

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

*Organ of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance (formerly Catholic Women's Suffrage Society),
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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

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Ten years ago on December 10th the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. To celebrate the occasion we reprint the text of the Declaration, which will repay re-reading and reflection.

At the time it was drawn up it was intended that provisions of the Declaration should be translated into two Covenants, one on civil and political rights and one on economic, social and cultural rights.

Drafts of these Covenants were finished in 1954 but owing to the divergence of views of Member States the final text of the Covenants have not so far been agreed.

Two Conventions dealing with Human Rights have already been passed, one concerning Political Rights of Women (1954) and one on Slavery (1956). But the universal and effective recognition and observance of the rights and freedoms of the Declaration are far from being implemented. The Declaration sets a standard. "We the people of the United Nations" must work to make them become a reality.

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rules of law.

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations.

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and

worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent, Trust or Non-Self-Governing territory.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11. 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. 2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12. No one shall be subject to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to the attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13. 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14. 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. 2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15. 1. Everyone has the right to nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16. 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. 2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. 3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17. 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20. 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21. 1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. 2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23. 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. 4. Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25. 1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. 2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26. 1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. 2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. 3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27. 1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. 2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised.

Article 29. 1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. 2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. 3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Notes and Comments

We offer our respectful congratulations to His Eminence, Cardinal Godfrey on his elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals and assure him of our loyalty and of our prayers.

* * *

The Alliance does not attempt to assess the value of the Government's new proposals for the National Insurance Scheme as a whole. It regrets that there is no approach to equality between men and women in contributions and benefits nor in the retiring age, which it has always advocated. The introduction of a percentage contribution based on salaries gives some hope that this method, used in several other countries, may eventually be used throughout. If this were done and the retiring age made equal there should be little to cause criticism amongst feminists—and any inequality of pay would be reflected in the contributions.

* * *

It seems an extraordinary invasion of the right of the individual to "protect" a widow as did a judge in a recent case reported in *The Times*. He judged that money received by her, in respect of her husband's death, should be kept for her and invested. This procedure might indeed be useful in many cases of sudden windfalls, coming to people inexperienced in the handling of money, but there is no reason to suppose that widows are more liable to improvident spending than others.

* * *

On the death of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, at the age of ninety-four, the Alliance would pay tribute to his staunch support of woman suffrage, through thick and thin, and his crusade for the League of Nations and for the United Nations.

* * *

By invitation of the Local Director of Barclay's Bank Limited, the hon. treasurer and assistant treasurer of the Alliance were present at a reception at 13, Hanover Street, W.1, to celebrate the opening of this new branch of the Bank, under the management of Miss H. M. Harding.

Miss Harding is the first woman to fill such an appointment in this country. She joined the staff of the Bank (High Wycombe Branch) as a short-hand typist in 1934.

We congratulate Barclay's Bank and send our best wishes to Miss Harding.

* * *

In a recent examination paper given to boys wishing to enter the Royal Air Force under the Aircraft Apprenticeship Scheme, one of the questions was "What was the origin of the Suffragette movement?" Only two attempts were made to answer this question—one was "to make peace in Ireland" and the other was "to bring Christianity into England."

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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New Belgian Law on Rights and Duties of Spouses

This law is the outcome of Georgette Ciselet's untiring efforts in the Senate over a period of eleven years, during which she had the support of all Belgian women's organisations.

The committee set up by Royal Decree in May, 1948 to prepare the new civil code was made up of university professors, judges, lawyers, members of Parliament. One would expect such a body to be conservative in outlook, but with Madame Ciselet as its driving force and rapporteur it came to the unanimous conclusion that the time for change had come and that treating Belgian women as minors was defying common sense. The provisions pertaining to the matrimonial regimes are still being examined by the Supreme Court. The first part of the new code, laying down the principles to govern marriage and meeting some urgent needs was passed last April with hardly any opposition.

