

The truth behind the fiction of:

Lloyd George's Daughter and the Suffragettes

Performed at Haga Församlingshem, 12th Oct. 2018

& Great Glen, Leicester, 27th Dec 2018

Written by John Chaplin, Chairman of the Anglo-Swedish Society, Gothenburg 2018

ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, LONDON 1918

The Anglo-Swedish Society in London began life in 1918 at the initiative of Sir Henry Penson and the British Ambassador to Sweden, Sir Esmé Howard. The Society set up an office with clubroom and library at 10 Staple Inn, High Holborn (not far from the Tea Cup Inn, where our play starts). Its first patrons were HRH the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, the Duke of Connaught, HE Count H Wrangel, Sir Esme Howard and Baron E. Palmstierna.

Sir Henry Penson explained that the Society had been formed “to promote intellectual intercourse between the peoples of the British Empire and Sweden, assistance in arranging an interchange in educational facilities and the encouragement of reciprocal travel”. In the two years after the establishment of the Anglo-Swedish Society in London, sister organisations were set up in Sweden: the British-Swedish Society in Stockholm in 1919 and the Anglo-Swedish Society in Gothenburg in 1920.

During the First World War, Henry Penson was chairman of the War Trade Intelligence Department in the Ministry of Blockade (1916-1919). The Ministry of Blockade restricted commercial shipping to the Central Powers and to the neutral powers such as Sweden, thus putting pressure on Germany and Austria to end the war quickly. The Intelligence Dept. had to study every kind of War Trade problem from all possible sources, questions affecting the policy and operations of the Blockade, and economic resources, conditions and developments in various parts of the world.

Sir Esme Howard, who was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden (1913–19), observed that Sweden leaned towards a pro-German neutrality. His time in Stockholm was spent counteracting the pro-German sympathies of the Swedish elite. The Anglo-Swedish Society emerged as an instrument to promote a better understanding between the two countries and to promote the expansion of trade.

THE CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY

MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE The play has as its focus the 16-year-old Megan Lloyd George (1902-1966), who was the fifth child of David and Margaret Lloyd George. She enjoyed a quite unique childhood at 11 and 10 Downing Street, and accompanied her father to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. Widely regarded as her father's natural political heir, she was elected Liberal MP for Anglesey at the age of 27 in May 1929, one year after the lower age limit for women's suffrage was reduced from 30 to 21 years.



Megan attended her first Suffragette meeting at the age of 8 years. Lloyd George walked with her from 11 Downing Street to a rally at Trafalgar Square because 'she wanted to see the crowds'. At that rally, Christabel Pankhurst incited the crowd to 'rush' parliament. She was arrested and charged with inciting violence but in court she claimed that this could not possibly have been a criminal offence because the Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself attended the meeting. She was found guilty and sentenced to prison.



Christina Viktoria Rosa Fredrika (Stina) Bildt, was born in 1885. She was not a school friend of Megan's but she was 'a relation of Mrs Penson' studying economics at Oxford. She married Carl Rudolf Eskil Henningson Ridderstad in 1909. Stina Ridderstad wrote an account of Fredrika Bremer who was a Swedish writer and feminist reformer. There is also a photo of Stina Bildt presenting flowers to speakers at the Swedish rural women's day celebrations. So, she remained an activist.



Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Emmeline, was a campaigner for equal rights. She was a member of the WSPU group and an active militant. She was sent to prison on several occasions and went on hunger strike multiple times. She became increasingly active within the socialist movement and was forced out of the WSPU in 1914 by her older sister Christabel, who wanted to maintain a single focus on women's suffrage. Sylvia felt her and her father's principles were being ignored and never spoke to her older sister or mother again. In 1913, Sylvia visited Gothenburg at the request of Frigga Carlberg (see below). Sylvia worked in the East End of London and was a peace campaigner; she continued to be so during the war, attending international peace conferences on the continent whenever possible. In 1918, Sylvia was invited to Moscow by Lenin, and could have travelled via Gothenburg.



Emmeline Pankhurst was a British political activist and one of the main leaders of the British suffrage movement. She was widely criticised for her militant tactics, and historians disagree about their effectiveness, but her work is recognised as a crucial element in achieving women's suffrage in the United Kingdom.



Born in Moss Side, Manchester, to politically active parents, Emmeline was introduced at the age of 14 to the women's suffrage movement. She married Richard Pankhurst, a barrister (known as the Red Doctor); they had five children: Christabel, Sylvia, Adela, Henry & Francis. On 10 October 1903 she founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), an organisation open only to women and focused on direct action to win the vote. "Deeds," she wrote, "not words, was to be our permanent motto." She went to prison several times and went on hunger strike. She described her first incarceration as "like a human being in the process of being turned into a wild beast." When the First World War began, Emmeline and Christabel halted all militant suffrage activities and became supporters of the war.



Frigga Carlberg from Falkenberg was a social worker and started several children's homes; she was an author and journalist and one of the leading persons in the women's movement. She founded the Association for Women's Political Voting Rights in Gothenburg as a branch of the Women's Political Voting Right (LKPR), the main organisation for the struggle for women's suffrage. Frigga Carlberg fought for almost 20 years for women to become politically empowered on the same terms as men. She was one of the most radical activists in the early 20th century debate in Sweden. She also wrote plays and articles. In 1916 one of her most well received plays was: *The Prime Minister's Daughters (Statsministerns döttrar)*. She invited Sylvia Pankhurst to speak in Gothenburg in 1913. In 1921, Frigga was awarded the 'Illis Quorum' a gold medal awarded for outstanding contributions to Swedish culture, science or society.

