

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

WOMEN'S SERVICE

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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Price Sixpence.

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.

Women Over Forty

By F. M. SHATTOCK

On April 18th, members of the National Council of Women and co-operating societies, including St. Joan's Alliance, met to discuss the employment of women over forty at County Hall, where they were welcomed by the president of the London County Council. They were addressed by the Minister of Labour and National Service, Sir Walter Monckton, who said this question had long aroused his interest and its solution was considered by him to be a matter of the greatest importance, not only from the point of view of the worker but of the total national economy. Similar difficulties are experienced by elderly men and women who endeavour to enter or retain employment, but special factors in the case of women workers give rise to added difficulties. He had shown his practical concern by setting up the 1954 Advisory Council to study and advise upon the employment of these older workers. He was willing and eager to help in making the recommendations of this committee better known, although he felt that by opening the present Conference he gave testimony to "the sublime impudence of an old man."

He had no ready answer and no solution to offer, but he felt that the recommendations of the Advisory Council had been helpful in altering the attitude of employers. He contributed some factual evidence which is difficult to extract from the published official returns.

About one-third of the women of this country seek work outside their home, and although this proportion has remained more or less constant, the number of women so employed has risen sharply from less than five to over seven million in the last fifty years. Now the number of married women among those seeking outside employment is much greater than it was, and the older women in employment are much more numerous, as would be expected in an ageing population.

At present the greatest difficulty is experienced by "come-backs", and therefore largely by women who have had to give up remunerative work for a time. Lengthy periods of unemployment are a distressing feature in the case of older workers.

It is pleasant to record that, as a result—possibly of the publicity given to the findings of the Advisory Council—many firms adopt a more favourable attitude and that "age-limits" are less common or less rigidly applied.

There are still numerous subjects to be discussed and solved, some root causes, e.g., the more equitable promotion of women and the difficulties encountered in superannuation schemes. The Minister said a second report of his Committee promised a report on these aspects in the current year.

The inability to return to suitable employment was greatest for women over forty whose work had been interrupted, perhaps by bringing up a family. This was both a personal and a national loss: many of them saw "no hope" of re-employment, especially professional women, whose expensive (sometimes subsidised) training was thereby wasted. Others might be unwilling to re-embark on a second period of training and it was grievous to note that three-quarters of those unemployed belonged to the professional and administrative classes. Employers might exaggerate the disabilities imposed by age and forget that adjustments were possible, also compensatory features, such as greater responsibility and dependability. These are not to be ignored. Where skill had diminished, changes in technique and routine might supply the necessary adjustment.

Finally, part-time employment of the older worker should help to solve some difficulties. The Minister was glad to learn from the Chairman of the London County Council that it had adopted such a progressive policy towards the employment of elderly workers and that flexibility and part-time employment had helped to establish a number of these workers.

In thanking the Minister, Dame Vera Loughton Mathews drew attention to the stability of the older worker who would not wish to change employment without very good reason, whereas younger employees were likely to look forward to varied experience. This was often wise, but the younger woman too often adopted a day-to-day attitude, not building sufficiently for the

future. The older worker was not always successful when put to tasks suitable to a fifteen-year-old.

Miss Irene Hilton (Women's Employment Federation) speaking on "Women in the Professions," also stressed the difficulty these women experienced in resettlement after prolonged periods of absence, so often necessitated by family commitments. In many cases retraining was an essential condition of re-employment, though unwillingness to take further training might be due to financial hardship.

It was suggested that schemes for subsidising retraining should be put on foot but a corollary was put forward that money could be derived from present subsidies to the younger woman since her training was so often "wasted" in early marriage.

To subsidise the retraining of the older woman is excellent. We do not agree with the further suggestion which would in any case not solve the problem. Surely a come-back will be easier after this early training? If it is said that the Universities are congested by women who (at any rate for a time) may be prevented by marriage and family reasons from practising their professions, one might consider this to be a challenge to the builder and planner rather than an excuse for withdrawing some women students. They have a right to be trained, whatever difficulties they may encounter later in putting their training to its best practical use. To speak of wastage is to take perhaps too narrow a view of what one is tempted to regard as an "economic" rather than a human problem.

