

WOMEN'S SERVICE
FILE COPY

THE Catholic Citizen

Organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, (formerly Catholic Women's Suffrage Society), 55 Berners Street, London, W. 1.

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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.

War Injuries and the Housewife

BY ANNIE SOMERS

The first two months of war have proved a very searching test of the attitude of the Government and its officials towards some of the fundamental things of life. The attitude towards women and especially the home-keeping mother is best shown by the various scales of allowances recently published in the cases when the family is deprived of its breadwinner. Remembering that the cost per week of a billeted child is calculated at nine shillings, of which the parent is expected normally to be able to meet six shillings, note that the weekly allowance for the private soldier's first child is five shillings, the second three, the third two, and for all others one shilling each.

The House of Commons has not accepted without considerable protest allowances which obviously involve overcrowding and malnutrition on a huge scale and penalisation of large families. The late Holy Father, in the Encyclical on Christian Marriage, made it abundantly clear that the State has the duty of maintaining family life at a reasonable standard when the head of the family cannot do so. Do not let us fall into the Totalitarian error of regarding the State as something apart from the ordinary citizen. We are the State. What are we doing to put State action on the right line?

However, service allowances and pensions do not cover the whole of the story. The Ministry of Pensions is also responsible for a scheme of allowances under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, within which only killed or disabled wage-earners and Civil Defence volunteers or their dependants have any claim. For disabled bachelors and widowers compensation is fixed at eighteen shillings, for women and girls sixteen shillings. Why this differentia-

tion? However, worse follows! The married man's allowance is thirty shillings, plus three shillings for each child, up to a maximum of four. Does anybody dare to assert that two pounds ten shillings will to-day provide "frugal comfort" for parents, one helpless, and a young family of four? Furthermore, are we agreed that all children beyond the fourth are to be fed and clothed on the scraps left by the others?

When the husband is killed or seriously disabled under the same scheme the Ministry *may* grant five shillings for each of the first two children, three shillings and fourpence for each of the next two, *nothing* for any additional children! *If* the wife is over forty or has dependant children and *cannot support herself*, a grant of five shillings may be made for her, but in that case the grant for the second child is reduced to three shillings and fourpence! This bit of meanness is to be perpetrated in our name, remember. What is the reaction of those Catholics who so much deplore the employment of the mother outside the home?

Yet the worst of the story has not been told. For the disabled housewife and mother who has been neither "gainfully employed," nor a Civil Defence volunteer, there is no compensation. She, on whose unpaid services has depended the whole fabric of family and state, is condemned to lie helpless, feeling herself a burden on husband and children, as she watches her little ones running wild or becoming household drudges, robbed of childhood, or accepting the chance services of a kindly neighbour. How different the mother's position, even her authority in the family, if her former services

were recognised and the money was hers to pay for her own needs in her helplessness, food, clothing, medical attendance, means of using profitably her enforced leisure, and also to pay for regular help in the home. True, in cases of extreme need such help may be paid for, but even then it is the husband who will receive the allowance for domestic assistance and can select the person to be employed. There are homes in which this might mean tragedy.

We have to thank Mrs. Adamson, M.P., and Dr. Summerskill, M.P., for the case they have put up in the House of Commons against the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme, 1939, and recommend the perusal of Hansard for the 24th October, 1939. In the debate that followed their speeches there was but one dissentient voice other than that of the Minister of Pensions himself. Perhaps women of goodwill can persuade him and the Government in general that wage-earning is not the only nor even the chief criterion of service to the State.

Correspondence with the War Office

The following is the reply from the War Office to our letter of September 27th, published in the last issue of the CATHOLIC CITIZEN, together with our further letter.

The War Office,
London, S.W.1.
9th October, 1939.

Dear Madam,

Prophylactic Packets for Men in the Services

With reference to your letter dated 27th September, 1939, addressed to Mr. Hore-Belisha, I am directed to inform you that it has been realised for many years that it is not easy for lecturers on the subject under reference, without apparent inconsistency, to advise their audiences to abstain from irregular intercourse, when they are at the same time anxious to save from harm those who do not take their advice.

On the other hand, it is unfortunately a fact that a certain percentage of young men will never listen to good advice however well imparted, and that a smaller number of high principled young men, who do normally follow the advice of their medical officer, yield to temptation under certain circumstances.

