

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN

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

Francis Thompson

Some Comments on the Commission of the Status of Women—March-April, 1957

By Dr. Janet Robb

The Eleventh Session of the Commission on the Status of Women was, perhaps, a shade routine, a bit lacking in colour and movement. No doubt this may be accounted for by the absence of sharp political clashes characteristic of some earlier sessions (although, happily, only a few resolutions were unanimous, often a straining for agreement at the expense of meaning) a lack of Conventions for consideration such as those on political rights or nationality to lend a sense of urgency, and, possibly the inevitable reaction after a highly dramatic session of the General Assembly whose closing moments in March were hardly less charged with tension than its opening ones in October. Probably the Commission in its 11th year has achieved a kind of plateau, evidenced not only by repetition of programme items but by continuity of membership. Indeed at the past session there was only one new member state, Mexico, and one new member from an old one, Mrs. Rusiah Sardjono, an exceptionally able young constitutional lawyer from the Indonesian Ministry of Justice.

The only strictly new item on the agenda, that on tax legislation affecting married women, was responsible for a useful Secretariat report based on material supplied by seven NGOs, and a final resolution that information obtained by the Secretariat in 1949 from Governments be brought up to date, possibly for the 12th session. The majority opinion in the Commission appeared to be that systems of joint taxation are likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the working wife.

An earlier project for successive Commission studies linking educational opportunity to occupational outlook for women in a series of fields of work, was launched with a questionnaire to Governments and NGO's, applying to jurists, teachers, architects, engineers, and the health and medical sciences. Comprehensive as this list would appear, the three Eastern European delegates waged a session-long but unsuccessful cam-

paign for the inclusion of industrial workers, of women textile workers in particular, although the ILO Representative had warned that this would necessitate several hundred new sub-categories.

Under "new business" might come, also, announcement of the first seminar under the Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights to be held at Bangkok in August 1957 on "Civic Responsibilities and Increased Participation of Asian Women in Public Life" to which representatives of the member Governments of ECAFE are invited, and NGOs in Consultative Status to send Observers. A Polish proposal for an international conference of women members of Parliament to discuss the whole range of Commission problems precipitated discussion (not altogether innocent of political overtone) of the relative merits of the terms "regional" and "international," "seminar" and "conference" was converted into a resolution to consult Governments on a possible "international seminar" under the UN Technical Assistance Programme on civic responsibility for women.

Other characteristics, in passing, of the session:— Observers from four U.N. member states each of whom addressed the session—the eighth yearly round (and a spirited one) of comment on the persistently small number of women in policy-making positions in the U.N. Secretariat, on the staff definition of dependency, a request for information on the proportion of women participating in the Technical Assistance Programme—misgivings voiced by the Observer of the International Confederation of Free Trades Unions on the employment of women at "such occupations as road mending or mining" as evidence of equality or "progress"—a Secretariat report on access of women to education especially at the elementary level, two from UNESCO, and a lengthy if somewhat standard discussion—the gratifying news that the Commission's Convention on Political Rights in three

years has garnered twenty-six ratifications, though the rate has considerably slackened.

Discussion of a lower pensionable age for women than for men, largely an echo of last year's, was at least lively and cut across usual lines. One group of delegates extolled the lower age as only legitimate recognition of women as mothers and grandmothers and maintained that the fact that the state alone contributed to the pension, differentiated the issue from that prevailing where the employer contributed. A number of speakers while expressing disapproval of the lower age discrimination both in principle and as in reality an economic liability for women, admitted that many of their own country women desired it. Accordingly a French amendment proclaiming that retirement age and pension rights should be identical for men and women was withdrawn. Finally, surprisingly, it was decided for the time being to ask the opinion of the NGOs on the point. The protection of conditions of part-time work for women and the problems of older women workers were called to the continuing attention of ILO.