REVIEWS

La Femme Entre Deux Mondes. By Pauline Archambault. (Editions Jeheber, Geneva-Paris.) Madame Archambault's witty and incisive style will popularise *La Femme entre deux Mondes*, a little volume in which she presents the case of the emancipated French woman.

Relieved of legal and of some economic disqualifications our French sisters face difficulties similar, if not identical, with ours. They find it uncomfortable to settle in their conventional surroundings, more particularly where housing or family ties require the proximity of three generations. There is also the understandable unwillingness to relinquish a position consolidated by charm, adaptability, domestic and culinary achievement. It is not easy to claim as a right what you had acquired "almost in its entirety," by "indirect" means. It is certainly very unpopular. Madame Archambault is at pains to show how great the gain really is and how personal dignity enhances values.

There is, to the English reader, a Victorian flavour in her references to arranged marriages, dowries and the "overvaluation" of the married sister.

Our youngsters have, no doubt, very similar day-dreams, but they have a sturdy way of asserting their own preferences in "affairs of the heart," with no obvious relation to political emancipation.

One may regret that equal moral standards are not mentioned in passing and that greater values on which all justice rests are not mentioned, but the author addresses members of a wide public, who might not be willing to accept a more forthright treatment.

This is an able and original account of a rather unpopular subject, which will assist many of its readers and will open the eyes of others to things they have wittingly or unwittingly ignored.
F.M.S.

Songs and Sonnets. By Agnes Carlyon. (St. Michael's Abbey Press, Farnborough, 2s. 6d.)

There is one little gem of a poem in this book—"Humility"—on page 23. There are other attractive poems, such as "The Convent Chapel"; "November"; "The Gift". Miss Carlyon is not so successful in her "Sonnets" as in her "Songs"—surely some of the latter could be set to music?

C.S.

Hey You. By Michael Hollings. (Burns Oates, 6s.)

Father Hollings has some sincere and forceful things to say on the subject of prayer and the need of the *practice* of prayer above all things. The second part of the book is not quite so successful as the first. Though there are still many original and striking thoughts, one gains the impression that there is some unnecessary padding and spreading of the main ideas.

We wish that the first part of the book could be published in pamphlet form and scattered far and wide.

C.S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Police Drugs. By Jean Rolin. (Hollis & Carter, 12s. 6d.)

Joan, Daughter of God. By Mary Angela Jeeves. (A. H. Stockwell, 9s. 6d.)

Little Boy Jesus Helps His Mother.

Little Boy Jesus Sows Some Seeds. By M. Redington White. (Brockhampton Press, 1s. each.)

Fatima: Pilgrimage to Peace. By April Oursler and Martin Armstrong, Jr. (World's Work, 10s. 6d.)

Stop, Look and Live. By James Keller. (World's Work, 10s. 6d.)

Notes and Comments

On St. Joan's Day, May 30th, Mass was offered for the Alliance through the kindness of the Rev. Christopher Laughton Mathews. In keeping with our tradition, a wreath tied in our colours was placed on St. Joan's Shrine in Westminster Cathedral.

On June 27th, the tenth anniversary of the United Nations, solemn High Mass was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral in the presence of the Cardinal-Archbishop, who also preached.

His Eminence said: "We should like to see more Catholics from this country taking an active part and interest in the work of the United Nations. We can never afford to be merely critical of an organisation which is endeavouring to work for the good of all and towards which we have real responsibilities."

At Westminster Abbey a National Service of Intercession and Re-dedication was held in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The Bishop of Chichester preached.

St. Joan's Alliance was represented at the Mass at Westminster Cathedral by Miss Eileen Conroy.