The medical authorities in all the three Services have convinced themselves of the value of these prophylactic packets and therefore consider that they must be available. They consider that it would be definitely wrong on their part to withhold any possible means of saving a young man from the effects of venereal disease. In their lectures, however, the necessity for the avoidance of irregular sexual relations is always given first place, and the prophylactic packets are mentioned only at the end of the lecture as a means by which, should instructions be rigidly followed, some protection may be obtained. It is never suggested that the packets are certain preventives against venereal disease.

Lastly, it should be explained that the moral duty of individual responsibility in sex relationship is emphasised by Service medical officers.

I am,

Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. A. MANIFOLD,
Colonel,
Director of Hygiene.

19th October, 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my Committee to thank you for your courtesy in replying so fully to our letter of September 22nd on the above subject. Your letter was carefully considered by our Committee yesterday.

While welcoming the recognition by the War Office that there is some inconsistency in the present approach to the subject, we maintain that the inconsistency is real and disastrous.

We should like to point out that so long as the State in effect gives recognition to immorality by supplying prophylactic packets which are presumed to make vice safe, it does in fact incur the responsibility of tempting the young men under its charge to a self indulgence which is degrading to both sexes.

Is it right to take action which may undermine the morals of "high principled young men" on account of "a certain percentage of young men who will never listen to good advice?"

May we appeal to you once more to reconsider the matter?

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) FLORENCE BARRY,
Hon. Secretary.

Canteens for the Forces

We are glad to be able to announce that the Catholic Women's League Canteen and Recreation Hut for His Majesty's Forces is now open day and night at St. Peter's and St. Edward's Hall, Westminster Cathedral precincts. Any member of H.M. Forces will be able to get a meal there any time of the day—some may even sleep there. They can rest, read and "listen in," play darts, shove ha'penny or cards. The canteen is two minutes distance from Victoria Station. Notices giving particulars of it are posted at all barracks.

Anyone who would like to undertake voluntary work in connection with this canteen should write to the Secretary of the C.W.L., Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W.1, at the same time mentioning the shift most convenient for them. The shifts are 8 a.m. to 12, 12 to 4 p.m., 4 to 8, 8 to 11 p.m., and 11 p.m. to 8 a.m. As stated in our advertisement columns donations for this excellent work will be gratefully received and should be sent to Lady Winefride Elwes at the C.W.L. Office.

Notes and Comments

In connection with a piece of work recently undertaken by the Alliance with reference to public morality, His Eminence Cardinal Hinsley writes: "You have done a good and courageous action." The letter to our Hon. Secretary ends: "With kindest regards to you and all the members of the Alliance and every blessing."

We are indeed happy to convey this message to our members.

It is with very great pleasure that we congratulate our member, Father John H. Filmer, K.C.O.R., Master of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, on having been named a Domestic Prelate to the Holy Father. Monsignor Filmer, like our old friend Father Philip Fletcher, joined the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society in its very early days and has been a regular subscriber ever since. His continued support and encouragement has been an inspiration to the Alliance.

A meeting will be held in the House of Commons, very shortly, to protest against the non-implementation of Section X. 6 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1933, under which women who are married to aliens whose countries are at war with this country have the right to claim to resume British nationality. Those members of the House of Lords and House of Commons sympathetic to the right of a married woman to her independent nationality are being invited, as also British women married to "enemy aliens," who have applied, unsuccessfully, to resume their British nationality in conformity with the above section.

The meeting is being called by Lady Astor by request of the Nationality of Married Women Committee upon which St. Joan's Alliance is represented.

Under the Food Control rationing scheme it has been proposed to allow adolescent boys an extra ration in order to provide for their extra growth at this stage. No mention has been made of adolescent girls, in fact the proposal has, so far, been limited to boys.

The writer remembers growing very fast between the ages of 12 and 15 and eating an amount which would probably astound the food control officers. This remembrance prompts her to hope ardently that an extra ration will also be accorded to adolescent girls. If we are to be rationed to any great extent it will be a vital necessity for future generations that girls

should have enough of the important food stuffs during the years of growth.