Christabel Pankhurst was known as the 'Queen of the Mob' for her militant speeches in favour of direct action to win women's suffrage. Trained in the law she became the leading figure of the WSPU alongside her mother. Women could enter the legal profession after the passing of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act in 1919. In 1918 Christabel put herself forward for election as a member of the Women's Party and received a 'coupon' from Lloyd George. Despite being a popular figure, she was not elected and did not stand again. A persistent issue in party politics is 'how should feminists organise politically?'



The same problem is faced today by the Feminist Initiative (*FI*), a radical feminist political party in Sweden, founded by Gudrun Schyman in 2005.

David Lloyd George, 1st Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor From humble origins (a croft-bred man)

he became a solicitor and eventually an MP for Wales. English was his second language and a good deal of government business was conducted in Welsh. As Chancellor of the Exchequer (1908–1915), Lloyd George was a key figure in the introduction of many reforms which laid the foundations of the modern welfare state. He was largely responsible for the introduction of state financial



support for the sick and infirm (known colloquially as "going on the Lloyd George" for decades afterwards). In 1914 he moved the manufacture of munitions into Government hands, streamlined the production of munitions and allowed women workers to fill the factories. Without his input in 1915, the war would have ended in a victory for Germany. His most important role came as Prime Minister of the Wartime Coalition Government (1916–1922). In 1918 he was considered to be 'the man who won the war'.

Winston Churchill Churchill was opposed to women's suffrage. His election speeches were regularly disrupted by suffragettes and their support for his opponents led to him losing at least one election. In 1909, Churchill

was almost pushed under a train by an angry suffragette and had to be rescued by his wife. There are many accounts of his arguments with Nancy Astor in Parliament. Churchill enjoyed the war, in 1919, he wrote to a friend, "I think a curse should rest on me — because I loved this war. I enjoyed every second of it". Churchill received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953 with the motivation: "for his mastery of



historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values". The award was criticised at the time because Churchill's literary contribution was not conventional literature. In WW2 he would insist on experimental weapons being repeatedly fired, not for scientific inquiry, but because he simply "liked the bangs".

Thomas Jones (TJ) Thomas Jones, civil servant and educationalist, once described as a "man of a thousand secrets". His family was Welsh speaking so English was his second language. He was invaluable to Lloyd George in dealing with many disputes. A friend of many rich and influential people including the Astors, Jones excelled at extracting money from rich people for worthwhile causes, notably adult education. He had a passionate belief in moderation and compromise. Despite the name he is not believed to be related to Tom Jones the singer.

Frances Stevenson was personal secretary, confidante and mistress (effectively a second wife) of British Prime Minister David Lloyd George. She attended Royal Holloway College with Lloyd George's oldest daughter who died aged 17 during an appendectomy. She graduated with a classics degree in 1910. In 1918, Megan does not know of Frances's affair with her father. After the death of his wife Margaret (1941) Frances marries and becomes Countess Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, CBE.



John Maynard Keynes Baron Keynes CB FBA, was a Cambridge economist whose ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics and the economic policies of governments. He was economic advisor to the Lloyd George government during the First World War and devised the ideas that “formed in substance the proposals with regard to Reparations which were embodied in the Treaty of Versailles”. He achieved international fame for his bitter attack on the Versailles Peace Treaty in *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (1919).

Miss Marion Shallard (waitress) Marion was co-owner of the Tea Cup Inn for a few years together with Mrs Hansell. The Inn was close to the offices of the WSPU and frequented by most suffragettes. Mrs Hansell advertised in the WSPU paper, *Votes for Women* – “Dainty luncheons and Afternoon teas at moderate charges”. Mrs Hansell was a member of the WSPU there is no record that Marion ever joined.



Mrs Hoster (typist) Mrs Hoster's Secretarial Training College on London's Cromwell Road, was famed for “turning out gels for the establishment”. Churchill's private secretary during WW2 was trained at Mrs Hoster's. Joan Bright was entrusted to recruit the first dozen intelligence agents to the new Special Operations Executive. She “dated” Ian Fleming when he worked for naval intelligence.

The Thom(p)son twins (policemen) Thompson twins of Scotland Yard and Interpol are characters from Tintin. Their motto is "Mum's the word".

Dr Sigmund Freud (referred to in the play) treated shell-shocked Austrian troops during WWI. He did not agree with the standard electric shock treatment which was widely used in Austria. Freud preferred to use hypnosis on what was considered to be a virtual epidemic of male hysteria during the war. Freud once recounted a dream he had where he was Lloyd George. In the dream Lloyd George misuses the power of psychoanalysis with disastrous effects on Europe.

Alma Mathilda Åkermark Alma was the editor of the Gothenburg women's newspaper 'Framåt'. Publishing on women's issues, vegetarianism and also controversial material about sexual freedom. Alma defended the choices she made but she was attacked by the Fredrika Bremer Society a feminist group. The paper was boycotted by the advertisers and had to close after four years in 1889. In 1918 Marie Stopes published the book 'Married Love' in which she advocated gender equality in marriage and the importance of women's sexual desire. References to the book are made on two occasion in Downton Abbey. In 1918 Alma was living in Alingsås and could have attended the demonstration.



