

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.

The Story of St. Francis Xavier

By Eleanor FitzGerald

Miss Purcell calls her book on the great Saint* a story, and she tells the story well. From the opening pages telling of the return of the young noble, with the royal blood of Navarre in his veins, from the pilgrimage to Compostella, in the company of his tutor, to the account of his dying moments, lying on the ground on the island of Saucian, attended only by a Chinese lad, the reader's attention is never allowed to flag.

This is a book for the average reader, who does not feel equal to plunging into the depths of theological discussion. It touches on contemporary history sufficiently to keep one oriented on what was going on in the world and the description of the association in Paris with Ignatius of Loyola and Peter Favre which led to the founding of the great Society is told with moving simplicity. Soon after his ordination in June 1537 Francis met two Portuguese students lately returned from visiting their father in Goa, Portuguese India. Their account of the country and the people made Francis think of the teeming natives waiting for conversion. It was about this time that he had a recurring nightmare that he was carrying an Indian on his back, from which he would awake crying on the name of our Saviour and exclaiming, "I must carry my brother to the Gate of Glory."

In 1541 King John of Portugal had besought the Holy Father to send a member of the "Company" as it was then called to evangelise his properties in India; a series of accidents made the choice fall upon Francis. So he sailed in the Sant Iago, with the consent of Ignatius, as Papal Nuncio and Ambassador of Portugal to the countries of the Indies.

The Nuncio was rarely seen at the Admiral's table, he was usually to be found in the lazaret tending the sick or hearing confessions in the hull. Once, however, not to fail in good manners he took his proper seat and the conversation having turned on the subject of art, he delighted his hearers by telling them of his having seen Michelangelo completing his great painting of the Last Judgement.

*Don Francisco—The Story of St. Francis Xavier. By M. H. Gill. Dublin, 12s. 6d.

After a much protracted and miserably uncomfortable voyage the travellers reached Goa, where the Nuncio found a double task awaiting him: the conversion of the heathen and the bringing back to a Christian way of life of the Europeans. What distressed the Saint immeasurably was the low status of women in all the parts he visited. Few Portuguese women could bring themselves to face the horrors of a voyage to the Indies and their menfolk easily dropped into the Oriental polygamy or concubinage. The Moslems could not understand the Christian attitude of permitting their women to enter their churches. They would no more think of letting a dog or a camel enter a mosque than a woman, all the world knew that women had no souls.

But no difficulties could restrain Don Francisco; he made many converts and baptised hundreds. In spite of periodic bouts of malaria and almost universal misunderstanding he struggled on. His one joy was a letter from Ignatius, it took twenty months for one to reach him and once for four years he did not receive a single one.

He had great hopes of what he would accomplish in Japan, a country where, he was told, women were respected and where there would be no Jews or Moslems or evil-living Christians to hamper the work of salvation. He was to discover that the Japanese had their own share of original sin and that they wanted none of him in his patched and mended cassock, turned green by the sun.

Undeterred by this set-back he started for the conquest of China. He only reached the Island of Saucian, where, already a dying man, he eagerly scanned the east for a Chinaman who had promised to take him on his junk to the mainland. But the man with his junk never appeared.

And so on the last day of November 1552, an emaciated white-haired man of forty-six, the one time Don Francisco Jassu y Xavier, Hidalgo of Spain noted pelota player, dandy who loved fine riding boots of soft Cordova leather and later the famed Latinist, Master of Beauvais College, laid down his burden at the Porta de la Gloria.

TRUSTEESHIP

The Report of the Trusteeship Council — December 18th, 1951, to July 24th, 1952 — (General Assembly Official Records: Seventh Session Supplement No. 4 A/2150) contains various Resolutions and Statements which are of special interest to St. Joan's Alliance. In general it is evident that some improvements are being made in the status of women and the education of girls, and that the truth expressed by the representative of France that women are a "highly important evolutionary influence" in Africa (as elsewhere) is acknowledged progressively by the Administering Authorities. Improvement in one Trust Territory will inevitably bring improvement in others, and the fact that the New Zealand delegate expressed his approval of the Belgian Government's prohibition of polygamy in Ruanda Urundi, gives hope that Administering Authorities elsewhere may bring legislation to the aid of civilizing forces in the abolition of evil customs.

