

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

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Daughter of the ancient Eve,
We know the gifts ye gave and give;
Who knows the gifts which *you* shall give,
Daughter of the Newer Eve?

Francis Thompson

Liability in Tort between Husband and Wife

Law Reform Committee Ninth Report

By Florence Earengay, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

This report is of considerable importance and interest to other Societies which have stood, and still stand, for equality between the sexes before the Law.

It is noticeable that, in spite of the nature of the subject and the fact that the Committee consisted of 15 members, no women were appointed to serve on it.

In dealing with the subject the Committee considered first the Common Law rule that a husband could not sue his wife in Tort nor a wife her husband. This rule was based on the dogma stated categorically by Blackstone that "by marriage a woman's very existence was merged in that of her husband, they became one person in law, and the husband was that one."

The wife had no legal existence till the passing of the Married Woman's Property Act of 1882 which gave a married woman protection and security for her own property, and that she could sue her husband for the protection of her separate property.

Many husbands did not take kindly to the change in the law as might have been expected, even though on marriage they had made the vow "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

Owing to this it was considered necessary to give the wife special protection as an exception to the provision in the same Act that otherwise no husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other in Tort.

The Committee have reported that they consider the present state of the law is both anomalous and unjust in that the husband is not entitled to the same right of action in tort as his wife, which results in an injustice to husbands. Further there is no restriction on the right of the wife to sue her husband in tort for a tort committed before marriage.

The effect of the present law can involve third parties adversely, as for example in cases such as motoring offences where negligence has been caused by a husband and a third party jointly, the third party is at a disadvantage. The words of Mr. Justice Devlin are quoted when he said "in this branch of the law husbands and wives can both have their cake and eat it."

The Committee endorse the reasons given by Mr. Justice McCardie in *Gottliffe v. Edelston* (1930) for the prohibition of actions in tort between spouses as being unseemly, distressing and embittering." At the same time the report states that there was no longer any good reason for distinguishing between husband and wife as to the right of action.

The members of the women's societies who have stood for equality between the sexes will endorse this conclusion, their aim having been continuously the establishment of equality and not privilege for women.

The Committee considered the possible solutions to the problem before them. They rejected two clear-cut ones namely; first to prohibit all actions between husband and wife; secondly to allow complete freedom of legal proceedings.

The recommendations are summarised as follows:—

- (1) In the case of torts not affecting the title to property either spouse should be able to sue the other as if they were unmarried.
- (2) The court should have power to stay the action (either of its own motion or on the defendant's application) if, having regard to all the circumstances including the conduct of the parties and the nature of the matter complained of, the judge is satisfied that the complaint is not one of substance, or that it is not in the interest of the parties that the action should proceed.

- (3) The power to stay should be exercisable in the case of torts committed before marriage, or after the parties have ceased to cohabit, as well as in the case of torts committed during cohabitation, but should apply only to actions brought during the subsistence of the marriage.
- (4) Disputes affecting the title to, or possession of property should continue to be dealt with under Section 17 of the Married Women's Property Act of 1882 and a wife should no longer be able to bring an action in the case of disputes of this kind under section 12 of the Act of 1882 which should be repealed (except in relation to criminal proceedings).
- (5) The repeal of section 12 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, should be without prejudice to any right which a deserted wife may have to remain in the matrimonial home.

These recommendations, though they may give rise to some criticism especially No. 2 would probably, if passed into law, be welcome as a reform long overdue.—*The Women's Freedom League Bulletin.*

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

India. The Government's Bill for the abolition of dowry—known as "groom-price"—has been passed at a joint session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. Many parents of marriageable girls have pauperised themselves to meet the excessive demands of the groom's parents. This practice is now legally banned and it will be an offence for matchmakers to negotiate settlements in cash or in kind.

Northern Cameroons. The United Nations Commissioner for the plebiscite in the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration made the following statement at the Trusteeship Council on April 14th, 1961:—

"I am grateful to acknowledge that as another step towards political evolution the women of the Northern Cameroons were given the franchise for the first time in the history of their Territory. Their response in the exercise of this right surpassed all expectations, both during the process of registration and during polling."

Kenya. Mrs Priscilla Abwao, an African graduate in Domestic Science, is one of the six members of the Legislative Council nominated by the Government.

New Zealand. Equal pay for women in the Government services is to be granted in three annual stages. The first instalment began on April 1st, 1961.