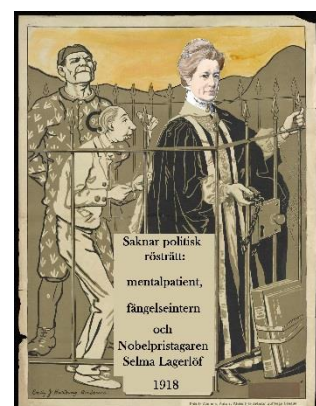
Gulli Charlotta Petrini (one of the telegram readers) Gulli was a Swedish Physicist, writer, suffragette, women's rights activist and politician. She was the chairperson of the local branch of the National Association for Women's Suffrage in Växjö 1903–1914 and Stockholm 1914–1921, and sat in the city council for the liberals in Växjö in 1910–1914. She gave a speech at Heden at the end of the 1918 demonstration.

Nelly Maria Thüring (one of the telegram readers) Swedish politician and photographer, with a studio in the Workers' House at Järntorget. In 1917 she prevented a food riot in Gothenburg by persuading the mob to wait for a licence to demonstrate. In 1921, she became one of the five first women to be elected to the Swedish Parliament. In the Lorensberg part of Gothenburg near Korsvägen there is a staircase named "Nelly Thüring trappa".

MRS SIGRID PENSION (NEE SÄVE) In 1897 she married Henry Pension, and together they ran a tutorial establishment in Wellington Place, Oxford. Sigge's father was a schoolmaster in Karlstad and he had a as pupil Gustaf Fröding who later became a famous and controversial Swedish poet. In one of Fröding's poems he refers to meeting Elsa Örn (fröken Elsa Örn får representera den livslustiga ungdomen och skönheten) at a masked ball. This was Sigrid. She wrote about the encounter (lilla intermezzo) in a Gothenburg magazine IDUN 1929. "En maskerad i Karlstad. Mera om Fröding. Från lady Pension i London, f. Sigrid Save i Karlstad.



Selma Lagerlöf. Selma Lagerlöf, struggled for women's rights throughout her life. At the International Electoral Congress in Stockholm in 1911, she gave a speech entitled the 'Home and State' about how women successfully create and built the home, and how the men build the State but hitherto misunderstood their creation. There is no mention of her being on the March but she was represented on the posters as being one of three people not allowed to vote. (this is a recreation from a British poster)



SIR (THOMAS) HENRY PENSON



Lecturer and tutor in Modern History and Economics at Pembroke College and lecturer in Economics at Worcester College. During the First World War he was chairman of the War Trade Intelligence Department in the Ministry of Blockade (1916-1919). Penson was knighted in 1918. In that year Sir Henry became the first chairman of the Anglo-Swedish Society a position he held until 1927.

In 1919 Henry Penson was recruited by Lloyd George to be chief of intelligence at Versailles (Paris Peace Conference). He was responsible for 'intelligence protection'. In 1927 he was made Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star for his work as Chairman of the Council of the Anglo-Swedish Society (The Times 25/04/1955).



CECIL WILLIAM GUSTAF GOSLING (who would accompany Megan back to England)

Gosling was the first British consul to Gothenburg 1916-1918. He was appointed perhaps because of his family connections with Sweden which would be valuable to Sir Esmé Howard (British Ambassador in Stockholm) it counter-acting the pro-German sympathies of the Swedish elite. Howard sought to broaden his social contacts in Sweden, meeting with journalists, union leaders, businessmen, academics, clergymen, soldiers, and any local anglophiles in order to explain to them the British viewpoint. The Anglo-Swedish Society would have been a natural progression of this work. Gosling was recalled to London and reassigned as Chargé d'affaires in Czechoslovakia moving to Schloss Walchen, Vocklamarkt, Upper Austria. There is no mention of Cecil's wife – but she would no doubt have joined the Gothenburg march!



In 1926 Gosling wrote a book 'Travel and Adventure in Many Lands' unfortunately there is no mention Gothenburg.

CHAPLAIN AT ST ANDREW'S ENGLISH CHURCH 1918

In the book "Hela världen på plats" about the Consulate in Gothenburg it mentions that **Charles HR Baldwin** (1881 -1944), was the Chaplain of the English congregation 1914-27 and the British Consul General for different periods between 1920-26 and Deputy Consul 1926-28. He then moved to St Austell and worked as a church leader. In 1925 he received the Royal Order of Vasa (*Kungliga Vasaorden*) which is a Swedish order of chivalry, awarded to citizens of Sweden for service to state and society especially in the fields of agriculture, mining and commerce.

Events mentioned.

Megan's visit to Gothenburg. Just didn't happen. No evidence that that Megan ever visited Sweden. She did however, accompany her father to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and on other visits abroad, and was closely associated with his political activities. Starting her political career at the age of eight joining her father on the campaign trail.

Megan's school project. Megan attended Mrs Mary Louisa Davies high-class girl's boarding school at Garrets Hall, Banstead, Surrey (now demolished) probably only for one year ending in 1918. Mrs Davies bought the 30 acre property in 1925 from the Lambert family who had owned it since 1534. The Lloyd George family house was at Walton nearby and next to Walton golf course. Golf was LGs passion. The Walton house was blown-up by Emmeline Pankhurst.