Sir John Anderson has stated in Parliament that men who have been interned as enemy aliens are detained in internment camps and not in prisons, though some of them were lodged in a prison for a few days, before proper arrangements could be made. No special establishment has been provided for the women and they are being detained in Holloway prison. Sir John Anderson stated that the women at present so detained numbered 96, of whom 44 were domestic servants.

We consider it rather hard that quite obviously the question of prison stigma has been considered in the case of the men but *not* in the case of the women. No doubt there is some good reason for the arrangement for the women—perhaps Holloway is more comfortable than a camp—but for all that a prison is a prison.

The October issue of the *Record*, the journal of the Transport and General Workers' Union, records a notable stand for Equal Pay. A proposal was brought to the Joint Industrial Council for Road Transport by the employers that women conductors should replace men withdrawn for military duties. The Union asserted that if women were engaged, they should receive the rates and conditions of adult male conductors. The employers proposed standard rates for women which were lower than for men but the Union would not agree. An Emergency Committee will give further consideration to this matter.—*News Letter of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.*

We hope the Union will continue to stand by "equal pay for equal work." It should be a *sine qua non* by now that women do not wish to black-leg men.

As noted in our last issue we shall hold our Christmas Sale in the Office this year, beginning Monday, December 4th, and continuing till the end of the week, from 11 a.m.—5-30 p.m. daily Cups of tea will be obtainable at 11 and after lunch, and teas will be served from 3-30 onwards. New and second-hand goods will be on sale, and there will be Character Delineations.

We count on our members and readers to support us in this venture both by sending goods for sale to the Office and by coming with their friends to buy Christmas presents from us.

(Continued on page 97)

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE,

AND

Editorial Office of "Catholic Citizen":

55 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel. Museum 4181

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

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Reconstruction and Sex Morality

Whatever opinion we may hold about preparedness for war, we do at least agree that peace should be prepared for if it is to succeed. We should acquire a more intimate knowledge of the moral principles on which the new peace must be built and work out in greater detail the application of these principles to the problems of reconstruction. If we want to avoid the mistakes of the past we must assess our responsibility for their commission.

We can remember that the brief period of elation which followed the last war was already marred by features which we hoped would be merely transitory. One of these regrettable features was a lowered standard of sexual morality. It was not only, or mainly, the greater number of cases in which recognised rules were broken, but the validity of the standards themselves was questioned. With a lowering of standards the status of women was similarly lowered. It became necessary to re-state the grounds for a high and equal moral standard.

In the last 25 years we have had occasion to revise our estimate of the temporary nature of the lawlessness which we deplored in post-war years. We saw the beginning and in some cases the whole course and final débâcle of some movements initiated in revolt from natural law. This historical material is often like a large-scale experiment and will be of great importance to the future social reformer.

In our own country we witnessed the dwindling of the family to the "small unit." This was in part at least a response to the inadequacy of our economic system and our unimaginative social legislation and housing policy. The movement was facilitated by the clamorous propaganda of devoted birth control enthusiasts and it was accelerated by the temporary pecuniary advantages of this campaign. The disadvantages are now becoming so obvious that we may expect a movement in the reverse direction, following on the lines of parallel movements in other countries. The protagonists of this reversed propaganda will find themselves faced with a much more difficult task. We have also witnessed in the short space of a few years the proclamation by a great country of its policy of free love, free abortion and free divorce, and its recantation when the disadvantages of this policy were found to outweigh all ideological considerations. We have witnessed the inhuman cruelty and absurdity associated with the enactment of sterilisation laws. The nemesis of these sadistic laws, unresisted by a subjected people, is not yet recorded. We know that it is part of the catastrophic events into which we have been plunged.

We have in our time seen campaigns which were started to offer complete sexual enlightenment to the child and thus to achieve emancipation from sexual repression, not forgetting even the elimination of irksome clothing in a search for more complete freedom and greater self-expression. It becomes increasingly obvious that in this as in every other human activity happiness cannot be achieved by lawlessness, and that the pursuit of happiness is the most disappointing occupation.

On the scientific side some knowledge has been acquired of the factors governing sex-determination. We are beginning also to understand the function and inter-relation of the glands which regulate secondary sexual characteristics. The fact is that these characteristics are not entirely fixed for any one person, and that they are to a limited extent interchangeable and variable according to the degree of physiological activity of the regulating glands, and the age-group of the individual. The trend of natural science is pointing therefore to a less rigid sexual differentiation and one that is subject to the influence of several factors tilting the balance now in one direction now in another. To the student of art and literature this conclusion is not surprising. The artist portrays one of the infinite number of types that interests him at the moment, without considering if this particular person approaches the popular prototype of masculine or feminine characterisation. There is great variety within the limits of the normal.