United Nations. A resolution of the 15th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women requests ECOSOC to add to the present number of partici-

pating countries. Already one African country has applied for membership and the recent Seminars in Asia and Africa show clearly that the women of these lands are aware of what they want, and are fully able to speak for themselves.

Prince Philip has agreed to be patron of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in the United Kingdom. Speaking at the headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome on May 4th, Prince Philip pointed out that lack of food may be due to very human as well as purely technical reasons. The expert must combine technical knowledge with a lively and practical understanding of human nature, for "while people of all races and cultures can agree about the practical and technical things in life they most emphatically do not agree about customs and prejudices." The Freedom from Hunger Campaign, said Prince Philip, has given people of good will all over the world a chance to convert their concern for their less fortunate fellows into well directed action.

CHARLOTTE DESPARD

Mrs. Billington Greig is engaged in writing a life of Charlotte Despard. In the *Women's Freedom League Bulletin*, she begs "all those who knew her and worked with Mrs. Despard at any time, in any cause, to send her, however small, a picture of the woman herself as she comes back to you in your memories. I need to know how she looked, and what she said on all occasions, meetings, demonstrations, protests, tax-resistance gatherings, scenes at the House of Commons, in Court or at Nine Elms, in the country, in Ireland. Whether you think of her as a prophet, or a rebel, or a problem to the administrators of the movement, I want to hear from you. And not only from suffragettes, from all the rebels she worked with, from the seeking souls of Christians and Theosophists, from the plain living humanitarian vegetarians and, if there is any hope of this, from those who lived with her and knew her at close hand at any time during her long life. Only with this kind of help can a really worthwhile story of her life be written."

Mrs. Billington Greig's address is 146 Dora Road, London S.W.19.

We heartily endorse this appeal and intend to consult our records for the happy dealings we had with Mrs. Despard.

Congratulations to our members, Mrs. Shirley Williams (daughter of Vera Brittain) on the birth of Rebecca Clare on May 20th, and to Mrs. Ann Kennedy (née Whittles) on the birth of Joanna Lillis on June 7th.

We welcome them both as third generation fighters in the women's movement and wish all blessings for them and their parents.

Notes and Comments

It was heartwarming to receive gifts, telegrams, letters and messages of congratulation from so many parts of the world on the Golden Jubilee of the Alliance. We thank all those concerned and hope to make individual acknowledgments in due course.

An account of the International Council Meeting and of the Golden Jubilee celebrations will be published in the July issue of *The Catholic Citizen*. As we are obliged to go to press on the first of the month, it is impossible to include reports in this issue.

On May 17th, at the House of Commons, women's organisations had the opportunity of hearing Miss Joan Vickers, M.B.E., M.P., United Kingdom delegate to the Status of Women Commission, give an account of the work of the fifteenth session, held in Geneva in March.

We are delighted to learn that Miss Vickers has been reappointed United Kingdom delegate to the Status of Women Commission until 1964.

Baroness Horsburgh was the first woman to be named among the "well-beloved and faithful counsellors" who, as members of the Royal Commission signed by the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret as Counsellors of State conveyed the Royal Assent to several Bills in the House of Lords during the Queen's absence.

Frederick Charles Shaw, the man who saw a good thing (for himself) in supplying services to prostitutes by producing the "Ladies Directory", has lost his appeal in the House of Lords. He was convicted of living on the earnings of prostitutes and the Lords decided that "no better example of this could be found than payment by a prostitute for advertisement of her readiness to prostitute herself." "I do not doubt," said Viscount Simonds "that a person who makes a business of accepting such advertisement for reward knowingly lives in part on the earnings of prostitutes."

The acute shortage of teachers has brought an endorsement of the Ministry of Education's plea for more married teachers to return to teaching, from the Hierarchy of England and Wales. Their statement, issued after their Low Week meeting says:

"The Ministry of Education hopes to provide at least a partial solution to this problem by encouraging married and retired teachers to return to teaching, if only on a part-time basis. This is a desirable thing provided married women are not encouraged to neglect their own domestic duties and the needs of their families."

Now that teachers and women in the Civil Service (outside the industrial grades), in Local Government and in the nationalised industries and the new towns' administration are paid the rate for the job, it is as well to realise that this victory, though real, profits only a fraction of the whole body of women in employment—half a million out of a total of eight million women at work. As an example of unequal pay for the rest, the latest figures given by the Ministry of Labour for the average weekly earnings for the manufacturing industries are £14 10s. 8d. for men and £7 8s. 4d. for women.