The Gothenburg march for women's right to vote.

On June 2, 1918 the LKPR organized a street demonstration from Järntorget to Heden. (*Frigga Carlberg is seen here facing the camera at the start of the march in Järntorget*). Thousands of women participated. Posters with the motif of three people who, at this time lacked political voting rights, in Sweden: a metal patient, a prison intern and Nobel laureate Selma Lagerlöf. The demonstration was



concluded by Frigga Carlberg and Gulli Petrini giving speeches and making a public resolution to be sent to the Government. The background to the demonstration was that in the first chamber, the demand for political voting rights for women had been rejected earlier in 1918. This had been a great disappointment to many of the campaign and led to the march which marked a

change in the tactics of the women's movement in Sweden.

Other demonstrations in Gothenburg: In 1917 a series of demonstrations and riots that broke out in Gothenburg and across Sweden in reaction to the government's tough food policy related to the war and the trade blockade. Nelly Thüring spoke to the rioters and was instrumental in preventing wider disturbances. When a shop was ransacked on the corner Haga Östergata / Husargatan in Haga, mounted police were used and extensive riots started. The bakery would be on the opposite corner of the Haga församlinghem in which our play is performed.

Sylvia's visit to Gothenburg. This actually did happen, at the beginning of Oct 1913. In Sweden she only spoke in Gothenburg. Sylvia gave a lecture about the women's campaign in England at *Göteborgs högskola* on Södra vägen and *Parkgatan*, on Thursday, 1st October 1913. The hall was filled to the last seat. *Frigga Carlberg* was the host and welcomed *Sylvia Pankhurst* but emphasized that the invitation was a private initiative (not LKPR – Stockholm disapproved!) and that it was not meant to be an instruction on how the women's rights campaign should be addressed in Sweden. (Någon propaganda för nämnda rörelses införande i Sverige förekom icke). Sylvia visited Oslo (Christiania), Gothenburg and Copenhagen. It trip was reported in England as an opportunity for Sylvia to recover from the physical strain of repeated hunger strikes. It was however only briefly reported in the Women's paper in Sweden (see image). In 1913 Sylvia Pankhurst was imprisoned several times, went on hunger strike and was on the run from the police under the 'cat and mouse act'. It was on one of these prison releases that she visited Gothenburg together with photographer, socialist activist, friend (and body guard) *Nora Smyth*. Sylvia's support for dockworker unionisation meant she had friends who would help with arranging transport.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst,
som under någon tid vistats på rekreationsresa i Skandinavien, har talat på möten i Kristiania, Göteborg och Köpenhamn.

HVAR 8 DAG

12 oktober 1913

Miss *Sylvia Pankhurst* den kända engelska suffragetten som någon tid vistats i Norge i och för rekreation gjorde på sin resa därifrån till Köpenhamn ett uppehåll i Göteborg och höll där på privat inbjudan ett offentligt föredrag öfver den engelska suffragetterörelsen. Någon propaganda för nämnda rörelses införande i Sverige förekom icke.

Foto. *Buchlund, Göteborg.*

SYLVIA PANKHURST, den beryktade engelska suffragetten på besök i Sverige.

Vår bild visar, sittande, miss Pankhurst och fru *Frigga Carlberg* samt stående miss *Nora Smyth* och fru *Augusta Tonning*.



Sylvia Pankhurst and Frigga Carlberg sitting, Norah Smyth and Augusta Tonning standing.

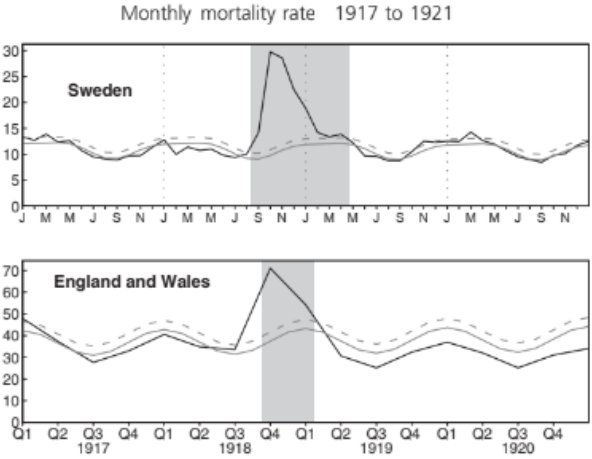
Sylvia also visited Leicester. During the summer months of 1907 Sylvia Pankhurst spent a lot of time in Leicester working and gaining the support of the women in the shoe industry. Sylvia wrote a personal account of the struggle. "... at night I held meetings for the local WSPU, amongst whom, only Mrs Hawkins, as yet, dared mount the platform". Sylvia formed an enduring relationship with Alice and the women of Leicester. Alice who is believed to be the subject of this watercolour by Sylvia.



