clever parody to serenade her.

In the ballroom, Mrs. Dickinson gave an absorbing account of her recent 5000-mile tour of the Soviet Republic as guest, with seven others of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies.

Other highlights were the Twilight Service in All Souls Chapel, when Dr. Rayborn L. Zerby of Bates gave the message and Eva Foster Merrill added much to the worshipfulness of the occasion. Marian Payne Louisfell was in charge of all music. Particularly delightful were the Bedard Sisters—Lucienne, Cecile, pianists and Eveline, whose charming voice and simple unassuming manner and evident joy in singing won all hearts.

The United Nations Forum was thought-provoking, British, Belgium and American views being expressed. Robert H. W. Welch, Jr., was listened to with closest attention in presenting the case against restrictions and regimentation, from the Nat'l Ass'n of Mfgs' standpoint.

Reports of the events of the Conference were sent out through New England by Edith Nichols of the Providence Journal, R. I. Mary Mahoney of the Boston Globe, Betty Driscoll of the Christian Science Monitor, Greta Kerr of the Portland papers, Edith Thayer of the Lewiston Sun, and Jo Anne Park and Margaret Mitchell of the Lewiston Journal, not to omit Agnes Grant, Publicity Director for the Poland Spring Hotel, who helped in every way, especially in arranging for a Press Room where speakers were interviewed in a real professional manner.

The Conference will meet next year in Bretton Woods, with New Hampshire as hostess, Sept. 16, 17, 18, Miss Howison, General Chairman, Mrs. Edgar A. Norwood, Publicity Chairman.

MABLE ROGERS HOLT,
Chairman Publicity
New England Conference

Elimination of Prejudice

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tian bodies are Protestant and Catholic. In America the Protestants number 33,000,000; the Catholics, 22,000,000.

both religious bodies strangely enough, hold many of the same views and aspirations. Both religions acknowledge Christ as the Son of God; both hold the same Christian ethics and interpret life in the same spiritual terms. It is mostly on matters of doctrine and ecclesiastical organization that Protestants and Catholics differ.

In the sight of God, are we not one great family? Surely this all-wise, all-loving Father of us all will judge us, not by how faithfully we have adhered to the ritual mechanics of our respective churches, but how faithfully through sorrow, pain and trouble, we have lived our Christianity! I am somehow convinced that in the last analysis, it will not be a matter of whether we are Protestant, Catholic, Moslem or Jew which will determine our fitness of getting into Heaven. I have a feeling deep inside, that eternal grace and life everlasting, is destined for that man or woman who in the words of that lovely poem, lives in the house by the side of the road, and is a friend to man.

Iron Curtain Discounted

(Continued from Page 3)

she encountered a similar hospitality. She chuckled as she reminisced that people would say "How many years do you hold?" and on learning her age would gasp in amazement, "And you are still around. My mother is not able to be about," and would then look out for her in most solicitous fashion. Even in the stores when she was transacting a purchase, clerks would accompany her from the counter to the cash register to see that she received her proper change.

The stores, incidentally, were very poorly stocked and most of the articles available were not new goods but antiques left over from the old days. Prices were high according to American standards.

Mrs. Dickinson brought back many handsome Russian articles, ranging from beautiful icons to embroidered tapestries, earrings and laces—some of which she purchased and others of which were gifts showered on her by her hosts.—Reprint from the Manchester (N. H.) Union of Aug. 21, 1946.

Division of Conservation

(Continued from Page 4)

Enough so that each child in grammar grades should have one.

Children in the lower grades should be taught by pictures of flowers being shown by teachers and by talks about them.

Our beautiful native wild flowers were here covering our fields, forests and meadows with beauty and fragrance, when this land of ours was first discovered. Shall we not consider it our sacred duty and privilege to pass on this wonderful heritage to our children and our children's children, as beautiful as it was when our forefathers inherited it, remembering that, There is no flower that is not beautiful

The dull of hue and small,
Each is a bit of beauty sent from Heaven
For God hath made them all.

MYRA D. SCHROEDER,
Chairman of Conservation

District Number 3

(Continued from Page 5)

club to participate intelligently in the

A communication from Mrs. Paul A. Dundas, Waterville, state chairman of international relations, was read, in which she stressed a welfare program of international relations and gave a name of a family for District No. 3.

Mrs. Maude MacKenzie, 1st Vice-Pres., was present and spoke on the work of the State Federation and gave a very interesting account of Mrs. Lucy Dickinson's trip to the Soviet Union. She also conducted a most instructive Club Institute. Lunch was served in the Chapel by the Women's Guild. The program opened in the afternoon with Mrs. Donna Fields singing two solos with Mrs. Frank Ratzell at the organ. The speakers for the afternoon session were Mrs. Ola Blood and Mrs. Harriet Ladd, teachers in our grade schools who spoke on "Child Growth and Development." It was a most interesting subject and showed a vivid comparison of teaching today and days of long ago. Mrs. Weatherbee, State Chairman of the Dept. of Art, was present and told of her plans for the year. Mrs. John Little rendered two violin solos with Mrs. Harley Williams as accompanist.