On the psychological side the work of Freud and other investigators has pointed to the importance of the sex-factor in the development of each individual and to the ease with which disturbances of sexuality may affect the whole personality. Remembering, as we are bound to do, that Christianity does not teach any revealed sexual morality, as distinct from a rational human morality, we must acknowledge our debt to these pioneers, whose discoveries are valuable in themselves and have contributed to our knowledge of the limits of the normal and to the treating of abnormal conditions.

There is little in the chequered experience of these post-war years to inspire any confidence in future experiments in sexual morality. We shall do well therefore to study more closely the basis on which we can build an enduring edifice, the principles of Catholic ethics on which our reconstruction must rest.

There are three books published recently which may assist us in our study. One, "Morals and Marriage,"¹

¹ *Morals and Marriage*. By T. G. Wayne. (Longmans, 3s. 6d.)

by T. G. Wayne, has been reviewed recently in the CATHOLIC CITIZEN. It may suffice to re-state our appreciation of its value, of its constructive, sane outlook. Another more recent publication, "Morals Makyth Man,"² by Gerald Vann, O.P., has one chapter, "A Note on Christian Marriage," which deserves to be studied closely by anyone who wishes to learn the Catholic attitude to sex and to marriage. Fr. Vann writes: "The truth that man finds happiness only in so far as he grows in self-forgetfulness . . . is nowhere more in danger of being forgotten in our day than in the context of marriage. . . We shall do violence to the idea of marriage, not only if we neglect either of these two things, the love of man and woman, and child-bearing, but also if we separate them. . . We shall be doing a grave injustice to the Christian conception of love if we concentrate so exclusively on the idea of the family as to forget the idea of companionship and the love from which it springs and with which it is essentially identified. . . That a man should regard the woman he marries as an instrument through which to accomplish his own perfection is unthinkable." On the question of sex the author states: "It is through the loss of a deep and realist idea of sex that marriage to-day so often suffers shipwreck"—and—"We try to cover up our loss of the sense of the depth and dignity and creative purpose by a recourse to that exaggerated physiological education against which the Pope has warned us. The Christian recognises that education must not be allowed to leave the boy or girl in ignorance of what is necessary to achieve the success of the physical element in marriage." These are clear words, they have meaning and value. The other publication, "Body and Spirit: Essays in Sexuality"³ is of unequal merit, a symposium, we are informed, written "from the standpoint of agreement with the Catholic Church" and translated from the French. It is pleasant to record that the outstanding contributions are from the pens of two ecclesiastics: Father Benoit Lavand, O.P., writing on "Sexual Hygiene or Sexual Purity" and the Abbé Monchamin on "Biology and Sexual Morality." However, where Fr. Lavand's essay is concerned we might mention that it is not safe to base our objections to "birth-control" on the physical injuries suffered by those practising contraceptive methods. It is very doubtful whether modern methods are responsible for the physical disabilities sometimes ascribed to them and whether psychological disturbances follow their practice in any given case—moral grounds are the safest grounds on which to base our objections in the present state of our knowledge. To these of course can be added racial, economic and social grounds. Some of the contributors appear to suffer from the delusion that "bourgeois morality" is largely responsible for all the ills that afflict us. The term becomes exasperating in its repetition and misappropriation. The translator should have avoided forms of speech which may have been permissible in the French original, but are unpleasant and in one instance repugnant. A description of the court of the Borgias could have been achieved in language further removed from the unprintable. The book contains a fair article on "Sex According to Freud," by Théo Chentrier. This deserves to be read by anyone interested in this subject. We must record a final word of protest at the in-

² *Morals Makyth Man*. By Gerald Vann, O.P. (Catholic Book Club, 2s. 6d.)