Getting thrown out of the WSPU. The change of policy in 1912 towards more radical action had led to a number of high profile suffragettes leaving the WSPU among them Emmeline's youngest daughter Adela. Adela's objections to the militant policy made her mother so furious

that she "gave Adela a ticket, £20, and a letter of introduction to a suffragette in Australia, and firmly insisted that she emigrate". Adela left and never saw her mother again. Sylvia who had been increasingly moving towards more socialist politics finally went too far in her support for Trade Union activists at a rally in November 1913 (Just after returning from Gothenburg). Christabel considered her sister a threat to the WSPU and in January 1914 Sylvia was summoned to Paris, where Emmeline and Christabel gave her an ultimatum – focus on the single issue of votes for women or leave the WSPU – she left and started her own association in the East London.

Spanish ‘flu aka Bolshevik disease. The 1918 influenza pandemic was unusually deadly, it infected 500 million people around the world predominantly killing previously healthy young adults. To maintain morale, wartime censors minimized early reports of illness and mortality although there was advice on how to avoid the flu “sleep and work in clean, fresh air; avoid alcoholic stimulants; do not worry; and do not kiss anyone”. Most victims recovered but this still resulted in more deaths than were attributed to the war. Estimates of 12 million people dead, 7 million of them soldiers, are almost certainly too low. A total of 3 million people may have died in Russia alone. In Sweden deaths in 1918/1919 are estimated at 34,374 (5.9 per 1,000 people). Gothenburg had more cases of the ‘flu but fewer deaths than Stockholm. In Britain in 1918. The Middlesex Hospital in London complained that doctors did little more than direct traffic; physicians simply 'guided people to the emergency wards or to the mortuary.'



The voyage of the steam ship Torsten. The first Swedish cases of the pandemic influenza arrived from Norway and Germany late in June 1918. Initially, the spread was slow and was confined to southern Sweden. It was not until July 6, 1918, when the steamboat Torsten reached Gothenburg carrying passengers from London that the pandemic speeded up and quickly started to spread throughout the country.

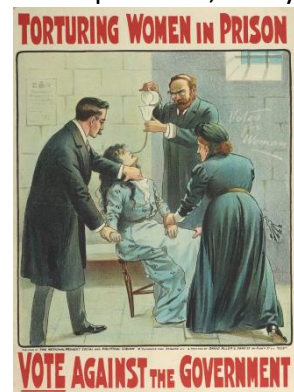


“Look at what's happening last night in Sweden. Sweden, who would believe this. Sweden.” US President Donald Trump cited a non-existent incident in Sweden Feb 19, 2017 at a Florida rally. This however, echoed a question 100 years earlier on 7th Nov 1918 when an MP asked in the House of Commons ‘What has been going on in Sweden?’ What has been going on in Sweden? .. school children ... are presented by German agents with nicely-bound volumes with gilt edges as little gift-books to take home. [An HON. MEMBER: "And chocolates!"] And chocolates as well. Similar concerns were expressed earlier in the year. On 25th April 1918 member for Gateshead asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the only newspaper printed in English, which is generally obtainable in Sweden, is the "Continental Times," printed

and edited in Berlin which consistently misrepresents facts as regarding England and the war". (quoted in Hansard)

Advanced World War I tactics with General Melchett. (Blackadder Goes Forth 1989). Black Adder Goes Forth is a satire of WWI and the popular perception of WWI. Field marshal Haig's strategic masterplan is summed up as: "Haig is about to make yet another gargantuan effort to move his drinks cabinet six inches closer to Berlin." The first day of the Battle of the Somme, in northern France, was the bloodiest day in the history of the British Army and one of the most infamous days of World War One. On 1 July 1916, the British forces suffered 57,470 casualties, including 19,240 fatalities. They gained just three square miles of territory.

Hunger strikes and forced feeding. In total about 1300 suffragettes were imprisoned, many went on hunger strike and were force fed through the nose, some endured forced feeding hundreds of times. Marion Wallace-Dunlop was the first to go on hunger strike (29 June 1909) to protest being treated as a common criminal and not as a political prisoner. Her crime: 'wilfully damaged the stone work of St. Stephen's Hall, House of Commons, by stamping it with an indelible rubber stamp'. Emmeline talks about being in Holloway prison and hearing the sound of women being tortured by forced feeding. In 1913, the Prisoners Discharge for Ill-health Act otherwise known as the 'Cat and Mouse Act' temporarily released hunger strikers. Sylvia Pankhurst describes how, on a temporary discharge from prison in 1913, she could hardly stand. She had to be nursed back to health on a diet of egg white, tea and beef broth. Dr Francis Forward, medical officer of Holloway Jail responsible for force-feeding hunger-striking suffragettes was attacked twice outside the prison by women with horsewhips.



In 2018 in Yarl's Wood immigration detention centre in Bedfordshire, 50 women went on hunger strike to protest against indefinite detention as well as the absence of basic necessities such as underwear and warm clothes.

Violence against the women protesters. Violence was often used by the Police against the protesters. On one demonstration to Parliament which became known as Black Friday (18 November 1910) the suffragettes were subjected to violence and insults, much of which was sexual in nature. Sylvia Pankhurst recorded that "We saw the women return with black eyes, bleeding noses, bruises, sprains and dislocations. The cry went round: 'Be careful; they are dragging women down the side streets!' We knew this always meant greater ill-usage" "it appeared that the police had intentionally attempted to subject the women to sexual humiliation in a public setting to teach them a lesson" The frequent complaint was twisting, pinching the breast in the most public way so as to inflict the utmost humiliation.