Meanwhile, the six Common Market Countries have agreed to establish equal pay by the end of 1962; thirty-one countries have ratified the I.L.O. Convention on Equal Remuneration for work of Equal Value. The women's trade union conference last year called upon the Government to ratify and implement the Convention and asked affiliated unions to press employers for a revaluation of women's wages; and this year's conference "believes that the time is now ripe for appropriate action to achieve this fundamental right for women."

It is good that protests have succeeded in the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital being allowed to keep its separate identity, when the Royal Free Hospital moves to Hampstead. Many beside the local people will be glad that it is still to remain in the Euston Road, and that it will continue to be staffed entirely by women, though it will cease to be a teaching hospital.

We regret to record the death in Australia of Mrs. Adela Pankhurst Walsh, the last surviving daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst. With her mother and sisters she was prominent in the militant suffrage movement. In 1914 Adela Pankhurst went to Australia where she married Mr. Tom Walsh, a British seaman who became secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union. She had three children. After a stormy career of fighting against injustices in England and Australia, she found, as she said in a recent letter to St. Joan's Alliance, "her way home" into the Catholic Church last year. May she rest in peace.

We ask the prayers of our members for the repose of the soul of Lady Wijeyekoon of Ceylon who died recently in London. She had been a faithful member of the Alliance for many years. Miss Brandt represented the Alliance at her Requiem at the Brompton Oratory.

ST. JOAN'S ALLIANCE

AND

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Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society.

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The Status of Women in Guatemala

Extracts from a lecture given by Francesca Fernandez Hall, Guatemalan Ambassador in Israel, in Jerusalem, January, 1961

Formerly women's position in Guatemala as far as their rights as citizens were concerned was nil, since fundamental laws denied them any participation in the political life of the country.

Towards the end of 1944, the Women's Pro-Citizenship Union was founded and with the collaboration of many women, working intensively and availing themselves of the favourable political atmosphere, it succeeded in securing the political rights of women. On 6th February, 1945, the new Constitution was passed and is valid today. Every woman over the age of eighteen, who can read and write is able to vote at all elections and women may also be elected. The women's vote is optional; in order to exercise it she must have her name inscribed on the Civic Register. The first woman to be elected a Member of Congress is Doña Castañeda de Mora, well known for her social work.

The women in Guatemala are still fighting to obtain equal rights with men, since the latter, even when they are illiterate, have the right to vote, whereas illiterate women are not allowed to do so.

All the Guatemalan political parties have a women's wing which is remarkably influential.

In Guatemala, there is separation of Church and State and a marriage consists of two ceremonies, the civil one according to the law of the land and the religious one according to the religion of the spouses. In order to celebrate the religious ceremony it is essential to show a certificate stating that the civil ceremony has already taken place. According to our legislation, there is complete equality of duties and rights for both husband and wife.

Knowing this position, women of a certain educational standard insist upon getting married, but in the less favoured classes, free unions are

general. Although the administrative formalities are relatively simple, the poorer classes find them complicated and expensive and for that reason they adopt free unions. The woman thus loses all the rights resulting from a legal marriage and she suffers a series of injustices, the man in the home arrogating to himself all kinds of advantages, even if they are the product of the work and sacrifice of both.

This was the reason why the "Status of Unions de Facto" was promulgated. It recognised legally the union of a man and a woman with juridical capacity to contract marriage, provided they have lived together for more than three years as husband and wife to the knowledge of relatives and friends.

The present Government, desiring to make matters simpler and to protect women, passed a new law. On June 2nd, 1959, the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala authorised ministers of all cults to celebrate jointly the civil and religious ceremonies.

At the University, one of the oldest in America, women have gained an important place, though they are not as numerous as we would like them to be. Many important posts are held by women in economics, in pharmacy, in the humanities; there are numbers of women teachers. A woman is director of the editorial department of the Ministry of Public Education and the Director of the Department of Consular Affairs is a woman. There is a woman judge of the low Court of the Department of El Peten and the Consul General of Guatemala in New York is a woman.