There are two names of those honoured on the Queen's Birthday that we welcome with particular pleasure. The D.B.E. given to Miss Irene Ward, M.P. "for political and public services" delights the hearts of those women who have long regarded her as the tireless crusader for equal pay.

Mother Kevin's C.B.E. in the Colonial list rejoices no less those who have watched her great work for African women over so many years. She was one of the six pioneer Franciscan Sisters who went to Uganda in 1903 and who, in 1910, became Reverend Mother, and after building three hospitals she established the first training school for African midwives. For the purpose of directing this school Mother Kevin, in 1919, took the unheard-of step of going herself to study midwifery in Metz. In 1923 Mother Kevin, by then universally known and loved as "Mamma Kevin", founded the Order of the Little Sisters of St. Francis for African aspirants, who are gradually taking over the established Missions. In her eightieth year she became Superior-General of her recently-erected Congregation of the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Africa.

Members of the Alliance remember with pleasure meeting Mother Kevin in London in 1935 at the house of her great friend, Mrs. V. M. Crawford, and three years ago the Chairman and Hon. Secretary had the privilege of a talk with her at which they discussed higher education for African girls. She was then on her way back to

Boston, U.S.A., where she had founded a new House of which she is now Superior.

Three members of the Alliance have been good enough to send us their first instalment of "equal pay" as a thank-offering to those who have spent their lives in the vanguard of the fight. One (a teacher) writes: "I should like St. Joan's to have a first instalment of my 'equal pay'—herewith I enclose a cheque with very grateful thanks to St. Joan's for all the noble work put in over many years to secure this measure of justice."

We send our congratulations to Miss Shirley Catlin on her marriage to Mr. Bernard Williams, which took place at St. James's, Spanish Place, on July 2nd. May they have many years of happiness together.

St. Joan's Alliance joined with the Association for Catholic People's Colleges, and other Catholic Organisations, in sponsoring a week-end study course held at Holy Rood House, at Whitsun.

Members who attended found talks and discussions most informative and helpful. The theme of the Conference was "By what do we Live," and was generally on a high spiritual level.

We ask the prayers of our members for the repose of the soul of Rev. George Carter, parish priest of Donnington Shropshire, and an associate member of the Alliance, who died on June 25th. R.I.P. Father Carter was a staunch supporter of our work. His fine letter sent to *The Catholic Herald* on Equal Pay (but not published) was printed in *The Catholic Citizen*. (November, 1954.)

We also ask prayers for our member, Miss Edith Richards, who died on April 2nd, and for Mrs. Organ who died on June 25th. R.I.P. We send our deep sympathy to Miss Jessie Organ, formerly Hon. Treasurer of the Alliance, and her two sisters, both members of the Alliance.

We are sad to record the death of Miss E. K. Spencer, last year. Miss Spencer for many years generously audited the accounts of the Alliance and was its staunch friend, and a regular subscriber to *The Catholic Citizen*.

HON. TREASURER'S NOTE

Will those who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1955 be good enough to send them before the office closes for the summer vacation in August. The subscription, £1, includes *The Catholic Citizen*.
N. K. Carr

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE

AND

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Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society

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 "The Catholic Citizen."

The Trusteeship Council and Child Marriage

In 1949 the Trusteeship Council at its Fourth Session adopted a resolution, arising out of a Petition from St. Joan's International Alliance recommending that "uncivilized practices, such as child marriage, should be expressly forbidden by law." The same year, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved a resolution calling for the "absolute prohibition of such uncivilized practices as child marriage in the Trust Territories where such practices exist."

The Alliance rejoiced at this firm stand taken by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly on this question.

It is the more shocking therefore to find a representative of a nation that signed the Charter still doubtful, not so much of the wisdom of abolishing this evil custom too rapidly—that is a matter of statesmanship—but of its being evil at all.