The Secretariat report on Bride-Price, Polygamy, and the Rights of the Mother, led to comprehensive interventions on the practice of polygamy by the delegates of Indonesia and Pakistan, an account of the effect of its abolition in Turkey (by adoption in 1926 of the Swiss Penal Code) from an NGO Representative, a former Law Professor of the University of Istanbul, and a description of recent relevant legislation in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi from the delegate of Belgium. Although some delegates held that bride-price lingers largely as a symbolic act or as a measure of personal pride, there was rather general agreement as to such customs that, in the words of the statement of St. Joan's International Alliance to the Commission, "even if they were dying out, they are the cause of so much suffering, that it is time to abolish them by legal action. If they are indeed dying out, this is an additional reason for hastening their demise."

The final resolution singles out one aspect of the subject for Government action, that of freedom of consent for both spouses, by compulsory registration of marriages and divorces. The Indonesian delegate abstained on account of certain customary laws in her country running counter to the text and because Islamic law allows "Wali" (male relations) to consent to marriage on behalf of the bride. Establishment of a minimum age of consent was urged by several members as of paramount importance but it was remembered that ECOSOC may be expected to initiate a study including the subject at the request of the Conference on Slavery of last summer. Some members hoped that both Draft Covenants on Human Rights would in-

clude freedom of consent for both parties to a marriage.

While the U.N. human rights programme has suffered a certain eclipse in past years with the Commission on Human Rights largely marking time, its Covenants suspended in the U.N. machinery, its only surviving subcommission, that on discrimination and minorities, functioning uncertainly, with the Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa abolished, with the programme of freedom of information in a morass; the Commission on the Status of Women, on the other hand, appears to move into its second decade with considerable assurance, its total value, somehow, exceeding that of its separate parts. In no small measure this may be ascribed to the unflagging and year-round effort of the Chief of its Secretariat, Mrs. M. Tenison-Woods, and of her deputy, Madame S. Grinberg-Vinaver, also Secretary to the Commission, whose legal but luminous introduction of agenda items, delivered with equal facility in English, French or Russian, are a feature of each session. Through such sustaining activity efforts this Commission has come to provide a forum and a focus for a surprisingly wide range of feminist experience and opinion.

St. Joan's International Alliance is greatly indebted to its representative at the Commission, Mrs. Wanda Grabinska, for her intervention in support of the Statement of the Alliance, in the discussion on bride price, polygamy and the rights of the mother with respect to her children. Mrs. Grabinska made a forceful plea emphasising the need for action as against the well-worn argument that "time will do it".

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

L. de Alberti in "The Catholic Citizen,"
May 15th, 1932

His Lordship speaks of those who *a priori* turn away from feminism, as indeed from any new movement, with a disapproving smile, as a thing of no importance, or as a means of advertising one's self, or of displaying arrogance. They neither hear nor see, but stare blindly at the outer shell, knowing nothing of the inner meaning. Or maybe they do not realise the continual development of social life. There is a category of women, His Lordship tells us, who are hostile and indifferent to the feminist movement—the movement in our time which will lead women to greater happiness, closer to that which is her true vocation—either because these women do not feel inclined to think, or are satisfied with their own position, or prefer gossip or vain talk on dress, luxury and amusement. They cannot see that the cure of such faults lies in the creation of an idealistic feminist movement.—*A Pastoral Letter on Feminism issued by the Bishop of Roskilde, Denmark.*

Notes and Comments

On Wednesday, June 19th, at 7 p.m. at a meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, under the joint auspices of the Women's Freedom League and St. Joan's Alliance, Dr. Magda de Spur will speak on Women of Hungary. Dr. de Spur, who is herself a Hungarian, represents St. Joan's International Alliance on the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations in New York.

We hope that many members and friends will attend this important meeting and give a warm welcome to Dr. de Spur.

* * *

The Fourteenth Council Meeting of St. Joan's International Alliance will be held in Paris on September 15th and 16th. Accommodation has been secured at the *Maison des Etudiantes* at a moderate price. Those members who wish to avail themselves of these rooms should write to the hon. secretary of St. Joan's International Alliance, 8b Dryden Chambers, 119 Oxford Street, London W.1, as soon as possible.

* * *

We congratulate our member, Miss R. R. Goodlatte, on her election as President of the National Union of Women Teachers at their recent Conference in Lowestoft. In her presidential address Miss Goodlatte stressed the importance of opening the higher fields of technology to girls. In the vast scientific fields which are opening out in this atomic age, equal opportunities should be given to girls to train for the most highly skilled positions.