In the literary field there is the mystical poet Teresa de Arévalo, who has been compared to St. Teresa, and Angelina Acuña de Castañeda who was elected "the woman of the Americas," a distinction which for the first time in twenty-

five years, has been awarded to a Guatemalan. Women novelists are well to the fore and in journalism they are making their mark. In music also, women do not lag behind.

Outstanding in the field of historical research is Maria Albertina Galvez who for more than thirty years has been working in the National Library as assistant to the major commentators and historians and whose help is highly appreciated. Elisa Hall de Asturias who, using the classic language of the XVII century has written a novel entitled "Mostaza" and, being attacked, ridiculed her accusers by writing a second novel, "Seed of Mostaza".

Guatemalan women have excelled in the most varied fields of human activity. For instance, as parachutist, a profession unusual for women, we have the Señora Ma. Ramirez de Castro, whose record is 1,200 feet; as hunter and taxidermist, Cony de Dubois, who accompanies her husband in all his excursions and has more than once saved his life.

A little more usual, but no less interesting, is the profession of Graciela Hernandez de Bolanos who creates new fashion models and designs, which, without losing their special character derived from the Maya style, present the most beautiful creations in a diversity of colours.

In broadcasting too women take their share.

The women of Guatemala are indebted to the present Government who have seen to it that women should fill posts which until now had been held exclusively by men. The President is convinced of the ability of women and wishes them to collaborate with him.

Let us hope that in future we shall continue in this way reaching positions of more and more responsibility, without of course forgetting family responsibilities.

I.L.O. AND DISCRIMINATION

In April, 1936, *The Catholic Citizen* noted that the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation discussed the resolution adopted by the last Assembly of the League of Nations on the status of women with regard to the equal right to earn. This resolution instructed the I.L.O. to prepare as soon as possible a study of the regulations concerning women's work, taking into account the question of restrictions on the employment of women in times of depression. It also asked the I.L.O. to go into the question of the economic situation of women as it appeared in the light of actual facts.

In March, 1961, a valuable Report was presented by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the fifteenth session of the Status of Women Commission, entitled: "Application of

Convention No. 111 Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation" (E/CN.6/379). It is clear from this Report that the long fight of the women's organisations against special protection which is more often restriction, has had its effect.

The International Labour Conference, says the Report, recognised that there was a conflict between the need to protect female workers and the need to safeguard their employment opportunities. It gives evidence of the change in general opinion. The Report says: "Of recent years discrimination against women in the matter of employment has tended to decline." Prejudices are tending to weaken; many legal barriers against women and married women are disappearing; thirty-four countries have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women which include access to public office; and the distinction between 'men's work' and 'women's work' is tending to disappear this last greatly helped by the progress of technical improvements.

None the less, there is still much to do. Many national regulations clearly need to be revised; e.g. many processes, owing to technical progress, are no longer dangerous; regulations regarding hours of work make the employment of women difficult, and provisions affording women special treatment on the basis of sweeping assumptions regarding their limited powers of physical endurance place them at a disadvantage in the labour market. The Report says: "Because of the complexity of the regulations and restrictions on the employment of women for certain work, or under certain conditions, many employers prefer to employ men. The result is that measures designed to protect the interests of women turn against them and provide a basis for discriminatory practices."

Finally "the present trend of social policy, with certain specific and rare exceptions is to extend health protection and industrial safety measures to all workers, in accordance with their individual needs and regardless of their sex."

In the section on the special position of the married woman, the Report says that this is a particular aspect of discrimination based on sex—and points out that on the basis of a questionnaire answered by thirty-five countries, there has been a "clear progression" towards a situation in which women in general and married woman in particular will not be penalised in employment or occupation either by their sex or by their marital status.

We note that the Report on two or three occasions appears to single out Catholic employers who dismiss women on marriage—we regret the fact, but wonder whether this practice is confined to Catholics.

P. C. Challoner

The Month in Parliament

A great deal of Parliamentary time was taken up this month by the continuation of the discussion of the Finance Bill and by the debate on Foreign Affairs.

Of special interest was Dame Irene Ward's question, on May 3rd, as to when the Minister of Labour intended to ratify Convention No. 183 of the International Labour Organisation concerning maternity protection. Mr. Hare replied: "The Government do not propose to ratify this Convention."