Here are its main provisions:

Domicile. A wife is no longer obliged to have the same registered domicile as her husband. A case occurred recently where the wife wanted to succeed her father as public notary in the suburb of Anseremme, whilst her husband was one of the town councillors in the neighbouring town of Dinant. At that time, the wife had to give up her ambition because she could not be domiciled in Anseremme and her husband in Dinant. This would no longer be the case, but the new law lays down the spouses' duty to live together. If they cannot agree on a place of residence, the husband decides where the couple will live, but if the wife appeals to the court, this decision may be reversed, if the wife's objections are serious. When the husband is absent or incapable the wife is free to choose her residence.

Legal Capacity. Marriage is without effect on the spouses' legal capacity, but women will only reap the full benefit of this change when the matrimonial regimes are altered. There is a good prospect of this happening in the near future. The parliamentary committee set up by the

government was unanimous in its report, which has not been published. The "Conseil d'Etat" our "Supreme Court" has been studying the report for months now, and though the change in legislation is far-reaching and intricate, we hope the court's opinion will soon be published, and the Bill passed.

Right to Earn. A wife has the same right to earn as her husband, but each of the spouses may appeal against the other's decision to take up an occupation which endangers the moral and material interests of the family. A wife, for instance, can prevent her husband who drinks from opening a public house.

One of the spouses cannot use the other's name in his or her business without the other's consent.

Upkeep of the Home. Each of the spouses contributes to expenses according to his or her means. If a spouse fails to do so, the court can make an order enabling the other spouse to receive part of the defaulter's salary or income. The new law makes it much easier to prove the extent of the defaulter's means, as the court can order employers, tax collectors and social security clerks to appear as witnesses. The order transferring part of the defaulter's salary or income to the other spouse is not only applicable to the defaulter's present employer and debtors, but also to all those who will employ him or owe him money in future. The same kind of order can be made in favour of the abandoned spouse, against an absentee spouse's debtors.

Safeguard of Home and Children's Interests. The new law provides better protection of property. The court's order now stops, for a given time, a spouse from alienating his or her own property, or property held in community or from committing such property in any way, without the other spouse's consent. If the order is disregarded the transaction is void and annulled. It is also a penal offence to damage property covered by such an order. More lasting protection will probably be provided for in the Bill on matrimonial regimes.

Fernande Baetens

ST. JOAN'S IN AUSTRALIA

Among activities reported at the Council Meeting of St. Joan's International Alliance at Brussels were the following:

St. Joan's Day was kept by the Australian Sections with Holy Mass and Corporate Communion. In Queensland, the Coadjutor Archbishop of Brisbane presided at the Mass and a special sermon was preached. Mr. Butler, of the State Children's Department and several members of non-Catholic organisations with which the Alliance works, attended. In Melbourne, according to tradition, a wreath was placed on the statue of St. Joan outside the Public Library.

All Sections have also held well-attended monthly meetings, at which matters of civic, domestic and international interest were discussed.

Representatives attend committees of many organisations whose objects partly coincide with those of St. Joan's Alliance, as for example United Nations Association, National Council of Women, Aborigines Advancement League.

Action has been taken concerning the proposed Federal Divorce Bill; the I.L.O.; Equal Pay and the Marriage Age.

In Victoria, a report on the Divorce proposals, drawn up by the Alliance was adopted by the National Council of Women and was sent by the Alliance to the Prime Minister and Opposition Party Leaders at Canberra. During the Victoria Parliamentary Elections a letter from Miss Margaret Flynn on Equal Pay appeared in the Press, and representations were made to the Government concerning Equal Pay and Sex Equality in the proposed I.L.O. Convention on Discrimination. The President, Miss Anna Brennan, had the honour of representing the Alliance at the reception to Her Majesty the Queen-Mother, which was arranged by the combined Women's Organisations, in Melbourne.

In New South Wales, the question of raising the legal age of marriage has been under consideration and a report is being prepared in conjunction with the National Council of Women, with a view to representations being made to the Government on the subject. The New South Wales Section held its annual Public Speaking Competition for Catholic Girls' Schools, the subject being: "Why Science?" Continued support was given to the Public Service Association Combined Committee for Equal Pay; and representatives of the Alliance attended the Conference of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, held in Sydney in March, during which the New South Wales Government announced its intention to introduce Equal Pay before the end of the current year. Mrs. Jean Daly continues her stimulating column in *The Catholic Weekly*. A member of the New South Wales Executive Committee went with the

Australian delegation to the Conference of the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, held in Tokio.