The evils of the dowry system and of the bride price were acknowledged. In its remarks on the Status of Women in the Cameroons under French Administration the report says: "It is generally considered that polygamy and the maintenance of the dowry paid to the wife's parents may well be responsible for the inferior position of African women." The Trusteeship Council passed a resolution welcoming the Jacquot Decree of September 14th, 1951, giving girls who have reached majority the right to marry despite the opposition of their parents, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority will increase its efforts "to achieve a greater improvement in the status of women in the Territory."

Similarly for Togoland under French Administration a resolution "welcomes the adoption of the *arrêté* of September 9th, 1951, which regulates the system of bride price so as to eliminate its worst features"; and notes that no child marriages have taken place in 1951. Women here have the right to vote and to be elected to the local bodies; one was elected to a Municipal Council in 1950, and two others in 1951. The construction of a women's college was approved by the Representative Assembly.

In the Cameroons under British Administration child marriage is not forbidden. The report notes that at its eleventh session the Trusteeship Council "noting the continued existence of child marriage" recommended "that the Administering Authority continue to urge its progressive abolition."

Some of the women in the territory have positions in Government or business; in the Bamenda Province women have been elected to the new Federal Councils and the majority of Native Courts have at least one woman sitting on the

bench. In 1951 there were two women from the Cameroons receiving higher training in the United Kingdom.

In the report on Togoland under British Administration the Trusteeship Council reports the Administering Authority as saying that—as regards "uncivilized practices which were gradually disappearing, such as child marriage . . . prohibition does little to hasten the extinction of social practices which are not repudiated by a large proportion of the community." He pointed out that women had equal rights with men under the new electoral laws, and that several Local Authorities included women members. Although native custom does not recognise the exercise by women of formal political rights — "in the Southern Section they have become more and more vocal in their desire for political recognition."

The representative of the Dominican Republic, Miss Minerva Bernardino, pointed out that it was the responsibility of the Administering Authority to endeavour to effect an improvement, rather than to wait for the women themselves to claim their rights. She noted that the number of women working in salaried positions was very small and hoped that the Administering Authority would exert every effort to ensure that the principle of equal pay for equal work would be adopted.

We note that the Chinese workers on the island of Nauru have not yet been allowed to live a normal family life. We cannot feel that "an extra free cinema show a week and increased sporting and recreational facilities" will be as effective in combating the mania for gambling which disturbs the authorities, as permission for the workers to have their wives and children with them.

P. C. Challoner

HERE AND THERE

On February 4th, The Lord Mayor of London opened the Cecil Residential Club for seventy-two Old Age Women Pensioners in Wedlake Street, Kensal Road, North Kensington. It is a beautiful example of modern architecture—warm, colourful, welcoming. A full life of interest and recreation has been planned so that loneliness and fear will be shut out.

Cecil Houses Inc. already run three Hostels for Homeless Women and a Residential Club for Working Girls—all opened by Lord Mayors of London, all founded by voluntary subscriptions and all entirely self supporting once the initial cost is met.

At the Ceremony in North Kensington, Alderman Sir Rupert De la Bere was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their Ladies supported by the Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington. Speakers included The Lady Cynthia Colville, D.C.V.O., Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., The Viscount Simon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., and Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, O.B.E., with Sir Frederick Tidbury-Beer in the Chair.

Notes and Comments

St. Joan's Alliance will hold a meeting on The Fight for the Vote on Thursday, March 5th, at 7 p.m. at the Holy Child Convent, 11, Cavendish Square, W.1, by kind permission of the Rev. Mother. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, President of Honour of the International Alliance of Women, will be the speaker, with Lady Hills (Mary Grace Ashton) in the chair.

Too many of the present generation know nothing of the pioneers who won their rights for them, so we ask our members to bring their young friends to hear this enthralling story told by one who has spent her life-time working in the Woman's Movement.