As a nation our very existence depends on many highly-skilled technologists and yet by far the largest number of courses, leading to the high degree of skill necessary, are closed to girls.

Miss Goodlatte was emphatic that their battle for equal pay was not won—nor would be till 1961.

With regard to pensions, Miss Goodlatte stated that every woman retiring between now and 1964 is going to suffer from having a pension smaller than her male colleagues since the pension is based on the average of the last three years' salary.

* * *

Our congratulations go to Miss Dorothy Dix on her appointment as Q.C. Miss Dix was called to the Bar in 1934. She was appointed Deputy Recorder of Deal Quarter Sessions in 1946, thus becoming the first woman in English legal history with power to try indictable offences. Miss Dix was also Deputy Recorder of Margate in 1949 during the illness of the Recorder there.

Support for heavier sentences for "those pests" who commit the "despicable offence" of living on the earnings of prostitutes, came from Lord Goddard, the Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of Criminal Appeal. He hoped that if legislation were introduced after the presentation of the Report of the Committee considering homosexuality and prostitution, that more serious punishments than the present maximum sentences of two years' imprisonment "however often a man may have been convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute" would be considered.

* * *

An article by Elizabeth Coxhead in *The Manchester Guardian* commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Reading Room in the British Museum on May 2nd. It is amusing to note that in 1897 two rows of seats were reserved for "Ladies Only"—but, alas, they were often unoccupied and the privilege was removed after 1907. However, any female reader who feared molestation might apply for a private seat in the North Library. None ever did!

Though women became clerks on the staff during the 1914-18 war, the first woman to be appointed an Assistant Keeper was Miss Margery Hoyle, in 1931. One of her successors today is the Deputy Superintendent of the Reading Room, Mrs. Arnold.

* * *

We ask the prayers of our members for the repose of the soul of Nadejda, Lady Muir who died last month, and who for twenty-three years had been a faithful member of the Alliance. Lady Muir was the daughter of Dimitri Stancioff, one time Bulgarian Minister in London, and she was interpreter to the Bulgarian delegation in Paris when the Treaty of Versailles was signed. She was later First Secretary to the Bulgarian delegation in Washington. Lady Muir was one of the speakers at our Forty-Third Annual Meeting in 1954 when she expressed her admiration and appreciation of the work of the Alliance. At the Requiem Mass at the Oratory on May 2nd, the Alliance was represented by Miss P. M. Brandt.

* * *

ST. JOAN'S DAY

St. Joan's Day, May 30th, falls on Ascension Day this year. Members are asked, if possible, to attend the evening Mass at 6 p.m. at Westminster Cathedral and gather afterwards at the shrine of St. Joan.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE

AND

Editorial Office of "The Catholic Citizen"

8^B DRYDEN CHAMBERS, 119 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1. Tel. Gerrard 4564

Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society

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Discrimination—True or False?

The Fortieth Session of the International Labour Conference opens in Geneva on June 5th. Item 7 on the Agenda is Discrimination in the Field of Employment and Occupation (First Discussion).

In view of this, it is as well to consider the interpretation of the word "discrimination" that emerges from a reading of the I.L.O. Report VII (11) 1956 on this subject. The Report states: "In view of the importance which the I.L. Conference has always attached to the protection of women, it is necessary to emphasise at the outset that special legislation determined by the particular needs of women workers and aimed at reducing the various handicaps which affect them in employment, is not discrimination in the sense used in this Report." And again: "the application of the non-discrimination policy is not to affect adversely special measures designed to meet the particular needs of persons who, on account of their sex, age, disablement, family responsibilities or cultural status, are generally recognised to require special protection or assistance."

Between these two statements comes the definition of discrimination as "any adverse distinction which deprives the person of equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation and which is made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin"; and under the heading Formulation of Policy: "To ensure the application of a national policy to promote equality of opportunity and treatment for all persons without discrimination in employment and occupation."