Western Australia rejoices in the raising of the marriage age to sixteen and reports the closing of seven unofficial brothels in Perth.

South Australia also rejoices in the successful passage of the Bill raising the legal age of marriage to sixteen. The Section has helped in the removal of certain injustices in the law dealing with Aborigines. The president and secretary had the honour of attending the Reception given for Her Majesty the Queen-Mother. Miss Helen Devaney takes an active part as representative of St. Joan's International, in the work of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations, whose headquarters are at present in Adelaide.

Queensland has continued its work on Equal Pay. The president attended the Conference of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in Sydney on Equal Pay and she and the treasurer attended the subsequent State Conference in Brisbane. Much work has been done on Juvenile Delinquency and the Section presented a Report, in conjunction with the Good Shepherd Sisters, to the Royal Commission on the subject. Representations, which were well received, were made to the State Government, asking for the raising of the marriage age for boys and girls. The matter is being pursued.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From "The Catholic Citizen", 15th December, 1933

It is refreshing to turn to the writings of Monseigneur Dupanloup. . . . In a series of books he pointed out the importance of the true education of women. One of these books is his "Lettres sur l'Education des Filles et sur les Etudes qui conviennent aux Femmes dans le Monde" in which he sets out to prove that so far from education being unnecessary for the wife and mother it is the one thing needful, both for her own sake and for that of her husband and children. Monseigneur Dupanloup wrote at a time when marriage or the Convent was the recognised end of every French woman, but in spite of this it is interesting to note that he considered celibacy as a vocation. "Le celibat des femmes dans le monde est une vocation et non un accident." ("Les Vocations différentes de la Femme.") For God has decreed that no one should be useless. Monseigneur Dupanloup insists that both men and women are made for God, that God not man is the first end of woman, and that the parable of the wasted talents was meant just as much for women as for men. It is not only woman's right to develop her intelligence but her duty. Nevertheless God in making woman, as man, for Himself and in giving her powers to develop bestowed upon her rights as well as duties. She has intelligence, she is free and she is responsible for her actions to God alone.—Christine Spender in "Excelsior"

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

The Queen opened Parliament on Tuesday, October 28th, and the first five days were devoted, as usual, to the Debate on the Address, the pre-view of proposed legislation for this session. Topics discussed on this occasion included crime—more particularly juvenile crime, unemployment and the Government's new scheme for retirement pensions. On this last a number of points of interest were raised. On October 29th the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance explained that, based on 1961, the proposed date of introduction of the scheme, the numbers earning will be as follows: "Under £9 a week a total of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ million, 3 million men and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ women; between £9 and £15 it will be 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ million, of whom 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ million will be men, and above that figure there will be 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ million, of whom 5 million will be men." The scheme which, like all such schemes, is immensely complicated in detail, provides retirement pensions based on compulsory contributions for people earning between £9 and £15 a week. Below that figure it will not apply, and above that figure will be treated as though they earned only £15. The Minister (Mr. Boyd-Carpenter) further explained, on November 11th when the scheme was discussed in more detail, that women's contributions will, as always, be less than men's. He went on to say: "As the House knows, under the present scheme, married women in employment can opt out of National Insurance. . . . In regard to the minimum contribution we do not propose to interfere with that option, but over and above £9 . . . she is concerned with graduated benefits which she can enjoy because of her own contributions independently of what her husband may get. Therefore . . . we propose that those women above should be treated on the same compulsory basis as men."

He also pointed out that because women get a pension at 60 instead of 65 and normally survive somewhat longer than men, their pension is based on a shilling a week for every £18 contributed, whereas for a man it is £15.

Another point concerning women raised on the Debate on the Address was the question of Surtax. On October 29th Brigadier Prior-Palmer quoted an actual case in which a man earning £5,000 wished to marry a woman earning £1,500. If they married they would have lost about £536 a year. Instead, by living together unmarried and making various tax covenants, they were able to save over £1,000 a year in tax instead. If a wife's income were taxed separately this highly undesirable situation would not have come about.