We hope the Petition on Equal Pay is making headway. Remember a million names are needed, and this will be a really big effort to make the Government take notice. If you need more forms please ask us; there is no need to fill up every single line before sending in. We want all Petition forms back not later than March 21st, so you may either post them to us if you live in the country, or bring them to us at the Annual Meeting on March 21st at St. Patrick's Club-room.

On February 11th, Lord Pethick-Lawrence put down the following motion for debate in the House of Lords: "To call attention to the question of Equal Pay for Equal Work, and to ask Her Majesty's Government to state their policy and their intentions regarding the matter; and to move for Papers."

On February 20th Dr. King will move a Resolution in the House of Commons calling attention to the need for carrying out the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Lord Simon's Life Peers Bill was effectively shelved on second reading by the announcement of the Government that invitations had been sent out that very day for an all-Party Conference on the Reform of the House of Lords.

The object of the Bill is to authorise the creation by Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, of not more than ten Life Peers a year, who could be either men or women.

After a full two days' debate ranging over the whole field of the 1948 Conference of Party Leaders on the Reform of the Second Chamber, by general agreement the debate was adjourned until after the proposed Conference. The Bill would remain on the order paper of the House of Lords under the heading "Bills awaiting Second Reading."

A Special Committee of the Home Office and Scottish Home Department is being set up to enquire whether any changes are desirable in the law affecting the adoption of children. The Chairman is Sir Gerald Hurst, Q.C., and there are four women among the nine members of the Committee, one of whom is the Hon. Mrs. Edwards a member of St. Joan's Alliance.

The Nineteenth International Abolitionist Congress will be held in Paris, May 18th to 21st. Among subjects to be discussed will be—Sanitary and Social Card-Index of Prostitution, by Dr. André Cavaillon, and Principles of Police Practice in Regard to Public Morals, by Miss D. O. G. Peto, formerly Superintendent, Metropolitan Women Police, London.

Any person may register as a member of the Congress, either as an individual or as representing an organisation. Application should be sent to the office of the International Abolitionist Federation, 37, Quai Wilson, Geneva, not later than April 30, 1953.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Kiwanuka of Uganda on the birth of their fourth child, a daughter, in London on January 18th.

We ask the prayers of our members for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Ellingworth, a faithful member of the Alliance for the last twenty-six years. Also for Mother Hastings of the Society of the Sacred Heart, who died at their Convent at Brighton on January 19th. Mother Hastings was an early member of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society until she entered the Society in 1915. R.I.P.

The 42nd Annual Meeting of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance will be held at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square, on Saturday, March 21st, at 2.30 p.m., Miss P. C. Challoner presiding. Among the speakers will be: the Hon. Mrs. Copland Griffith; Miss Noreen Carr; Miss Aline Fenwick; Miss Monica O'Connor; Miss Christine Spender.

Resolutions on points on our equality programme will be put to the meeting and sent to the appropriate authorities. Tea (1s. 3d.) may be had after the meeting.

Subscriptions to the Alliance (minimum 10s. to include *The Catholic Citizen*) are now due. The Treasurer would be grateful if these could be sent without delay.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE

AND

Editorial Office of "The Catholic Citizen"

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Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society

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MISS CHRISTINE SPENDER, *Hon. Editor,*
"The Catholic Citizen."

The Seventh Session of the General Assembly

Two large abstract murals by Leger (sometimes alluded to by local Philistines as "The Amoeba" and "The Rabbit with A Rudder," respectively), adorn the entrance to the Assembly Hall. During the session one frequently saw visitors pause and peer at them anxiously. "No, they do not symbolize anything."—"Do not try too hard to find any meaning about the Assembly in them," I overheard a guide assuring them in an authoritative tone.

It is hard to characterize with much coherence the past session. If it was marked by heightened political attack by the Eastern Europeans, culminating in the unparalleled ferocity of an all-night session called to hear charges of "Mass Murder of Prisoners in Korea," with which the session closed, the Indian resolution with its heartening display of unity and of Asian leadership may well prove a diplomatic milestone. Although the Colonial issue raged in various committees throughout the Assembly, in the form of Morocco and Tunis, of Apartheid and the Indian minority of South Africa, as resolutions on the right of self-determination for peoples, or as the issue of information from non-self-governing territories and complaints of petitioners from Tanganyika, the Cameroons and the Togos in the Trusteeship Committee, yet, at least in the case of Morocco and Tunis and of the petitioners, the actual resolutions emerging were surprisingly moderate. Against much Arab-Israel bitterness might be ranged the relatively well-supported and satisfactory decision on aid for Palestinian refugees.