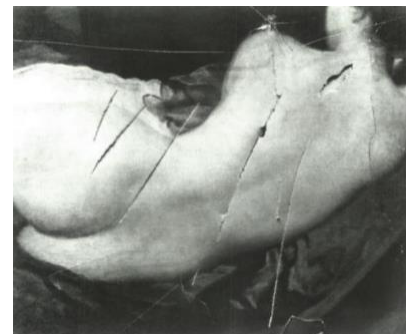
Suffrajitsu. The WSPU were trained in Jiu jitsu by Edith Garrud who had been trained by Sadakazu Uyenishi, one of the first Japanese instructors to teach the art outside of Japan. Emmeline Pankhurst booked a jiu jitsu demonstration and Edith started to train the suffragettes. The Golden Square Dojo also became a hiding place for suffragettes.



Blowing up Lloyd George's house at Walton. At 6.10am on 19 February 1913, suffragettes planted two bombs in Lloyd George's weekend house being built at Walton-on-the-heath. One bomb exploded during the night causing considerable damage. Lloyd George who was at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time was on a 'motoring holiday in France' and there was no one in the house at the time. The bomb which was located in a back bedroom and comprised of 'French nails mixed with the powder' caused damage estimated at £500 (nearly £55,000 in today's money). A second bomb failed to explode. This was the second residence of a cabinet minister to be damaged. The first being an attempt to burn down the house of Lewis Harcourt, secretary for the colonies.

Emmeline Pankhurst said that the WSPU had 'blown up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's house' saying "I have advised, I have incited, I have conspired". Emmeline was sentenced to three years' penal service in Holloway Prison. However, she went on hunger strike and did not complete the sentence. The police suspected two other WSPU members, Olive Hockin and Norah Smyth, to have actually carried out the attack. Norah Smyth is seen in the photo above accompanying Sylvia Pankhurst on her visit to Gothenburg in 1913.

Attacks on art works. The militant campaign had many targets of property and entertainment. One of these targets was fine art paintings. In total thirteen paintings were damaged between March and July 1914. Nine women arrested. For example: Mary Richardson attacked Velázquez's *Rokeby Venus* in the National Gallery with a meat cleaver, she was arrested nine times, receiving prison terms totalling more than three years. She was one of the first women force-fed under the 1913 Cat and Mouse Act in HM Prison Holloway. A note left at the Dore Gallery stated that women had been 'too ladylike' in the past, they were now prepared to fight to the death. See: Rowena Fowler 'Why Did Suffragettes Attack Works of Art?' *Journal of Women's History*, 2:3 (1991) Mary Richardson later joined Mosley's Black Shirt fascist party but left due to its lack of sincerity to their stated policy on women. This history is recognised by an exhibition at Röda Sten, Gothenburg. Until 18th Nov. 2018.



Statue controversy. A statue of Emmeline in Victoria Tower Gardens, next to Westminster was unveiled by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin on 6 March 1930. In August 2018, a group called "The Emmeline Pankhurst Trust Limited" applied for planning permission to relocate the statue to the private grounds of Regent's University London and put a new statue in Parliament square. A statue to Millicent Fawcett was unveiled in Parliament Square in 2018. On International Women's Day 2018, 80 female politicians, academics and public figures, called for a statue of the pioneering human rights champion Mary Wollstonecraft. "Women need to break through the bronze ceiling" –Bennett. *Guardian Opinion* Aug. 2018

Lloyd George's babies - the Gynecological unit. Within a few months of his first marriage, he had an affair with a Liberal Party activist (Mrs J.) she became pregnant but it was hushed up. In 1896 Lloyd George was taken to court by *Catherine Edwards* cousin to his first wife Margaret who claimed she was carrying his child. There were many other 'conquests'- society ladies, wives of colleagues, a typist named Miss Cheek. By reputation, he had progeny everywhere. Lloyd George's biographer, Ffion Hague was astonished by the number of individuals who

wrote to her suggesting that a parent or grandparent could have been one of his illegitimate children. LG's son, Dick, once met a stranger in a pub who looked just like him. The man told him Lloyd George was his father and he was getting a pay-off of £400 a year.

That diamond neckless. When Andrew Carnegie (Scottish-American industrialist, philanthropist) died in 1919, Lloyd George was receiving £400 per annum as an MP. Carnegie gave him £2000 per annum as a gift to the "man that won the war". The necklace probably came from him as well. "That diamond has so many carats it's almost a turnip" – is a quote from Richard Burton (the Welsh actor). In Oct. 1969 a 69.42-carat pear-shape diamond was put up for auction in New York. Burton had a lawyer bid for the diamond with a ceiling price of \$1,000,000. Cartier made the final bid of \$1,050,000. The next day, Burton contacted Cartier and bought the gem. Burton said "*It's just a present for Liz*" The diamond is referred to as the Taylor-Burton Diamond'.

A bit of a damp squib (Representation of the People Act 1918). The suffragist Cicely Hamilton, reflecting on the 1918 Representation of the People Act in the UK, commented on her sense of anticlimax when partial suffrage for women was actually achieved "Truth to tell, at that moment I didn't care a button for my vote; and, rightly or wrongly, I have always imagined that the Government gave it me in much the same mood as I received it". In the book 'Life Errant' women's suffrage is said to be granted in 1918 "because of its supreme unimportance. What use was the vote as a weapon against German guns and submarines?"