Having thus formulated to its own satisfaction a case for discrimination that is not discrimination, the Report asks Governments if they "consider it desirable to indicate specifically that action against discrimination in employment should not over-ride any special measures

designed to meet the particular needs of women or young persons or disabled persons in as far as such measures are in accordance with the appropriate international instruments, and that it should not over-ride any special temporary measures taken in the interests of peoples of less developed social, economic or cultural status pending their integration into the national community."

The fundamental fallacy lies in the belief that women workers need special protection apart from the necessary protection which should be afforded to all workers according to the hazards of their work. This belief places adult women in the same category as those young persons, disabled persons, etc., who genuinely and properly need special protection. This is repudiated by all who know from experience that special regulations concerning women's work bring about grave handicaps to women in the whole field of employment.

On the other hand, the Report on "Opportunities for Girls in Vocational and Technical Education" issued jointly by Unesco and the I.L.O., in 1956, contains evidence of a certain change of outlook towards women's work. "Some legislation, originally designed to protect the health of women under conditions of undue strain, has become obsolete in the context of modern improvements in industrial techniques, and today operates principally as a factor in the exclusion of women from certain branches of employment . . . earlier attitudes towards night work for women have had to be revised in the light of modern facilities."

Lest this change in the outlook of the I.L.O. should cause a slackening of effort to abolish protection for women only, let us hasten to point out that however advanced on some points the I.L.O. seems to become—policy is the result of resolutions passed at the annual tripartite conferences of representatives of Governments,

Employers and Workers. It is therefore essential that national groups should bring pressure to bear on these representatives to persuade them not to accept the specious argument that discriminations are not discriminations when they affect women.

P. C. Challoner

MOTHERS AT WORK

The National Council of Women of Great Britain has circulated a Questionnaire to all its branches on the employment of married women. Replies from a comprehensive cross-section of the women of the country were received.

The Questionnaire was based on four headings:—

1. What is the motive which induces women to go out to work?
2. What are the social effects?
3. What steps are taken to assist or hinder the employment of women?
4. What are the effects on the children's schooling?

The replies to (1) show that the motive is overwhelmingly economic, due to high rents and the rising cost of living.

Under the heading of "social effects"—(2)—it was the general opinion that the standard of living in the home does not suffer when the mother goes out to work, if satisfactory arrangements are made for the care of the children, but concern was expressed over the effect of deprivation of a mother's care on very young children. Attention was also drawn to the psychological benefit to the working mother of outside interest and companionship and there was no evidence offered that her health suffered.

With regard to question (3) neither the Government nor local authorities take any steps to hinder the employment of women but, on the other hand, no official help is planned and day nursery facilities have been curtailed by local authorities owing to the financial situation.

The Schools Meals Service is of great assistance to the working mother in providing a good mid-day meal for the children.

The general opinion was that the children's school work does not suffer in any way by the mother being employed outside the home. The condition of the home depended more on the stability of the marriage; the willingness of the husband to co-operate; and on the character and competence of the mother than on the fact that she went out to work. But the outstanding problems which arose were when the mother returns from work after school hours and the problem of the school holiday period. The educational authorities have no responsibility once the child has left the school premises and existing clubs and playgrounds are not nearly enough to meet the need.

The question arises as to whether industry can accommodate itself to the needs of the working mother's family. If the mother's hours of work correspond to the hours during which the children are at school, the problem of their supervision after school disappears, but the problem of the school holiday periods still remains to be solved.

The replies to the Questionnaire are to be discussed at the Triennial Council Meeting of the International Council of Women at Montreal in June, 1957.