No doubt considerable solid, unspectacular work went forward in planning for the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the promotion of capital investment in under-developed regions so essential to it. The story of international efforts to return the thousands of Greek children claimed abducted from their homes, however, drew to its tragic close. Only four

hundred and sixty-nine children, and all from Yugoslavia, have returned. In the face of consistent frustration and stalemate, the Assembly this year dissolved its Standing Committee of three neutral countries and, at their own request, relieved the International Red Cross societies of further fruitless effort at this time. The High Commissioner for Refugees reported his plea to governments for financial emergency aid had not as yet realized one-third of its goal (the British Government being so far the largest donor), leaving pockets of refugees, such as the five thousand refugees at Shanghai, stranded and in desperate need.

The Convention on the Political Rights of Women from the Status of Women Commission, discussed three times in two years in the Economic and Social Council, passed the General Assembly with a triumphant vote of forty-five to none against and eleven abstentions (the Soviet group, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran, Saudi-Arabia, Yemen) and will be open presently for ratification.

The new Convention's three substantive articles provide that women "on equal terms with men" shall (1) vote in all elections (2) be eligible for election to all public bodies and (3) be entitled to hold office and "exercise all public functions established by national law." In committee the United States delegate asked and evidently found general agreement that "public functions" in the third article above be interpreted as coterminous with "public office," which last expression shall not include military service. Largely through the efforts of the Indonesian delegate, the phrase "without any discrimination," no doubt of emotional significance, but legally quite superfluous, is added to the end of each of the three articles.

Considerable discussion centred on a Colonial Article (such as that included in the final text of the Traffic in Persons Convention of 1949) proposed by a group of African-Asian delegates.

An Indian amendment making its application optional surprisingly received a majority in committee stage. In plenary, however, the President ruled that the Convention because of its serious nature required a two-thirds majority and on a separate vote this article fell. A Reservation Article (7) retained in the text, however, will allow signatory states the option of excluding their territories from its operation.

The Soviet States declared the Convention meaningless as not including economic and social rights; Egypt held the whole matter more properly dealt with in the Human Rights Covenant; the British delegate in supporting the Convention reiterated her Government's conviction that no Convention can be a substitute for education and social development. Mrs. Roosevelt hoped that the new Convention would result in more women in high positions in Governments and on UN delegations. Miss Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, the organizer of victory for the Convention in the Assembly, expressed her regret that the new Libyan Electoral Law and the Eritrean Constitution of July 20, 1952, extend the franchise only to men.

A larger number of women than in former years, in fact some forty, two of whom headed delegations, were members of the Assembly this year. Although, as usual, the great majority were on the Social or Third Committee, Dr. Marga Klompé of The Netherlands was on the Ad Hoc Political Committee, Dr. Maria Witteveen, her compatriot, Chairman of the important Committee on Contributions of Member States, the only woman on the Budgetary Committee, Mme. Paul Bastid of the Sorbonne a brilliant addition to the Legal Committee. Mme. Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux and Senateur Jane Vialle were Advisers to the French delegation for the Trusteeship Committee. For the first time since 1946, there were women delegates representing the three Soviet Republics. Interesting newcomers to the Third Committee included Mrs. Evelyn Emmet, whose effective speech on colonial self-determination drew applause from the galleries, and the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, widow of Pakistan's first prime minister, and, in her own right, founder and leader of the All-Pakistan Women's Association. She spoke with vigour and authority on the legal and social position of Muslim women.