Feminist waves

First-wave feminism (19th and early 20th century) was a period of feminist activity and thought the world. It focused on legal issues, primarily on gaining women's suffrage (the right to vote). Partial suffrage 1918, equal with men 1928.

The period 1930-60 'feminism seemed to have come to an end'. The 'women's question' had been solved.

Second wave (1960-70) underscored the connections between personal experience and larger social and political structures. Within this wave are different approaches: liberal feminism (also known as "equality feminism") emphasizes the similarities between women and men in order to argue for equal treatment for women. Difference feminism (1980s) was developed which argues that sameness are not necessary in order for men and women, to be treated equally.

Third wave focused on abolishing gender-role stereotypes and expanding feminism to include women of all races, classes and cultures. It's "third wave because it's an expression of having grown up with feminism". Rebecca Walker's book "Becoming the Third Wave" (1992), coined the term third wave: "Do not vote for them unless they work for us. Do not have sex with them, do not break bread with them, do not nurture them if they don't prioritize our freedom to control our bodies and our lives. I am not a post-feminism feminist. I am the Third Wave."

Fourth wave (2012-) associated with the use of social media. Key issues include the fight against street and workplace harassment, campus sexual assault and rape culture.

University studies for women. Stina says she wants to study economics at Oxford. Stina did study but this was not a 'degree' course but a private course offered by the Pensons at their

'tutorial collage'. Oxford did not accept women to be full members of the university until 1920. It was possible for women to attend courses but not receive a degree.

Women of the Waterfront (WoW), was formed initially as a support group for striking Liverpool Dockers 1995-98. WoW became overtly politicised, sending women who had previously never spoken in public on national debating issues related to the strike, holding its own vigils and all-women pickets, and international speaking tours. WoW visited Gothenburg, Sweden, at the invitation of the Gothenburg dockworkers who had been supporting the Liverpool strikers both financially and by blockading ACL.

Women's political parties

Women's Party (UK) founded by Christabel Pankhurst. Party slogan 'Victory, National Security and Progress'. In her constituency of Smethwick Christabel won 47.8% of the vote, losing by 778 votes. The Party was wound up June 1919.

Northern Ireland Women's Coalition 1996–2006 boasted of being "the only women's party in the world that has elected representatives". However, in 2003 lost their seats, the party's vote fell 0.8%. In 2005 it had reduced to 0.1% of the Northern Irish vote.

Women's Equality Party (UK) 2015- , "The Women's Equality Party needs you. But probably not as much as you need the Women's Equality Party". party's mission statement opens with: "Equality for women isn't a women's issue."

Feminist Initiative (Sw) formed 2005 won its first elected representative (EU) in 2014. Fi received its best-ever 3.1% of the vote in the 2014 general election. In 2018 it had 0.4%.

Women elected to Parliament

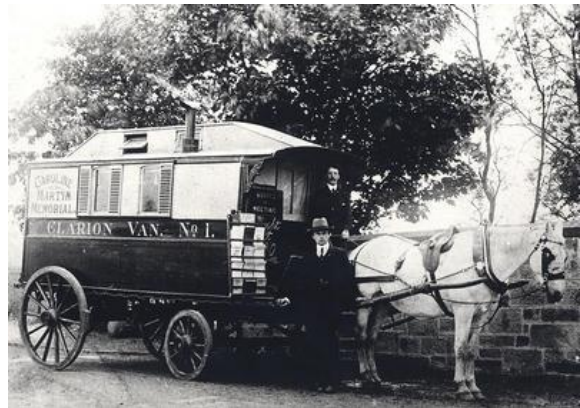
Sweden 1921: Nelly Thüring, Agda Östlund (Social Democrat), Bertha Wellin (Conservative) and Elisabeth Tamm (liberal) in the lower chamber, and Kerstin Hesselgren (a former factory inspector – a highly qualified job open to women) in the upper chamber.

Britain 1918/1919: The first woman to be elected to the house of Commons was Constance Markievicz, in the general election of 1918. However, as a member of Sinn Fein, she did not take her seat. The first woman to take her seat as an MP was an American by birth Nancy Astor (Viscountess Astor), after a by-election in December 1919. The first women MPs in Sweden were elected in the 1925 election.

In 1919 Lady Rhondda, an active suffragette, she blew up a post box in Newport, which earned her a prison sentence. She went on hunger strike and was released after five days. She inherited a peerage from her father and attempted to take his seat in the House of Lords. The Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act 1919 allowed her to do this because it stated that a person should not be "disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post". However, the Committee of Privileges voted strongly against her request. The first women in the House of Lords took their seats in 1958. In 2017 there were 208 female MPs, out of a total 650 members of UK parliament (32%). In 2018, 46.1% of MPs in Sweden were women. Rwanda has the highest percentage of women MPs (61%); Cuba 53%.

Nana speaking from a Clarion Van

When Nana was a suffragette she spoke to the workers from a Clarion Van. Clarion Vans were mobile propaganda vehicles, carrying Socialist leaflets, newspapers and speakers to rural areas, often accompanied at weekends by "Clarionettes" on bicycles. 'The Clarion' was a weekly Socialist newspaper. Clarion readers organised various activities e.g. cycling clubs, choral societies, rambling clubs, often meeting in Clarion club-houses.