MARRIAGE SERVICE IN HOLLAND

In Holland, a litany has now been authorised for Nuptial Masses, to be recited in the vernacular between the Introit and the Kyrie and to be immediately preceded by the exchange of vows (which otherwise takes place prior to the Mass). The text is as follows:—

V. *Lord, have mercy on us*

R. *Christ, have mercy on us*

V. *Lord, have mercy on us*

V. *That it may please Thee to bless them permanently in their children, and to keep their hearts united by the enduring tie of a pure love*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

V. *That it may please Thee, to sanctify their work and to reward it with abundant fruits*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

V. *That it may please Thee to make the peace of Christ dwell in their hearts and in their home*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

V. *That it may please Thee to gladden them in their children and to reward their parental love hundredfold*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

V. *That it may please Thee to keep them from evil, to relieve their cares and to comfort them in their trials*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

V. *That it may please Thee to keep them together till old age and to bestow upon them eternal bliss after a well-spent life.*

R. *We beseech Thee to hear us*

The priest blesses the couple as follows:—

"In the name of our Holy Mother the Church I confirm that this marriage has been contracted by you as a lawful marriage. May this Holy Sacrament be for both of you a permanent source of grace and blessing, in the name of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

THE MONTH IN PARLIAMENT

The most important topic discussed during the month was the Budget, which was debated on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 15th April.

Mrs. Jeger raised two points of specific interest to women. She said: ". . . The Chancellor should have spared a thought for the problem of the aggregation of the incomes of married couples. It is unacceptable to me as a principle that a married woman's income should belong to her husband and I should not have thought the Chancellor would have accepted it." ". . . 'I think that many professional women are holding back their services from the community for this very reason; because by the time a woman has paid someone to help in the house . . . and the Chancellor then starts taxing her from the very word 'Go' at Surtax level, there is very little encouragement for her to work at all.'" On another point, the retention of purchase tax on electrically-operated household appliances, Mrs. Jeger said: "Is the use of electricity a sin of Eve which must be punished by the Chancellor with this penal taxation? What kind of thinking is going on in a Treasury that says, 'We will reduce the Purchase Tax on a sewing machine which a woman still turns by hand?'" Dame Irene Ward, on the other hand, restrained herself to expressing her gratitude that this Chancellor had at last been able to help—in however small a way—her own pet protégés, the people who live on small fixed incomes.

The question of taxation of husbands and wives was raised again on April 16th by Mr. Lewis, who asked the Chancellor: "How much it would cost to abolish the aggregation of the incomes of husbands and wives for Surtax purposes, and treat the two incomes separately. Mr. Thorneycroft replied: "About £4½ million in a full year, on the assumption that the separation only applied to earned income. There is no information on which to estimate the effect of aggregation of investment income." £4½ million pounds does not seem an impossibly high price for the Treasury to pay to rid itself of this injustice.

On April 10th Mr. R. Edwards asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what dates have been proposed by the Government and Legislature of Sierra Leone for the introduction of universal adult suffrage. Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "The Sierra Leone Government accept universal adult suffrage as the goal to which Sierra Leone should move. They take the view, which Her Majesty's Government share, that for practical reasons progress must be by stages. A wide franchise is being introduced for the elections for the new House of Representatives, due to

take place next month. This will result in virtually all taxpayers being enfranchised, together with some women. Until experience has shown how far this advance works, it would be premature to make any firm commitment for the timing of the next stage."

On April 15th Mr. James Johnson asked the Colonial Secretary: "How many slaves in the Aden Protectorates had applied to Her Majesty's Government for manumission certificates in each year since 1945, respectively; how many have been granted; and how many have been refused?" Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "The number of slaves who have applied for, and been granted manumission are as follows: 1945, 9; 1946, 6; 1947, nil; 1948, 3; 1949, nil; 1950, 1; 1951, 1; 1952, 14; 1953, 16; 1954, 3; 1955, 3. None has been refused."

On April 11th Mr. Roy Jenkins asked the Prime Minister: "When the Government's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords are to be announced." The Prime Minister replied: "Later, during the present Session."

And as a final footnote, on April 16th Mrs. Jeger asked the Minister of Works: "Whether he is aware that the laurel plant at the foot of Mrs. Pankhurst's statue is lacking in both vitality and beauty; that its container is a disproportionate pot; and whether he will arrange some more worthy planting, or for none at all." It is a relief to know that Mr. Molson replied: "The laurel has been replaced by a cineraria."

B. M. Halpern

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

West Australia. Good news. The legal minimum age of marriage has been raised from twelve, to sixteen years for girls and, for boys, to eighteen years.