The subject of child marriage has been side-tracked in the Trusteeship Council for some time. We are therefore grateful to the Syrian representative on the Trusteeship Council for raising this question, among others, in the Fifteenth Session of the Council, this year. We feel shame, however, at the answers his questions elicited from the special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration. "The institution of child marriage," he said, "was by no means so repellent locally as it might seem to those who knew little about it." (Italics ours.) He went on: "Indeed it was often socially advantageous. It enabled a well-to-do man to provide his wife with a standard of education which her parents could not give." It seems a heavy price to pay for education, and lest those of us "who know little about it" should suspect that more than education in the formal sense is involved, the special representative is careful to add—"there was, of course, no suggestion of any physical connection between the parties until the girl had reached the proper marrying age." This prim conclusion makes us feel slightly immodest

when we question the "of course", the "any", and the "proper", yet it gives the lie to statements from persons who should know, statements which we have quoted in previous articles without correction or contradiction. As we have said many times, it is child betrothal that is the root of the evil.

As far as the "proper" marrying age is concerned, the special representative said it would be absolutely impossible in the Northern Region of Nigeria to put through the House of Assembly "any legislation which would terminate the authority exercised by a Moslem father." The Bill of 1950, forbidding a man to have carnal knowledge of his wife before she reached the age of fifteen, remains therefore a dead letter.

In the general debate M. Ryckmans (Belgium) drew the inescapable conclusion: he said that when the indigenous inhabitants and their chiefs opposed the application of this Bill "it was obvious that the Native Authorities had been given power which they are not ready to exercise in the spirit of the Charter and the Trusteeship system. . . it would appear to be the duty of the Administering Authority to intervene, even against the wishes of the local authorities. This question had a bearing on over-all policy and should be given very careful consideration by the Administering Authority."

The Administering Authority apparently agrees as to its duty in certain cases for the special representative stated that "the courts applied Native custom wherever it was not repugnant to civilized conceptions." (Italics ours.)

Herein lies the dilemma—what to do when customs which are "not repellent locally" are "repugnant to civilized conceptions," and who is to judge? Approximately 50 per cent. of the local Councils—the agents of the local authorities—are young literate people, and approximately half of the puisne judges of Nigeria are Africans, according to the reply given to another question.

Obviously the special representative does not regard child marriage as repugnant to civilized

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Twenty-third Annual Conference of The British Commonwealth League was held at County Hall on June 2nd and 3rd, the topic was "The Problems of Women's Education in the Commonwealth and Empire."

The president, Mrs. Alice Hemming, welcomed the delegates from every part of the Commonwealth. Professor Carrington, professor of Public Relations at Chatham House, in his opening speech said that the question of women's education is almost the most important one in the world to-day, and that in spite of a changing outlook the education of women still lags behind, and that sex equality is not yet reached even in the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The main obstacles to a satisfactory situation were the difficulties of finding the money and the teachers, and of agreement about the substance of education. One important aspect of this matter of the substance of education was concerned with the question of whether it is better to provide mass education now, aimed at removing illiteracy, or to concentrate on training a well-educated elite which would provide teachers and a high standard. Other speakers showed how in every part of the Empire and Commonwealth the number of males receiving any type of education still greatly outnumbers that of females. They said that in some countries of the Commonwealth the teachers receive full equal pay now, thereby putting Great Britain to shame. It came out from the excellent reports from every area that the general problems were not principally those arising from prejudice, except in one or two especially backward areas, but were concerned with costs and supply of trained teachers. The copying of Western patterns was shown in some cases to be dangerous. Understanding of the culture of a people and how it is changing is very necessary before syllabuses are planned. It was shown that some interesting experiments have been carried out, and speakers pointed out that would-be educators must learn as much as possible from these. It must not be assumed that Western methods of education were always the best.