Dame Irene, whilst allowing that matters involving the employment of pregnant women should preferably be settled by employer and employee on a voluntary basis, reminded the Minister that there are cases where people do not get on well together. The Minister's answers showed that he had given thought to the matter and was on the side of the angels. Mr. Hare said: "This Convention does not guarantee an expectant woman against dismissal. It is a very difficult problem which, in the ordinary way, can be settled properly only by good sense in the relationship between employer and employee." To this Mrs. Castle rejoined: "As there are employers, including, unfortunately, the Press Association, who are still following the barbaric practice of dismissing married women employees, who have been with them for 15 years, simply because they have become pregnant, does not the Minister think that the time has come for us to follow the example of France and to give protection to the right of reinstatement of married women by law as is done in that country?" Mr. Hare said: "I think that would be very difficult. Once we start legislating, we are in danger of prejudicing the position of married women and of putting them under restraints which would make life more difficult for them than it is at the moment."

On May 4th, Mr. W. Clark asked the Minister of Education how many schools include nursing in their curricula. On being told that precise information is not available, he asked, if the Minister would consider issuing a circular to all local education authorities pointing out the advantages of including nursing in their curricula so that in a few years the shortage of nurses, which now exists, may be alleviated. Sir David Eccles replied: "In the short time available I have tried to ascertain whether these courses in schools or in technical colleges meet the demand. The best of my information to date is that they do, but, in view of my hon. Friend's question, I will keep the matter under review."

One of the most interesting discussions during the month took place on May 31st. This was on

apprenticeship and the training of boys and girls for work.

Mr. Frederick Lee opened the discussion and urged the Government to make a great effort to keep abreast of the changes occurring in the "Second Industrial Revolution." He referred to the speech at the Guildhall in which the Duke of Edinburgh stated that out of 550,000 young people, aged 15 to 17, entering employment in Britain in 1960, 420,000 went into unskilled jobs. Mr. Lee pointed out that in spite of some admirable exceptions, thousands of industrial concerns do not now, and never will, associate themselves with the idea that they are part of a national machine for training young people; that many young people are employed as cheap labour; and that there is insufficient machinery for seeing that apprentices are being properly trained.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. John Hare, whilst taking a less gloomy view of the situation, said: "I feel sure that the time has come for industry to have a fresh look at the content and methods of training." He pointed to the increases in the numbers attending the Universities, in the number of boys and girls staying at school until the age of 18, in the number of those entering jobs leading to professional qualifications, or taking up clerical posts. "These", he said, "often offer opportunities for advancement, and provide for girls the nearest comparable field of employment to apprenticeships for boys. I hope that the girls will not be forgotten. We are very apt to forget the girls." At this, some members cried: "No." During this debate, Mr. John Robertson (Paisley), and Miss J. M. Quennel (Petersfield) pleased the House with interesting and thoughtful maiden speeches.

In the course of his speech Mr. Robertson pleaded that, in order to ensure that the standards of the better firms in relation to training should be attained throughout industry, there should be some control either by education authorities, or joint committees representing both sides of industry and the education authorities. He also suggested raising the school-leaving age, pre-apprenticeship courses for every boy and girl likely to benefit by them, and a national register of apprentices. He insisted on the necessity for common discussion, and pleaded with the Government to make haste. "The time for talking has passed; what we now need is action."

Miss Quennel said that she wanted to see some investigation carried out in certain fields, namely: the adequacy of existing patterns of technical education, the number of technical teachers, and the relationship between the technical colleges and the universities. With some diffidence, and

evidence of having studied the personal problems of trainees, she made the suggestion that the present system of apprenticeship should be scrapped for a scheme envisaging one or two years of full time training at a technical college so as to obtain a qualification enabling the trainees to move about the country into other parts of their industry.

Mrs. Eirene White congratulated both newcomers on their speeches and then proceeded to castigate the Government on what she considered its dilatoriness.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour winding up the debate stated: "We are grateful for the views that have been expressed, and we will study the opinions that have been put forward."

