

WOMEN'S SERVICES
FILE COPY

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.

Aftermath in Austria.

By MARGARET BOND.

I arrived in Salzburg, the H.Q. of the American Zone in Austria, in the early autumn of 1945. The Americans had given the town one bombing raid in the last year of the war but fortunately none of the historic buildings was damaged. As one gazed down upon the beautiful and ancient city from the walls of its mediaeval castle, Salzburg seemed outwardly at any rate to be much the same as when I had last visited it in April, 1938.

In the town, things were different. The evening of my arrival on my previous visit, I had wandered out attracted by a bright glare into the main square and there witnessed the spectacle of Nazi youths leaping in somewhat savage fashion round a large bonfire into which they were piling books by Jewish authors. In September, 1945, the American army had taken possession of Salzburg. Trucks and jeeps careered about its streets and G.I.s jostled each other for space on the pavements and shouted wisecracks to each other as they queued in long lines for their weekly ration of cigarettes, candy and chewing gum.

The Austrians seemed utterly detached from all this, almost unaware of it and went about their business silently and rather grimly. They, too, queued. But not for cigarettes or candy. The women queued sometimes for several hours for rations which perhaps ran out before their turn came, sometimes for a pound or two of potatoes. I took German conversation lessons with a woman who lived with her old mother in a tiny room containing one small bed. There was no fuel supply for Austrians and when the temperature dropped below freezing point, the two women stayed in bed to keep warm and conserve their energy. Their milk supply was one teacupful between them three times a week ; they received no meat or fats at all. I could not imagine what they lived on. I occasionally took them a few cigarettes ; my teacher broke each one up, padded the tobacco with cotton wool and made three out

of this mixture. In the country things were easier and in one farmhouse I visited near Salzburg, the owner was most willing to supply a pound or two of butter or bacon in exchange for a cake of soap.

Life in Salzburg and the U.S. and British Zones in general was paradise, however, compared with the state of affairs in Vienna. My headquarters were transferred from Salzburg to Vienna in December and a few of us made the journey in a truck one freezing day with a snow storm raging. We had to cross about 150 miles of the Russian Zone to get to Vienna and in one small town on the way where we stopped for a few minutes we were immediately surrounded by Russian soldiers asking us for cigarettes or schnaps. They seemed to want to talk and be friendly but our conversation was necessarily limited by the language difficulty. In this town we saw a Russian soldier leading a horse and cart from door to door, removing chairs out of the houses and heaping them in a great pile on to the cart, "for sending to Russia," explained some Austrians who were looking on with impassive faces from their doorways across the street. We would like to have asked the Russians the truth about those chairs but we could not manage the question.

Arrival in Vienna was a shock. I had spent a good deal of the spring and summer there in 1938 and although the country was being rapidly "Nazified," the Viennese, excepting the Jews, seemed to have lost little of their gay and carefree attitude to life. The memory of those days came vividly to me as I entered Vienna that bitterly cold day last December.

The first thing that struck one was the tremendous devastation of the centre of the city. The damage was not on a scale with that of some of the German cities such as Munich and Frankfurt, but nevertheless I was told that it had been estimated that 70 per cent. of the buildings were damaged and required repair. Secondly, the bareness and

scarcity of shops was remarkable. Last winter there were practically no shops open in Vienna excepting stationers, picture shops and one or two shops containing a few handcrafts and home-made oddments. Food shops were open sometimes and long queues of women stood wearily and desparately outside them for hours at a time, hoping for a pound or two of dried peas or other unrationed commodity to eke out the bare official rations.

The people themselves looked appalling, I thought; red-eyed, thin, haggard and full of despair. It was depressing to walk along a street and look closely at them. They gave one the impression of being without hope, to have lost all interest in anything. There did exist, of course, the wealthy class who lived on their capital, bought on the black market and did fairly well for themselves. It was reported that you could buy anything in Vienna at a price if you knew where. A friend of mine was offered the equivalent of £14 in Austrian money for 2 pounds of castor sugar. An Austrian girl, daughter of a wealthy Viennese, told me that she was buying crêpe-de-chine at the equivalent of £10 a yard.

At the time I arrived in Vienna, the Austrian money had very little value. For any service rendered, shoe repairs, laundry, tips, etc., the Austrians asked one for cigarettes or sweets. They were extremely reluctant to take money and one cigarette was equivalent for payment to about six or eight schillings (official rate 40 schillings to the £; unofficial rate about 300 schillings to the £). A small boy carried a parcel for me one day. On arrival at my destination, I offered him two schillings. He shook his head. "Choo-ing goom?" he suggested hopefully.

On the other hand most of the people seemed to be fairly well dressed. I was told that up till the end of the war, it had been possible somehow or other to procure an adequate supply of clothes and their old stock was carrying the Austrians along. For instance, I never once saw an Austrian woman or girl without stockings last winter—which is more than could be said for our British girls. The Austrian girl to whom I referred above had masses of beautiful and expensive clothes but I imagine that was exceptional.