One afternoon the Secretary-General, rising in the Assembly as if to make some routine announcement, proceeded to announce his own resignation. A few days later was to follow the tragic death of the chief Legal Counsel, one of Mr. Lie's closest advisers. Article 99 of the Charter expressly gives the Secretary-General powers of political initiative, unknown to the office of Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Since the Iranian case in 1946, Mr. Lie on a number of occasions and with opposition from varying sources has attempted to exercise these powers. In future will any Secretary-General be able to do so? Together with this question of a new Secretary-General there will be an item on Secretariat Staff-Regulations on the Agenda of the adjourned session of the Assembly at the end of February. To strike a true balance between the legitimate security needs of the host country and the supremely important task of building a truly international civil service is a formidable obligation confronting the United Nations.
Janet Robb

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Canada.—There are a number of women employed in Canada as composers. The Canadian Department of Labour states that "there could be no objection on the part of trade unions to the employment of women who are qualified composers as the union generally are strongly in favour of equality as far as it is practical."

* * *

Greece.—Mrs. Eleni Skouras is the first Greek woman to become a member of Parliament. She is a member of the Greek Rally—the Government Party—and was elected at a by-election in Salonika on January 8th. We wish Mrs. Skouras all success in her work.

* * *

India.—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health in opening the 41st Annual Meeting of the Trained Nurses Association of India appealed to Health Ministers and Directors of Health Services of all States to insist that senior nurses be included on all Boards that have the duty of selecting nursing staffs. Such Boards should be composed predominantly of nurses. It is regrettable that no nurse is consulted by Selection Boards and quite often it happens that a Matron is not even present when her own staff, for whose work she will be responsible, is selected.

As a token of her admiration for the noble army of nursing sisters, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur made a gift of 13,000 rupees to form a nucleus of a welfare fund for the Association and hoped the fund would steadily increase so that it could provide relief for nurses in illness or old age.—*(The Catholic Hospital, India).*

* * *

Ireland.—On January 1st the Legal Adoption Act (1952) came into operation. The Government has appointed an Adoption Board consisting of a chairman and six ordinary members. The Board, which has three women members, will hear all applications to have adoptions legalised and will have power to make adoption orders and interim adoption orders.

(Continued on Page 14)

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

Parliament reassembled on January 20th. The most important measure to be debated during the remainder of the month was the Iron and Steel Bill, which passed through its Committee stage on January 28th and 29th. On 30th January Mr. J. Parker's Private Members Sunday Observance Bill was defeated by a large majority. A less radical amendment suggesting that a commission be set up to inquire whether, and if so how, the existing law of England and Wales calls for revision, was, however, only defeated by eight votes. This has always been a question arousing a great deal of strong feeling in and out of Parliament, but it looks as though the general opinion in the House is beginning to shift slightly towards revision. Whether this would result in a less Christian or merely in a less Puritanical attitude, remains to be seen.

On 20th January the Foreign Secretary made a statement on the position of the negotiations about the future of the Sudan—a statement which really only amounted to an explanation of the extreme complexity and delicacy of the whole situation.

On the same day Miss Ward asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Usual Question, this time on the refusal of the Staff Side of the Whitley Council to prepare schemes for the gradual introduction of Equal Pay. Mr. Butler replied that the Whitley Council "have said that they do not wish to enter into joint discussions on such schemes, the outcome of which the Government might not be able to accept." In fact, another circular form of frustration. In a Supplementary Question Lieut.-Colonel Lipton asked, "If any decision in this matter depends upon an improvement in the economic situation and circumstances of the country, does not that answer mean that there is no likelihood whatever of equal pay being implemented in the lifetime of the present Government?" To which Mr. Butler replied, "If we go along as we are going along now . . . the hon. Member will be surprised if he watches how we get on." Speaking from a feminist, not from a party point of view, we should, I fear, be surprised if we were surprised. But you never know, of course.

On the 23rd Mr. Anthony Greenwood asked the Minister of Education, "How many local education authorities provide meat-less meals on Fridays for Catholic pupils; how many have refused to do so; and what guidance she is giving on this subject." Miss Horsbrugh replied, "I have no information available on the first and second parts of the Question. I have not thought it necessary to issue special guidance on this matter, which is one that can safely be left to

the discretion of local education authorities." It sounds as though there may be some actual instance behind this question, which might therefore recur in another form.