Mrs. Menon, the Indian representative on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly which receives the Annual Report of the Trusteeship Council, spoke the following words on November 24th, 1954, and they are as cogent this year as they were then. She said: "In some cases the Administering Authority tended to forget their clear responsibility to the United Nations in the case of the Trust Territories which were indisputably the wards of the international community. . . the report of the Trusteeship Council showed widely differing and irreconcilable patterns of development in the Trust Territories bearing little or no relation to the principles of the Charter. . . In the Territories under British administration, e.g., great advances had been made in political training and in the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the Administration. Unfortunately, owing to a reluctance to tamper with native custom, there was a tendency to leave social problems unsolved and to be content with a slow rate of progress in education. . . The Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly should study the problem of evolving a common pattern of development for all Trust Territories."

These words should be taken to heart by the United Kingdom Government when appointing members of the Administration, whose loyalty to the principles of the Charter should be above suspicion.

P. C. Challoner

We ask members to keep free Saturday, November 26th, the day of our Christmas sale, and to start collecting goods for the stalls.

C. M. Cheke

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

The first session of the 41st Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was opened by the Queen on June 9th amid scenes of traditional dignity and splendour. The Gracious Speech foreshadowed a busy time for the newly-elected M.P.s. Among many other measures were a number embodying social reforms. H.M. Government would introduce legislation providing for the safety and welfare of agricultural workers; slum clearance both in town and country; an extension of the period during which family allowances would be payable for children who remain at school, and smoke abatement. The extension of legal aid to proceedings in County Courts was intended. Attention was to be paid to the number and needs of teachers, and to the arrangements for their superannuation. Further consideration—a gleam of hope here for feminists—was to be given to the composition of the House of Lords.

Dr. Edith Summerskill—the only woman member of Labour's Shadow Cabinet—with her usual vigour, lost no time in entering the fray. On June 14th, she recalled the Tories' Election pledges, and especially the promises of the Minister of Health. The Conservative Manifesto should surely have found some echo in the Queen's Speech, but there was "not one word about the poorest in the community, the aged, the widows, the disabled and the sick — not one word." Miss Edith Pitt disagreed with the right hon. Lady the Member for Warrington. A number of measures were directed towards the health of the community, such as the proposals for health and safety in agriculture and forestry, the rapid clearance of slums and the reduction of air pollution by smoke and other causes. These were all aimed at preventing any reduction in health, and so fell within the province of the Minister of Health. Miss Pitt also took the opportunity of congratulating Mrs. Butler, the first of the four new women Members to make her maiden speech, which was "a model of sincerity, of clarity and of knowledge." In it, Mrs. Butler had deplored the demolition in her constituency of five sound houses to make way for a large shop.

On June 21st, on the Adjournment, Mr. Arthur Lewis raised the question of applications for council houses. Owing to wide variations in methods of allocation between different housing authorities, it was easy for families, however great their needs, to be eligible nowhere for rehousing. With some local authorities, for example, the applicant must be the husband and not the wife, and the *man* must have been a resident in the borough before the war. Other authorities accepted the wife as the applicant. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in a most sym-

pathetic reply, pointed out that his right hon. Friend had no powers of compulsion in housing matters, but could only guide, advise, persuade and recommend. He drew attention to the recent report, "Residential Qualifications," circulated to local authorities, in which such hardships had been stressed.

In another maiden speech on June 23rd, Mr. Denis Howell, while not suggesting that woman's place was in the home, regretted that a great deal of the prosperity in Birmingham and elsewhere was based on a man-and-wife budget, both man and wife going out to work. He also regarded as destructive to family life the introduction by some industrialists of evening shifts for women between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. Lady Tweedsmuir, later in the Debate, said that she thought it was a good thing that women should play their part in industry if able to do so and if they so wished.

On June 22nd, the Prime Minister announced the composition of the delegation to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Two women, Miss Pitt and Miss Burton, were among the 18 delegates selected. Four women, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mann, Miss Pitt and Mrs. Slater, are this session to give the benefit of their domestic experience to the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms Select Committee.