Dame Irene Ward continues her battle for small fixed income groups. On November 13th she asked the Prime Minister whether "he will introduce legislation to enable appeals from those

drawing pensions affected by immutability to go to arbitration." The Prime Minister replied: "No Sir. The best way to help all who live on small fixed incomes, and the way we have tried to follow is to keep inflation under control." Dame Irene was not satisfied with this and on November 20th she further attacked the Chancellor of the Exchequer about collection of PAYE on Pensions. No doubt she will attack again elsewhere.

Another continuing campaign is being waged by Mr. Sorensen about Slavery. On November 12th he asked the Foreign Secretary: "What evidence he now has of slave raiding or slave trading in recent months in Middle East territories for whose international relations Her Majesty's Government are responsible." Mr. Selwyn Lloyd replied that: "Her Majesty's Government have had no evidence of any case of slave raiding or slave trading for several years" in these territories. He went on to say "Indeed the local Rulers, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, appear to have been successful in eradicating the slave trade from their territories." The following day Mr. Sorensen asked the Colonial Secretary about slave dealing and child stealing prosecutions in Nigeria, and the present extent of this traffic. Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "There has been a slight increase so far this year in the number of prosecutions of slave dealing and child stealing in Nigeria, but this is thought to be largely due to increased willingness on the part of the public to report cases to the police."

There was a nostalgic whiff of the old days on November 20th when Miss Burton accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of sex discrimination in connection with the grant of building loans to women. "Is he aware," she said, "that building societies will not lend as much money to women as to men when they apply for a mortgage." Mr. Simon attempted evasive action. "I am very reluctant to be caught up in a skirmish of the sex war. The subject of building societies is a matter for my right hon. friend the Minister of Housing." He rashly went on: "When it is a matter of distinction—I will not say discrimination—between men and women . . . I am sure that the hon. Lady will bear in mind that retirement pensions are payable to women at an age five years below that of men . . . also women's National Insurance contributions are lower." Miss Burton replied coldly: "But I am not referring to pensions. I am dealing with Building Societies. I warn the Financial Secretary that we shall go on until we get some satisfaction here."

One of the most important debates during the month was, of course, that on the Wolfenden Report on November 26th. It is impossible to cover this in full as too much of interest was said.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Ceylon. The Associated Country Women of the World report that the Magsaysay award for public service, the Nobel prize of Asia inspired by the ideals of President Ramon Magsaysay, late President of the Philippines, has been bestowed on Dr. Mary Rutnam. She went recently to Manila to receive it. Dr. Rutnam, a native of Canada, is eighty-five years of age. In 1896 she went to Ceylon to join the American Medical Mission in Jaffna. She married a Ceylonese and practised as a doctor in Colombo, was a pioneer of the Women's Institutes in Ceylon and was Ceylon's first woman Councillor.

* * *

France. Only six women have been elected to the new French Assembly as against nineteen in the old. Among the six, we are glad to see the name of our member Madame Dienesch, but regret deeply that she will not have the support of Madame Marthe Gouffé, Madame Lefebvre and Madame Falconetti, who were not elected.

* * *

Germany. The number of women employed in the Federal Republic is now over six million, an increase of 38 per cent. since 1952. Of these one in ten is independently employed, while only 9 per cent. rank as skilled workers.

At Speyer, in the Palatinate, three women have been admitted as ministers of the Protestant Church. They are authorised to preach and officiate at ceremonies. They have not yet been given charge of a parish.

Dr. Gabriele Wuelker has been appointed Minister for Family and Youth Affairs. She is the first woman to be a Secretary of State.

OBITUARY

We ask the prayers of our members for the repose of the soul of Gladys Hynes, who died following an accident on November 20th.

Miss Hynes had been a member of the Alliance for many years. She was present at the party at Golders Green on October 18th and was looking forward to dressing a stall for our Christmas Sale.

Gladys Hynes was a sensitive and brilliant artist. She designed the new banner for the Alliance when the name of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society was changed. She had been a keen member of the People and Freedom Group, under the inspiration of the late Barbara Barclay Carter.