When I left Austria this summer, things had already improved considerably—at any rate from the point of view of the morale of the people. The Viennese looked much more cheerful, if still underfed and at least they were not cold. Many restaurants and cafés had opened where people could be seen sipping their (ersatz) coffee, reading newspapers and talking politics as of old. One of the main interests of the Austrian was, and I am sure still is, as to when the Allies will get out and leave their country to themselves.

By May, 1946, a good number of shops had opened and there was a gayer look about the place. Good opera and concerts were plentiful, even last winter when one sat through the performance in a completely unheated building. Judging by the attendance this did not at all damp the enthusiasm for music of the Viennese audiences. There were also some very good picture exhibitions in Vienna this spring.

A great number of Austrians are looking to Britain, on the whole the least disliked "occupier," to give some positive lead in pulling the peoples of Central Europe out of their present vacuum and to give some shape to their future and to the future of democratic Europe. Britain has here a great opportunity and a duty to the free way of life which must not be ignored.

NATIONALITY.

A copy of the Australian Nationality Act, No. 9, of 1946 has been sent to us by the Hon. Secretary of St. Joan's Alliance in Melbourne. The Act was assented to on April 18th, 1946, and will "commence on a date to be fixed by Proclamation."

We quote the principal clauses:—

"18B.—(1) . . . Every woman who at the time of her marriage to an alien, whether before or after the commencement of this section, was resident in Australia and was a British subject shall, by force of this section, while in Australia or any Territory—

(a) if the marriage was celebrated before the commencement of this section—be a British subject; or

(b) if the marriage is celebrated after the commencement of this section—continue to be a British subject, unless she makes a declaration that she desires to retain or acquire the nationality of her husband.

"(2) Nothing in this section shall operate to deprive any woman of British nationality retained by her by force of any other provision of this Act."

Once again Australia leads the way. May our legislators at Westminster quickly catch up.

Annual Meeting

The 36th Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, March 16th. Nominations for Committee, duly proposed and seconded, and resolutions for the Agenda must reach the Secretary not later than February 10th.

Notes and Comments

EQUAL PAY.

Since the publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Equal Pay, many women's organisations have met and sent in resolutions urging the Government to establish Equal Pay throughout the public services. These organisations include The Equal Pay Campaign Committee, the Equal Status of Women Committee, The National Union of Women Teachers, The Women's Freedom League, and, of course, St. Joan's Alliance.

At a meeting of the Open Door Council in December 11th, a message from Lord Balfour of Burleigh was read, which seems to sum up so well what is in the minds of those who are still fighting for this obvious right, that we give it in full below:—

"Two of the main arguments of the Royal Commission appear to turn on two questions, firstly whether women—particularly women in industry—are of equal efficiency and adaptability to men, and secondly, whether it is fair to pay women as much as men (even when they are obviously doing the same work) because so many men have family responsibilities.

"In two wars we have had considerable experience of the adaptability of women, and this was particularly so in the last war, when we could not have produced essential weapons in the necessary quantities without their help. Women's adaptability in industry was a source of astonishment during the war. I believe it to be a proved fact. It is regrettable that it should so soon be doubted or forgotten.

"As to the second point, salary and wage rates have never been and are unlikely ever to be directly related to family responsibilities. If they were, the bachelor would have to be paid less than the married man, obviously an impossible proposition.

"But there is far more to it than that. To regard the family—wife and children—as being solely a material and monetary liability seems to me both unethical and anti-social. Family life is an immense asset and satisfaction. If sacrifices have to be made the compensation in values other and higher than money values is full repayment. He is a poor fellow who grudges such sacrifices and does not acknowledge the compensation.

"Finally, I do not believe that justice in this matter involves a clash of equities. Justice done suggests calm rather than clash. I believe that equal pay for the job is required by common fairness, and is a reform long overdue. Moreover, I believe it to be a reform which, because it is founded on justice, will, in ways unforeseen and, indeed, unforeseeable, be helpful to men, women and society itself."

It is hardly necessary to urge all our members to go to the Mass Meeting on Equal Pay on January 30th at 7 p.m. at the Central Hall, Westminster. Full particulars are on the back page. Send at once for your tickets.

This meeting is under the auspices of the Status of Women Committee and the Equal Pay Campaign Committee to call on the Government to establish without delay, equal pay for equal work for all men and women in public employment, whether professional, or industrial, as a first instalment.

* * *

A deputation of women 'bus conductors visited the House of Commons on December 18th to protest against the London Passenger Transport Board's proposal to replace the remaining 4,000 women with men.

We have every sympathy with these women who bore the heat and burden of the day during the war and are now being given dismissal whether they wish to retain their employment or not. They are prepared to give up their jobs to men returning to the Transport service from the war but it appears that the Transport Board as well as the Transport and General Workers' Union have decided to have men conductors on buses, regardless of claim or qualification.