Women's suffrage in Wales Welsh groups and individuals rose to prominence and were vocal in the rise of suffrage in Wales and the rest of Great Britain. In the early twentieth century, Welsh hopes of advancing the cause of female suffrage centred around the Liberal Party and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George. However by 1912 the women of Wales started to become more militant. They heckled and disrupted Lloyd George at the Eisteddfod of 1912 in Wrexham and in his home village of Llanystumdwy when he was opening the village institute. In the



summer of 1913 there were fears they would burn down the Eisteddfod pavilion in Abergavenny. A march to London was organised to take place from across England and Wales. In North Wales the pilgrims started 10 days earlier as London was much further away. A send-off meeting was held at the Reformers' Tree, a symbol of the long 19th-century campaign for political rights for men. They marched on to Llanfairfechan, where there was a monument to the Liberal reformer and former Prime Minister William Gladstone.

Munitions work for women. Women munitions workers in Britain during the Great War were vital to the success of the Allies. Women's ability to work outside the home brought about by the critical shortage of manpower for the war effort helped to break down the Victorian stereotypes of gender roles and began to shift the paradigm of power relationships between men and women. Through their war work, British women gained an economic and political voice that resulted in partial enfranchisement.



MUNITION WAGES (by Madeline Ida Bedford. Adapted for our play)

Earning high wages? Yus,
Five quid a week.
A woman, too, mind you,
I calls it dim sweet.

Ye'are asking some questions –
But bless yer, here goes:
I spends the whole racket
On good times and clothes.

Me saving? Elijah!
Yer do think I'm mad.
I'm acting the lady.
But – I ain't living bad.

We're all here today, mate,
Tomorrow, perhaps dead,
If Fate tumbles on us
And blows up our shed.

Afraid! Are you kidding?
With money to spend!
Years back I wore tatters.
Now, silk stockings, mi friend!

I've bracelets and jewellery,
Rings envied by friends,
A sergeant to swank with,
And something to lend.

I drive out in taxis,
Do theatres in style.
And this is mi verdict –
It is jolly worth while.

Worth while, for tomorrow
If I'm blown to the sky,
I'll have repaid mi wages
In death — and pass by.

TELEGRAMS OF SUPPORT WERE RECEIVED FROM AMONG OTHERS

Ellen Key Swedish difference feminist writer on many subjects in the fields of family life, ethics and education and was an important figure in the Modern Breakthrough movement.

Signe Bergman chairman of the National Association for Women's Political Voting Rights (LKPR) between 1914-1917. In 1911, Bergman joined and organized the International Electoral Congress in Stockholm, which was perceived as a great success and is commonly called the biggest triumph of the Swedish voting rights movement. Selma Lagerlöf gave a famous speech. Signe Bergman resigned as chairman of LKPR in 1918 after the vote on female voting rights had been reject.

PEOPLE WHO MAY HAVE ATTENDED THE GOTHENBURG MARCH IN 1918

Hilda Augusta Tønning A folk school teacher, sculptor rights activist and feminist. She was an active member of the National Association for Women's Political Voting Rights. Tønning was one of the movement's most popular speakers. In 1914, she held the record most speeches (105 talks, formed six associations and agitated at 195 election seats). In the photo of Sylvia Pankhurst's visit to Gothenburg 1913 she is standing behind Frigga Carlberg.

Kerstin Hesselgren was a Swedish politician who became the first woman to be elected into the Upper House of the Swedish parliament 1921. Kerstin had attended Bedford College, London known for its advancement of women in higher education and public life. The University of Gothenburg established the Kerstin Hesselgren Visiting Professorship in her memory. It is awarded to outstanding female researchers in the social sciences or humanities. Kerstin was awarded the Illis Quorum in 1918.

Mary von Sydow (1884–1957) neé Wijk daughter of Erik Wijk and Emily Dickson. Mary was wife of Oscar von Sydow, the Mayor (Landshövding) of Gothenburg in 1918. Mary started a charity (Stiftelsen Fru Mary von Sydows, född Wijk, donationsfond) with the main objectives of promoting child and youth care and education or education in Gothenburg. In 1919 Oscar von Sydow was a member of the International Commission which, according to the Versailles Treaty, organised a referendum to determine the new borders between Denmark and Germany (Folkomröstningen om Slesvig eller Sønderjylland) 1920. Oscar von Sydow became Sweden's Prime Minister in 1921.

PEOPLE WHO WOULD HAVE LIKED TO HAVE BEEN THERE

Ann "Annie" Kenney. English working-class suffragette, a leading figure in the WSPU. Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst were the first women to be imprisoned for assault and obstruction at a Liberal party rally. The incident is credited with inaugurating a new phase in the struggle for women's suffrage in the UK, with the adoption of militant tactics.

Alice Paul. Paul was an American who had been a student at the London School of Economics (no doubt frequented the Tea Cup Inn) and became radicalised. She was jailed in Britain for militant protest and on returning to the US led the US National Woman's Party. There is a story of Alice in London with Annie Kenny hiding in a cupboard in the Houses of Parliament waiting to jump out and disrupt a debate where Alice is caught short and pees in a Lord's boot.