On 27th January Dr. Stross asked the Minister of National Insurance, "Whether he is aware how much lower the accident rate is for insured women workers than for men; and whether he will either increase the benefits offered to women or reduce their contribution rate." Mr. Turton replied: "The answer to the first part of the Question is 'Yes' and to the second 'No.' It is a fundamental principle of the Industrial Injuries Scheme that rates of contribution and of benefit should not vary with the risk."

On the following day Miss Ward asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the annual cost to the Treasury of the special Income Tax allowances for married women working. Mr. Butler replied that the cost had risen from £50 million in 1947-1948 to £65 million in 1952-1953, but added: "It does not follow that if these allowances were withdrawn the Exchequer would benefit to the extent of the cost shown, as many married women might stop working."

A new subject has been added to the immense range covered by members in Question Time. On January 26th Mr. Perkins asked the Minister of Supply, "To what extent development work is being undertaken towards developing inter-planetary travel." Mr. Sandys replied: "None, sir. The problems of this world are at present more than sufficient to occupy the Government's scientific resources." "No imagination!" commented Mr. Gibson. **B. M. Halpern**

International Notes (Continued from Page 13).

Maldives Islands.—The new Republic, under President Didi, has "liberated" its women. On January 1st they cast aside their veils and the high walls which shut in the women's quarters of every house are being pulled down by order of the President.

Netherlands.—We congratulate Dr. Marga Klompé, a member of the Alliance, on her appointment as representative from the Netherlands to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, in the place of Mr. Serrarens. She is the only woman member of the Schuman Assembly and of the Ad Hoc Assembly, which is drafting a statute for the European Political Community.

Nigeria.—The Western Regional House of Assembly has passed a resolution begging the Lieutenant-Governor to use the special powers vested in him to appoint at least one woman as a member of the House.

MEETING ON CORNELIA CONNELLY

A very successful and well-attended Meeting was held at the Holy Child Convent, Cavendish Square on January 26th, when Mother Mary Paul, Mother Provincial of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus gave an account of the founder of the Society, Cornelia Connelly.

Miss Challoner, in the chair, said that it was a great privilege for St. Joan's Alliance to have Mother Mary Paul as their speaker, and the subject of her talk was not so remote from the work of the Alliance—for Cornelia Connelly, in addition to her other sufferings, had her children taken from her, an example of the excessive power of the father which can still be found in many parts of the world today.

Mother Mary Paul spoke of Cornelia Connelly chiefly as a pioneer in the Catholic Educational sphere. She gave a short outline of her life, emphasising that in the first place she had been a happy wife and mother and that therefore her approach to her foundation was quite different from that of most Mother Foundresses. After taking a vow of chastity in 1845 (to enable her husband Pierce Connelly to become a Priest) Mother Connelly tried her vocation in Rome with the Sacred Heart nuns. The Order did not fit in with her nature and ideals and, though she came from America, she was persuaded to go to England to organise the education of English Catholic girls on more English lines than heretofore. It was the time of the Second Spring in England and Mother Connelly's foundation was much needed. Starting in Derby, she eventually came to St. Leonard's, where in spite of much opposition and disputes with Pierce who still regarded her in some way as belonging to him, she started the Mother House of the Society which is still in existence at St. Leonard's.

She lost the care of her own children but from the beginning she succeeded with other people's children giving them the Motherly love and type of education they needed. Mother Connelly was a contemporary of Miss Beale and Miss Buss continued Mother Mary Paul, and she had many of the same ideas as to the importance of a solid education for girls. She had something to offer the Catholic girls of England, for since she had been a happy wife and mother and had cultivated a broad outlook by travel, contacts and study she was not frightened of the world, nor bound by tradition and she understood the new converts. She always emphasised to her nuns the maternal care of the children in their charge. Her methods were extraordinarily alive and modern and emphasised liberty of spirit. She combined flexibility of approach and awareness of the needs of the age with emphasis on accuracy and solidity in instruction. Nevertheless her children were to be taught by doing things them-

selves and the creative subjects such as music, art and drama had a great place in the curriculum. She wished her pupils to see beauty in everything and her motto was: "Be yourself but make that self what God wants you to be." In religious instruction she insisted that the love of God should be real and not just "devotion," and that Church History should be taught, without omitting the scandals! She believed that the spirit of the school counted more than set rules and principles.