³ *Body and Spirit*. Translated by Donald Attwater. (Longmans, 7s. 6d.)

clusion of Peter Wust's contribution, "Woman's Metaphysical Mission." Words here lose their meaning and logic is discarded. Some conclusions are drawn with the careless agility with which a conjurer produces a rabbit from an empty bag. We are told that the corrupt gallantry of men is an insult to the eternal idea of womanhood. That there is an element of "letting loose" in the feminist movement which is disquieting and an "elusive something" which has a noxious effect on woman's inner nature, her nature being however finer and more easily harmed than that of man. And we are informed that woman's great privilege consists not in the act of serving de facto but "in her right to be able to serve, a privilege she shares with God Himself, who is Universal Motherhood, Love's thirst for the Absolute." We would like to feel that the author is anxious to include himself and the other members of his sex in this category of servers. He is no doubt aware that Pontiffs like to describe themselves as the servants of the servants of God, and it is invidious to exclude his sex from such admirable company.

F. MACKENZIE SHATTOCK, M.B., B.S.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

(Continued from page 95)

We congratulate Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., on her election as President of the Women's Engineering Society.

The Women's Engineering Society was formed as a result of the last war to conserve for women the right then gained of serving the nation and the community in the way best possible to the individual. Twenty-one years ago Miss Haslett, fresh from her experiences of a boiler-making firm, became the first Secretary and she has controlled this side of its work ever since.

As Director of the Electrical Association for Women, a daughter organisation of the W.E.S., Miss Haslett has been instrumental in opening up a new career for women in the field of domestic electrification and in the same capacity she is a member of many electrical committees.

* * * *

We offer congratulations to our member, Mother Marie Margaret (Miss Margaret Organ), who has recently taken her final vows as a Canoness of St. Augustine at the Convent of Our Lady, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

* * * *

We offer our sympathy to Miss Mary Webber on the death of her Mother, Mrs. M. Buxton Webber, for the repose of whose soul we ask the prayers of our readers. Mrs. Webber was a descendant of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the friend of Wilberforce, of anti-slavery fame.—R.I.P.

Women's Work in War Time

On October 27th, the Women's Freedom League called a Conference of Women's Organisations on "Women's Work in War Time," Lady Pares presiding. St. Joan's Alliance was represented by Miss C. M. Gordon, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Editor.

The two outstanding speeches of the day were made by Mrs. Donzé and Miss Alison Neilans in support, respectively, of resolutions on the Nationality of Married Women and the Equal Moral Standard. These speakers obviously felt that their subjects were of burning importance and communicated some of their fire for reform to the audience.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, speaking on the mobilisation of womanhood in the service of the country, rejoiced in the fact that women such as Mrs. Laughton Mathews, Director of the W.R.N.S., and Dame Helen Gwynne Vaughan, Director of the A.T.S., were in key positions.

She urged her audience to spare no efforts to secure equal pay and status for women in the Civil Defence Services.

Miss Caroline Haslett gave an interesting account of the scheme for training of women engineers for supervisory posts.

Among resolutions passed were those on Nationality (1) protesting indignantly against the non-implementation of Section X. 6 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1933; demanding that the clause should be implemented without delay; (2) demanding the immediate passage of Lord Alness' Emergency Bill giving a British-born woman the right to retain her nationality on marriage with an alien as long as she resides in this country. The resolution on the Equal Moral Standard asked for the withdrawal of the provision of prophylactic packets for men in the Services and urged "all organisations to do their utmost to secure the loyal adherence of young men and women to a high and equal moral standard." The Conference protested "in the strongest terms against the different rates of pay for men and women Air Raid Wardens—£3 a week for men and £2 for women," and demanded that the "scale of payments in Civil Defence for injury allowances and disablement pensions" should be equal for men and women. A further resolution protested against any proposal under the food control scheme to limit the extra ration for adolescents to boys. There was also a resolution dealing with the inadequacy of Army Allowances for dependents.

Services of Frenchwomen in Time of War

French feminists feel great admiration for the varied war-time activities of British women, and even more for that calm, forethoughtful preparation undertaken dispassionately and resolutely in time of peace.

In France the State directs women's war work mainly towards the care of the wounded; but in that sphere the work of Frenchwomen is likely to penetrate further than seems at present probable for British women. For instance, France already has her nurse-aviators and nurse-parachutists; and her women are agitating to be allowed to take ambulances to the Front itself, to collect the wounded.