On June 28th, Mr. Dodds asked a question regarding the proposal to move the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst to another site. The Minister of Works replied that there had been a general agreement for a long time that the Burghers of Calais was badly sited. It was proposed to move this to a more central position, and to place the statue of Mrs. Pankhurst in a new setting further south in the Victoria Tower Gardens. He claimed that the new setting was a better one, but admitted that some opposition had been expressed by women's organisations. He had done his best to remove the apprehensions of the Suffragette Fellowship, who had a sort of metaphysical objection, in that the new site was further from the House of Commons. Mrs. Mann said that the women mentioned did not like the idea of this noble lady being pushed around because of the Burghers of Calais, and wished for a definite assurance that there will be no more pushing around of Mrs. Pankhurst. Mr. Birch said he had given that assurance "in as categorical terms as are open to me to give."

Vera Douie

Reports from National Sections given at the Thirteenth Council Meeting of St. Joan's International Alliance held in London last April will be published in brief in *The Catholic Citizen*. This month we give the French and Brazilian reports.

ALLIANCE JEANNE D'ARC, FRANCE
ACTIVITE 1953-1954

Questions juridiques

En Octobre 1953, l'Alliance participait au Congrès International des Juristes Catholiques et soutenait le point de vue de l'Alliance sur la famille dans l'ordre juridique: devoirs et droits égaux des parents.

Questions africaines

Notre présidente, M.J. Russo, a par deux fois exposé le problème familial africain. La première au Conseil National des Femmes; la seconde a une Fédération politique de femmes. La motion votée par elles fut reprise au Conseil de l'Union Française, et a donné lieu à l'ouverture d'une enquête par le Ministre de la France d'Outre Mer.

Abolitionnisme

Une de nos membres, assistante de police, a fait cette année de nombreuses conférences concernant la prostitution, à des milieux divers, féminins et masculins (médicaux, militaires, etc.), de même qu'une autre, Conseillère Municipale, responsable d'un important groupement féminin, est fréquemment sollicitée par des Cercles de Jeunes, d'étudiants, et de femmes, à exposer le problème, et la manière dont il doit être résolu. Une autre encore, députée de Paris, Francine Lefebvre, est intervenue avec autorité à ce sujet à l'Assemblée Nationale.

Participations

A l'occasion de Journées d'Etudes sur la place de la femme dans l'Economie, certains de nos membres ont fourni une contribution appréciée aux rapports. L'Alliance est encore à l'origine d'une enquête concernant la femme et la Science. Elle a participé à l'automne à un voyage d'information et de rencontre en Allemagne. Deux de ses membres ont été choisies par le Women's Bureau d'Amérique pour effectuer avec d'autres Françaises, un voyage d'études dans ce pays au cours de l'été.

Enfin, l'une encore de nos membres, Pauline Archambault, a pris une part active dans la parution d'un livre sur les femmes, qu'elle s'est efforcée de rendre éducatif, et fécond en réflexions.

L'Alliance a pris aussi contact avec l'Union des Religieuses enseignantes, étendant ainsi le champ de ses relations et de ses points de rencontres.

M.G.

ALIANCA SANTA JOANNA D'ARC,
BRAZIL

Our president, Miss Valeska Paixao, resigned in 1952 owing to ill-health, when Mrs. Ida M. Brandi, vice-president, assumed presidency for a short time until the election of Dr. Nilza P. de Rezende, Councillor in Law, in October, 1953, and by the beginning of 1954 the present committee was completed. During 1954 two propaganda pamphlets were published by *l'Alianca* which obtained very good results, and on the

15th of December a very successful reception took place at the home of our beloved president of honour the admired writer, Maria Carolina Nabuco. Dr. Rezende made a welcome speech—she is a scholar of the Faculty of Philosophy of "Sta Ursula."

This year finds us very active in connection with the International Abolitionist Federation. Our secretary, Miss Lisboa, having founded *Redencao Social Brasileira*, strengthens our interest in this important work. Some of the leaflets circulated were drafted by *l'Alianca*, and the endeavour to establish women police is part of the programme of *Redencao* in which Miss Lisboa has taken a prominent part. Women police are not yet a reality but they will certainly come. The Hon. Secretary of *l'Alianca*, together with Dr. Nilza de Rezende and Miss Joselia M. de Oliveira, are working actively for the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, keeping the matter before the Commission of Justice of the Chamber of Deputies. Miss Joselia works with the abolitionists of our neighbouring State of San Paulo.