Mother Mary Paul said that Mother Connelly had much opposition to many of her ideas during her lifetime but she had her reward when Cardinal Wiseman as an old man said to her: "Reverend Mother you have fulfilled the desire of my heart."

After questions, Mrs. Halpern proposed a whole-hearted vote of thanks, seconded by Mrs. Jackson.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Westminster Year Book, 1953. (Burns Oates, 2s. 6d.). A useful book of information on every aspect of Catholic life in the Diocese of Westminster.

Through the Window. A Bedside Book. By Edith Read Mumford. (Edgar Backus, 2s.). A peaceful book which leads us to count our many blessings before we fall asleep. Mrs. Mumford has an outlook full of optimism and joyous thankfulness—all too rare nowadays.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Marguerite Fedden in "The Catholic Citizen,"
15th February, 1928.

Every Catholic woman is needed in the fight. No one must say "I don't count." We need every worker. We cannot do without one.

Then again every Catholic woman voter must use her vote; she must go to the polling booth as a sacred duty. Let her vote as she thinks right in her own political party, for she must never waste her vote or under-rate her birthright. To stand aside and grumble when things go wrong is not worthy of a sportswoman. Remember the words of Pope Benedict XV: "We would like to see women electors everywhere."—Extract from Miss Fedden's Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Children of Mary, 4th October, 1927.

1903 MARCH 6th 1953

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF
TYBURN CONVENT

HEAVY DEBT STILL ON SITE

Please help to reduce it.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Published in The Catholic Citizen, January 15th

I. (1) Meeting of the first Woman's Rights Convention. (2) Presentation of Women's Suffrage Petition by John Stuart Mill. (3) The birth of Militancy. (At a Political Meeting, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney heckled Sir Edward Grey on the subject of Votes for Women. They were ejected, summoned for assaulting the police, and subsequently imprisoned on refusing to pay the fine.) (4) The decision to found the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society taken by Gabrielle Jeffery and May Kendall. (5) The Royal Assent given to the Representation of the People Bill, which conferred votes on women.

II. (1) The Countess Markevicz. (2) Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. (3) Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. (4) Miss Sybil Campbell. (5) (a) Miss Margaret Henderson Kidd; (b) Mrs. Helena Normanton and Miss Rose Heilbron. (6) Dr. Charity Taylor. (7) Dr. Lillian Penon. (8) Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. (9) Professor Hilda Lloyd. (10) (a) Miss Buss; (b) Miss Beale; (c) Miss Penelope Lawrence. (11) Mrs. Manning (at Hitchin); Emily Davies when College moved to Cambridge and became Girton College. (12) Aphra Behn.

III. (1) Mary Wollstonecraft. (2) John Stuart Mill. (3) Olive Schreiner. (4) Sir Almroth Wright. (5) Josephine Butler. (6) Father John Fitzsimons. (7) Mary Astell. (8) Hannah More. (9) Hester Chapone. (10) Charlotte M. Yonge.

IV. (1) Milton. (2) Shakespeare. (3) Scott. (4) Pope. (5) Congreve. (6) Francis Thompson. (7) Tennyson. (8) Samuel Butler. (9) Oliver Wendell Holmes. (10) Shelley.

V. (1) Actresses' Franchise League. (2) Association for Moral and Social Hygiene. (3) Catholic Women's Suffrage Society. (4) Equal Pay Campaign Committee. (5) International Women's Suffrage Alliance. (6) London and National Society for Women's Service. (7) Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. (8) National Association of Women Civil Servants. (9) National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship. (10) National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. (11) National Union of Women Teachers. (12) Standing Joint Committee of Working Women's Organisations. (13) Women's Freedom League. (14) Women's International League. (15) Women's Liberal Federation.

The first prize (10s.) was won by Miss Macdonald of the N.U.W.T.; the second (a book) by Miss Philippa Strachey.

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