Germany. Frau Louise Schroeder received the freedom of Berlin on her seventieth birthday—the first woman to receive this honour. She was a great worker for woman's suffrage and was one of the women elected to the National Assembly in 1919, after the granting of the vote. She became a member of the Reichstag but was barred from public life under Hitler, and was obliged to make a living as a shop assistant while the régime lasted. In October 1941 she became Deputy Burgomaster of Berlin but it was as Burgomaster, during the blockade and the Air Lift, that she became "our Louise" to Berliners. Later she became a member of the European Assembly at Strasburg.

I.L.O. The I.L.O. has just published a study on "The World's Working Population" under the heading "Old People and the Labour Force." The study points out the results of the rise in the average age of the working population. The study notes the fact that improved health standards in some countries make it possible for old people to continue working beyond the statutory retiring age of sixty-five. In other countries, it is said that the age of sixty or fifty-five would be "more realistic." If the age itself can vary from country to country it is surely somewhat arbitrary to lay down that all women everywhere should have a retirement age five years lower than that of men.

* * *

Latin America. The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women has been signed by Cuba, Uruguay, Colombia, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic; the three last named countries appointed women as their plenipotentiaries to sign the Convention.

The I.L.O. Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value has been ratified by Argentina, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Mexico. (*Inter-American Commission of Women*).

HERE AND THERE

"There is no such difference between men and women that women may not do great things, as we have seen by the example of many saints who have done great things. And I hope in God that it will be seen that women in time to come will do much. Wherein are we so inferior to other creatures that they should term us 'but women'?" —*Mary Ward quoted in The Universe.*

* * *

At many places (in Rome) she (St. Thérèse of Lisieux) found that entrance was forbidden to women, a piece of injustice which roused her to vigorous protest. "They were continually saying to us: 'You mustn't go here, you mustn't go there. You'll be excommunicated!'"

"How women are despised! And yet many more women than men love God, and during the Passion of Our Lord the women showed more courage than the Apostles. They endured the insults of the soldiers and ventured to wipe the adorable Face of Jesus. Because He chose to be despised, He allows women to suffer the same fate during their stay on earth. But in Heaven He will show that His thoughts are not those of men, for then the last shall be first.—*Quoted from "Storm of Glory," by John Beevers (Sheed and Ward, 12s. 6d.).*

"THEY COULDN'T CARE LESS"

Having read these words in the press the other day in a review of Roger Fulford's book "Votes for Women," I was brought up with a jolt. This expression was used twice, first in connection with the enfranchisement of women in 1918 and secondly as a sort of challenge—the throwing down of a gauntlet to the present generation of women regarding their attitude to the feminist's desire for fair play for women.

As I say, I was brought up with a jolt that more should not be done to let young Catholic women be made aware of the important work undertaken by St. Joan's Alliance both in this country and further afield through St. Joan's International Alliance. The best way seems to be the regular reading of *The Catholic Citizen*. To achieve this the Executive Committee have decided to ask for sponsored subscriptions to *The Catholic Citizen* to be sent to University Catholic Societies, Catholic Training Colleges and the Catholic Societies of Technical Colleges, etc. There is a list of these being compiled at the office. It is thought that there will be several dozen copies needed up and down the country.

Twenty-five annual subscriptions of 7s. 6d. have already been given and *The Catholic Citizen* is being sent to the first twenty-five Colleges or Catholic Societies on the list. More offers are needed from those who would like to take part in this campaign of publicity, especially directed to young Catholic women who have the greater part of their active life before them. Names and addresses of any college which may be known to readers would also be welcome. It is suggested that this work for St. Joan's might especially appeal to provincial members who through living outside London are not able to do all they would like as active members.

I.P.H.

The Alliance was represented by Miss Nancy Stewart Parnell at the Memorial Service held for Dr. Maude Royden, C.H., on April 16th, and at the unveiling of the plaque to her memory in the garden of the church of St. Botolph Without Bishopsgate. A Memorial Fund has been opened to provide bursaries for women reading theology at the William Temple College, Rugby.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A Catholic Child's Prayer Book. By Mary W. Stromwall. Illustrations by William de J. Rutherford. (Burns Oates, 12s. 6d.)

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