District Number 12

(Continued from Page 6)

hoping to overcome the fallacy that anyone who speaks English, can teach it. Psychology, Guidance, various tests and measurements of pupils are recommended.

For the teachers, a refresher course once in four or five years is recommended, smaller classes per teacher and a class in remedial reading in every school.

Mrs. Gilbert F. Loeb, Second Vice-Pres. of the Federation, read a paper on Education, recommending an industrial coordinator and a child guidance clinic.

Two visiting District Directors, Mrs. Everard L. French of Winthrop, of District 10, and Mrs. Archer E. Littlefield of Ogunquit, District 13, spoke briefly of special projects in their areas.

Mrs. Philip Marston of York Village, newly-elected Chairman of Youth Conservation, said the work begins in the home and means constant day by day persistence.

Mrs. R. E. G. Bailey, newly appointed Advertising Manager of the Federation News asked members to send in articles, to increase the circulation and thus appeal to advertisers.

As the time for closing the meeting was approaching, Mrs. J. Marden DeShon considered briefly two questions that had been sent in. All regretted that there was not time for more questions.

Mrs. Ervin A. Center, Chairman of Press and Publicity was busy as usual, with reporters and photographers.

All felt that Mrs. Merrick had prepared a fine program.

MABLE ROGERS HOLT

Dept. of American Home

(Continued from Page 5)

range goals and what to do immediately in one's community.

The united efforts of homemakers and household workers can improve employment relations and help to build

Legislative Program for the 80th Congress

Prepared by

MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY

Legislative Chairman, G. F. W. C.

The 80th Congress, meeting January 3, 1947, will be our first full peace-time Congress for 6 years. What are the measures which will be discussed during 1947 and 1948 in which the General Federation will be especially interested?

Glancing at our Resolutions as a basis for prediction, I would say that the question of IMMIGRATION will be of interest to us. We have advocated restricted immigration, but the demands of humanity may cause us to modify our policy. Statehood for ALASKA is being discussed in the newspapers daily and there seems a good chance that our affirmative action to see Alaska the 49th State may come true. ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES is a live subject which under our resolution demands the keen and watchful attention of every alert citizen. Under the LaFollette-Monroney Legislation Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946, steps toward strengthening congressional fiscal controls were adopted, by means of joint hearings of certain committees of House and Senate, to report a legislative budget for the ensuing year, including estimates of over-all federal receipts and expenditures. In case estimated receipts exceed estimated expenditures, a recommendation shall be made for the reduction of the public debt. In case estimated expenditures exceed receipts there shall be submitted a concurrent resolution providing that it is the sense of Congress that the public debt shall be increased in an amount equal to the excess, which ought to be adopted by a vote of each House.

This is an important check to deficit spending, in which the country has been indulging for 16 years. Let us all see that no action at the opening of the 80th Congress interferes with the functioning of this Act. Another MANDATORY JOINT INCOME TAX struggle impends, according to newspaper reports received from community property states, where husbands and wives file separate income tax returns. It is reported the Treasury Department threatens to again ask Congress to end this program under which wives are treated as partners, in the marriage bond, in those nine states. This has been defeated twice in Congress previously. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION as embodied in the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill S. 181, which will be re-introduced in the 80th Congress, under our resolution, demands our active support. This bill requires that at least \$40 per annum shall be spent for the education of every child in the nation. Today, in some states, as low as \$7 per annum is spent per child per annum. To achieve this goal every state must appropriate 2.2% of its individual income payments, in the fourth year of the operation of the program, in order to receive federal aid. The education of youth is still the primary responsibility of every state but it is now recognized that the federal government has a secondary responsibility toward the children of the nation, in the field of education, just as it has in the fields of health, relief and medical care. We cannot, under our Resolution, which specifies the support of "public education" support the Murray-Morse-Pepper bill S. 2499, which departs from our accepted theory of the separation of Church and State, as that bill provides for the "chartering of nonpublic institutions." THE NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM is on our study program and

the HOUSING situation demands our continued attention. THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT will be re-introduced in the 80th Congress and with both parties pledged, with the support of the President, numerous governors, and thirty national women's organizations, it has a good chance of passage. It received a majority instead of a two-thirds vote on July 19, 1946, due to the fact that many friends of the measure were absent when the vote was unexpectedly taken. The opponents, according to the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, July 20, 1946, "feared lest special legislation protection given women in industry be upset. That old argument falls flat now. During the war, when most such special legislation was suspended women proved that they can do very well indeed without discriminatory protection . . . women will gain more by establishment of equal rights than they can lose in special privileges." LABOR-MANAGEMENT legislation claims our urgent attention, as decreed at our Chicago Convention. As Mrs. Raymond Sayre so well said, in Chicago, "Congress should immediately set up a committee made up of representatives of both Houses who are not extremists, who will study and make recommendations for long term legislation to deal with industrial conflict." She concludes by enumerating the responsibilities we clubwomen must assume to the effect that first we must definitely and consciously make an effort to understand the real facts about the industrial situation; secondly we must have a sense of social responsibility; and third, "We must develop national policies that get at the deepseated causes behind the incidents of industrial strife." These are some of the measures that will claim our attention when the 80th Congress convenes.

The General Federation Clubwoman