C. M. Cheke

REVIEWS

In *The Catholic Family Handbook* (Hale, 21s.) Fr. G. A. Kelly discusses so many different subjects that none is fully treated and the answer to every problem is deceptively simple; by turning to the appropriate page the difficulties of married life, the upbringing of children (normal and not so normal), education, sex, preparation for the sacraments, life and death are smoothed out, for the well-disposed reader. The solutions are sometimes ingenuous; Women should not work outside the home, as their children suffer and their husbands "lose face", but they need not feel frustrated, there is a good case for awarding University degrees to the ablest mother, and they can still turn to creative work by renouncing labour-saving devices. The difficulties of large families which (as everybody knows) may include eviction after the next "happy event", are not seriously treated and only the blessings reserved to large families are stressed. This particular subject is dealt with more seriously, sympathetically and wisely in another recent publication, *Love and Control*, by the Auxiliary Bishop of Malines, Mgr. Leon Joseph Suenens (Burns Oates, 15s.). One hears on all sides that overpopulation threatens the extinction of the human race by famine, and that the diminution of infant mortality, presumably of war also, are therefore not unmixed blessings. If this is approximately true it behoves Catholics to put forward an alternative policy to that generally proposed and not acceptable to them. This Mgr. Suenens does and in this valuable, short and very readable volume he demonstrates that the answer is Control—Self-control. The permissible aids, the "safe period" etc. are now too well known to deserve mention in a review, but the insistence on self-control is new and welcome, particularly the insistence on its slow acquisition from infancy onwards, not a gift received as an afterthought by those who enter the married state.

F. Mackenzie Shattock

Public Libraries and Their Mission. By André Maurois (UNESCO).

In this pamphlet André Maurois of the Académie française develops the theme that nothing can take the place of reading; "no lecture or image on a screen has the same power to enlighten." Books are life-long companions and love of books makes points of contact between people of widely differing nationalities. Every library is a centre for international understanding. The pamphlet is beautifully produced and the illustrations show people of many different races and of all ages, using public libraries and their many services.

P.C.C.

Dr. Eürich of Bradford. By Margaret Bligh (James Clarke, 25s.).

Dr. Eürich of Bradford who died in 1945 is chiefly known for his work for the elimination of the disease of anthrax among the workers in the woollen industry, which in 1920 was brought to a triumphant conclusion by the passing of the Anthrax Prevention Act.

He came from Germany to England with his family as a small boy and qualified as a doctor in this country.

This biography by his daughter describes his many interests and achievements and is entertainingly written. She herself had the distinction of being the first woman in this country to obtain a degree in Gas Engineering.

P.M.B.

Two to Five in High Flats. (Housing Centre, S.W.1., 3s.).

This survey of the problems created in relation to small children, by the erection of high flats was financed by the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust.

Two hundred families with young children were interviewed—a cross-section—living in recently built municipal flats, the majority living above the fifth floor. Concern over the lack of play facilities in the open air and anxiety over safety were expressed by the parents—many children are rarely or never away from their mothers and play mainly indoors.

Most estates do not provide play space for toddlers and even where this is provided, mothers are reluctant to let them play there unsupervised.

Among the recommendations made are the provision of play space and equipment with supervision, safer balconies and, where possible, the provision of space for a nursery school on the estate.

P.M.B.

HON. TREASURER'S NOTE

We are very grateful to all those who so generously sent contributions for our Golden Jubilee. Our expenses are heavy and further gifts will be welcome from those who would like to commemorate this occasion and have not already been able to do so.

N. K. Carr

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

S.A.B. in "The Catholic Citizen," 15th June, 1936

A recent issue of *The Catholic Women's Review* (Australia) contains a most interesting article by one of our U.S.A. members, Georgina McEntee. She recalls some of the pioneer Catholic philanthropists of the United States who deserve to be better known, among them several women. There was Madame Bayer of Brooklyn, "Angel of the Sailors," who was the first to work for Catholic sailors and to enlist help and sympathy on their behalf and who may be considered as forerunner of the "Apostolatus Maris" movement. Her great triumph was the appointment of the first Catholic chaplain in the United States Navy. Then there was Margaret Haughey "mother of orphans" of Irish extraction and born in the early part of the last century. She came from the ranks of the very poor and combined business (a dairy and afterwards a bakery) with charity so successfully that she enabled orphan asylums and a training school for girls to thrive in New Orleans. She ministered to the sick and dying, more especially during a terrible epidemic of yellow fever.

Last, Miss McEntee describes the work of the famous Mother Katherine Drexel who founded the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament at Philadelphia in 1889. The Sisters work entirely for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the black and red races of America. Out of her life interest in the Drexel millions, Mother Drexel largely supports a university, schools, churches, missions, many of them founded at her instigation and all existing for the use of the negroes and the Red Indians.—*International Notes.*

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