In pursuance of resolutions passed by *l'Alianca*, a committee presided over by Dr. Rezende has been appointed to press for the revision of laws concerning married women and the family. Also a movement has been started for the improvement of conditions of women's work in country and town, aiming especially at helping destitute girls in their struggle for a livelihood. Many girls in this position are open to exploitation and corruption and much can be done to help them by a practical education in crafts and rural industries.

This work will bring *l'Alianca* in contact with the vast interior of the country and we plan to co-operate with the Rural University movement promoted by the Agricultural Authorities. In this connection we propose the foundation of Model Farm Colonies directed by women graduates of the Rural University and we hope to co-operate with UNESCO to this end.

The Brazilian Section this year was glad to appoint a representative to the Council Meeting of St. Joan's International Alliance—Miss Lilia Campos de Oliveira, who is young, enthusiastic, efficient and energetic and a good English scholar. On her return, her contact with our dear sisters overseas will contribute greatly to develop the spirit of St. Joan's International in Brazil.

N.P.R. and M.H.L.

To Let—Furnished Flatlet, one room, kitchen and bathroom, phone, 4-6 weeks from July 30th—3½ gns. per week.—Leftly, 22, Peel Street, W.8.

GENERAL ELECTION

At the General Election there were ninety-two women candidates — twenty-four were elected. The twenty women who sat in the last Parliament all retained their seats. We congratulate them. The list is as follows (asterisks signifying new Members):—

Conservative—Viscountess Davidson (Hemel Hempstead), *Mrs. T. A. Emmet (East Grinstead), Mrs. E. Hill (Manchester, Wythenshawe), Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith (Chislehurst), Dame Florence Horsbrugh (Manchester, Moss Side), *Mrs. P. McLaughlin (Belfast, West) (U.U.), Miss E. Pitt (Birmingham, Edgbaston), Lady Tweedsmuir (Aberdeen, South), *Miss J. H. Vickers (Plymouth, Devonport) (and Nat. Lib.), Dame Irene M. B. Ward (Tynemouth).

Labour—Miss A. M. Bacon (Leeds, South-East), Mrs. E. M. Braddock (Liverpool, Exchange), Miss E. F. Burton (Coventry, South), *Mrs. J. S. Butler (Wood Green) (and Co-op), Mrs. B. A. Castle (Blackburn), Mrs. F. K. Corbet (Camberwell, Peckham), Mrs. A. Cullen (Glasgow, Gorbals), Miss M. Herbison (North Lanarkshire), Mrs. L. Jeger (Holborn and St. Pancras South), Miss J. Lee (Cannock), Mrs. J. Mann (Coatbridge and Airdrie), Mrs. H. Slater (Stoke-on-Trent, North), Dr. Edith Summerskill (Warrington), Mrs. E. L. White (East Flint).

* * *

Miss Shirley Catlin, a member of our executive committee, Labour candidate for Harwich, polled 14,475 votes, her opponent winning the seat for the Conservatives with a majority of 9,464.

* * *

The Catholic M.P.s number twenty-four, the one woman being Mrs. Cullen.

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NON-PARTY

Office—55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Patron: *Saint Joan of Arc. Colours: Blue, White and Gold*
Organ—"The Catholic Citizen," 6d. monthly.

OBJECT

To band together Catholics of both sexes, in order to secure the political, social and economic equality between men and women, and to further the work and usefulness of Catholic women as citizens.

MEMBERSHIP

All Catholic women are eligible as Members, who approve the object and methods, and will pay a minimum annual subscription of £1 which includes *The Catholic Citizen*. Men are invited to join as Associates, on the same conditions, with the exception that they may not elect or be elected to the Executive.

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