We offer our deep sympathy to her sister Sheilah. The Alliance was represented at the Requiem and the funeral by the Hon. Secretary. May she rest in peace.

Numbers of members were deeply concerned about the open acceptance of a double standard advocated by the report and many were also concerned by the excessive power which might be misused by the police if no annoyance need be proved in cases of solicitation. Speeches on these lines were made by Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Mr. Montgomery Hyde, Mr. Silverman, Mr. B. T. Parkin, Mr. A. D. D. Broughton, who said: "There is certainly need for research—if it can be done—into the mentality of men who resort to prostitutes. Let us remember that there would not be one prostitute in England if there were no clients"; Mr. Osborne; and Mr. Kenneth Younger, who said: "I feel that to make the penalties for this offence heavier and simultaneously to remove from the charge . . . the only point at which the police evidence is seriously open to challenge . . . is to put these women too much at the mercy of the police. That again can open the way to corruption." Mr. Renton, on behalf of the Home Office, promised to consider these points carefully.

In the list of Private Members' Bills, published on November 12th, there were two of particular interest to us. A Bill to amend the Legitimacy Act of 1926; Mr. Parker, for January 30th; and a Bill to make illegal discrimination to the detriment of any person on the grounds of colour, race and religion in the United Kingdom; Mr. Brockway for February 13th.

In this last connection, incidentally, Mr. K. Robinson asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 13th "why he advised the British Travel and Holidays Association to reject a motion condemning the colour-bar in British hotels." Mr. M. Stewart put substantially the same question. Sir David Eccles replied: "Her Majesty's Government strongly deplore the practice of any form of racial discrimination, but this does not seem to be a matter in which hotels should be disciplined in the manner suggested. An hotel keeper has certain obligations under common law to receive guests, and it is for the courts to decide whether he fulfils them."

B. M. Halpern

BOOKS RECEIVED

The following *Faith and Fact Books* have been received from Burns Oates (7s. 6d. each):

Who is the Devil? By Nicholas Corte.

What is a Saint? By Jacques Douillet.

The following have also been received:

The H. Bomb and All That. By Canon F. H. Drinkwater. (Review Press, Montrose, Angus. 6d. post free.)

Just War? Papal Teaching on Nuclear Warfare with a Scientific Commentary. (Sword of the Spirit Pamphlet, 1s. 6d.)

From School to Work. By John Cullen. (Longmans, 3s. 6d.)

REVIEW

What is Faith? By Eugene Joly. **What is the Bible?** By Daniel-Rops. (Faith and Fact Books, Burns Oates, 7s. 6d. each.)

With these two books, a new series gets off to a flying start. The aim of the series is to survey the whole field of modern knowledge in the light of Catholic teaching. Each book is by an authority in his own subject, is complete in itself and contains a select bibliography.

Further, Joly's book is no abstract text-book disquisition, but "is concerned simply and solely with meeting the living God." Though he deals lucidly not only with the mystery of the Trinity, but with such questions as contemporary atheism and salvation outside the Church, central to his book is an eloquent study of the person of Jesus Christ as God, and of the importance to Faith of His Resurrection. These chapters are full of illuminating facts and thoughts as are his passages on the Life of Faith—its demands and grandeurs.

Daniel-Rops writes the best introduction to the Bible that I have come across. With vivid succinctness he covers every aspect of modern knowledge of this "unique" book. He treats of its historical literary and spiritual qualities in a way that impels one to turn to the Bible itself, or return to it with deepened knowledge and heightened appreciation.

M.J.

CHRISTMAS SALE

The Christmas Sale, which took place on Saturday, November 22nd, in the newly-decorated and brightly-lit Clubroom at St. Patrick's, Soho, was a great success both socially and financially. Friends, members and helpers turned up in spite of the gloom outside and a large number of most delectable luncheons, provided by Miss Carr and her team of workers were thoroughly enjoyed.

To date we have made £123 4s. 10d., and with sales in the office, between now and Christmas, we hope to increase this sum.

We were particularly glad to welcome friends from some of the Societies with which we work so happily.

Thanks are due to all those who helped to make the Sale so pleasant and profitable an occasion.

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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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