Parisian women are already well-organised to perform duties undertaken over here by air-raid wardens; they are trained to render first-aid to victims of bombardment and of gas-attack. They are trained to drive ambulances fast under black-out conditions. Indeed, the earliest air-raid alarms resulted in the death by accident of two of these intrepid women.

A remarkable Transport Corps exists in which veteran women drivers of all ages and of all social ranks undertake the same tasks and submit cheerfully to the same discipline.

To Mademoiselle Paris stands the credit for creating a "Cours de Techniciennes de l'Air" at her School of Engineering for Women, a course which has received the official patronage of the Air Minister, and was inaugurated on 21st October. After six months' training, women students will obtain a diploma exactly similar to that now demanded of men, and then they will apply to the State for employment as ground engineers at military aerodromes. At present, however, though many Frenchwomen are longing to qualify for service in the Army (the equivalent of our A.T.S.) the official attitude still seems to be: "Go home and knit," just what English women were told at the beginning of the last war.

Nevertheless, war emergencies have opened to Frenchwomen many doors sternly closed to them by anti-feminists in times of peace.

M. L. E. B.

Stop Press. We have learned with deep regret of the death on November 8th of Mrs. Despard, veteran pioneer of "Votes for Women." Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Carmelite Church, Dublin, and the burial took place at Glasnevin Cemetery among the Irish Patriots.—R.I.P. An appreciation will appear in our next issue.

International Notes

Two great countries, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have women Ambassadors at present engaged in diplomatic jobs of international importance. Mme. Kollontay is Russian Ambassador to Sweden and Mrs. Florence Borden Harriman, American Ambassador to Norway, is engaged on investigations regarding the "City of Flint."

* * * * *

U.S.A. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has declared that it is illegal that married women should be barred from work in the public service as this would be to misinterpret the constitution of the State which gives equal rights to all citizens.

* * * * *

Switzerland. Our Swiss colleagues are still gallantly agitating for the vote. During the recent elections in October they issued an appeal to electors: Your country needs women. Thanks to them the economic life of the country can continue. Thanks to their efficiency and calm our country remains stable. Their help is indispensable in all projects for social and hygienic reform and in the defence of the country. Citizens, declare yourselves in favour of woman suffrage!—*Le Mouvement Féministe.*

* * * * *

Important appointments of two women are recorded in *Japanese Women*, organ of the Woman's Suffrage League of Japan. Mrs. Hideko Inouye, President of the Japanese Women's University, has been appointed a member of the Council of Immigration to Manchoukuo and also of the National Council for Health Control. Miss Atsuko Hatta has recently been appointed as the only woman member of the Cabinet Information Bureau.

* * * * *

Sister Marie Suzanne, a French nun of the Society of Mary, who has been working for many years at the Makogai leper colonies in the Fiji Islands, has discovered a new cure for leprosy. She found that the lepers at Makogai eased their pain with an oil made from special nuts. She experimented with this oil and produced an ethylic ether which when injected into the patient, causes almost instant relief.

Recently Sister Marie Suzanne travelled to Paris to discuss her cure with French scientists and experts. The Sister works with M. Jean-son, a botanist, who has dedicated his life to the cure of leprosy.

Book Review

Women's Work in 1938. (Reprinted from the "I.L.O. Year Book 1938," Chapter IV.)

The I.L.O. yearly publication on women's work is a world survey of the progress and conditions of women's work which must be unique, given the facilities of the International Labour Office for collecting such information.

It is again interesting to note that shortage of domestic service in many countries has led to efforts to improve conditions of living and training in this occupation. Decrees have already been issued in some countries; in others enquiries are proceeding. "Equal Pay for Equal Work" has made progress in the U.S.A., Australia, Ecuador, Mexico and Germany. In Germany the Nazi policy of sending the woman back to the home has almost been reversed owing to the shortage of labour in the country, due, alas, to war conditions.

C. S.

Books Received

St. Clement, C.S.S.R., Patron of Vienna.
By John Carr, C.S.S.R. (Sands 3s. 6d.)

A Catholic's Guide to Social and Political Action.
By C. C. Clump, S.J. (C.S.G., Oxford, 6d.)
Consisting mainly of Papal utterances on Social and Political problems.

Great Catholics. Edited by Father Claude Williamson, O.S.C. (Catholic Book Club, 2s. 6d.)

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The Monthly Organ of

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