A COMMON PRONOUN
Since the suffrage amendment, which strikes "him" from the law, so far as it may refer to them of mankind, some women—enough to assure discussion and probably carry it through—are insisting that the grammatical or historically approved use of man, he, his or him to refer to both man and woman, be subjected to the amendment—and this they consider fundamental, constitutional and foundational. Women on church boards, committees and programs of various kinds are really worked up about it, but the men do not seem to be bothered whether "he" is started with an "s" or not—or, rather, being used to being started by "her," resignation has become a habit. There has been much discussion of this common pronoun—or the absence and need of it—before the amendment had its preamble written. In early English "he" referred to a feminine or neuter, as well as a masculine noun. But notwithstanding this early usage, the modern woman feels that man is "putting something over" by use of the words he, him, his, although they are of common gender when used with reference to a class and used as a collective noun. We suggest that the Spanish possessive "su," meaning "hers, his, or its" be used in lieu of man, he, him, his when meaning both man and woman or men and women—and this regardless of whether the particular use be nominative, objective or possessive. This will be a short, though arbitrary, settlement of the problem.