There should be a fair field and no favour for women who wish to earn their living as bus conductors or otherwise.

* * *

Dame Vera Laughton Mathews has received from Queen Wilhelmina the decoration of Grand Officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau.

* * *

Will any readers who would care to take part in a Whist Drive in aid of the funds of the Alliance communicate with Miss Monica O'Connor, Charnwood, Edwin Road, E. Horsley, Surrey.

* * *

Members of St. Joan's Alliance will have noticed that the subscription to the "Catholic Citizen" has been raised to 5s.

This will, of course, entail raising the subscription to St. Joan's Alliance which includes the *Catholic Citizen*. The exact amount can only be decided by the Annual Meeting in March, but in the meantime we would ask members, who can, to make their minimum combined subscription 10s. and to let us have it as soon as possible.

We are grateful to all those who helped to bring the proceeds of our Christmas Sale up to the record figure of £100.

ST. JOAN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALLIANCE

AND

Editorial Office of "Catholic Citizen"

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

Signed articles do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Society

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The Emancipation of the Housewife.

As I went from Oxford to the London School of Economics, and then into the Civil Service and a flat of my own, I often thought gratefully of the old guard of suffragettes who had made these things possible; so it came as a jolt when feminist friends greeted the announcement of my marriage with "Oh dear, there's another good woman gone west." But I was soon to learn why they spoke like that.

After months with no entertainment of any sort, I learned why women took their babies to the cinema. I learned why their houses were so often chaotic, their cooking atrocious, their clothes torn and dirty, and I learned how damaging it is to a woman's self-respect to have to live so much below all her previous standards.

I learned why mothers slapped and nagged at their children. I learned why they love the ridiculous romances which fill "women's papers": during my hours of drudgery, in solitude unbroken except for the clamour of little children, I found myself day-dreaming as I had not done since my schooldays. I even learned why some of us take to drink and most of us to patent medicines—I was almost whimpering each evening with the pain in my legs and back—and I am "educated," healthy, and well housed.

Most bitter of all, I learned why so many of us become either automatically sharp-tongued and uncharitable, or else dreary and sullen. A little is beginning to be said of the position of the housewife who has not a penny she may call her own, but I wish I could describe the state of mind of the woman who has never a moment or a corner to herself, and the even greater desolation of spirit which arises through never having an ounce of energy one may call one's own.

But if our race is to continue at all, the lot of the majority of women (for whom maids and nannies do not exist) must always be full-time motherhood, during their prime of life—and how these women may be made into happy and active

citizens seems to me the outstanding problem for those of us who call ourselves feminists.

I think that men and women cannot have equal citizenship without something like equal health, leisure, and economic status, and if I were a political great lady I would, before anything else, try to ensure that the proposed national health service really does provide the equivalent of the panel doctor for wives and children, as well as for insured workers, with "home helps" to make it possible for the doctor's instructions to be carried out.

For equal leisure we must have houses as labour- and time-saving as the greatest architects and engineers can make them; old houses must be modernised as well as new ones built. Further, every job that can properly be done outside the home must be provided for on a communal basis—really good municipal laundries, civic restaurants, school meals, and so forth, must be taken for granted everywhere.

Family allowances must be increased, and should begin at least three months before the birth of the first child: that is when parents have their greatest initial outlay, and it is with the sufferings of their first pregnancy that most mothers first—and most resentfully—miss the weekly pay packet.

In conclusion, I beg women Trade Unionists to think of these three points as they would think of the worker's health, hours, and wages in any other job. And I beg all independent women to think of those of us who get married and have children not as "going west," but merely as passing from one industry to another—and this industry of ours is now the most sweated of all trades. The time has come for the emphasis of the feminist movement to be shifted from the field of politics, where so much has been accomplished, and directed towards the sphere of social economics, where as much again remains to be done.

PATRICIA JAMES.

Parliament Month by Month.

December has been a very lean month in the House of Commons from the point of view of our special interests. International Finance, India and the highly controversial Nationalisation of Transport have been the main subjects debated.

Various pensions have been increased, notably those for **dependent children of widows** (3rd December) and **family allowances for disabled men**. In this latter connection Mr. Parkin and Sir Ian Fraser asked the Minister of Pensions about various points and Mr. Paling replies that many anomalies were at last being cleared up, including the requirement that family allowances for disabled men must depend on the marriage taking place within ten years of the disablement. Great satisfaction was shown at the Minister's reply.

Another matter about which members are showing concern is **Birth Certificates**. On 5th December no less than six members, Mr. Keeling, Mr. John Morrison, Mr. Eric Fletcher, Mr. Burden, Sir Charles Edwards and Brigadier Peto asked the Minister of Health about the possibility of issuing a short form of Birth Certificate to avoid unnecessary pain to adopted and illegitimate children. Mr. Bevan replied "I hope to introduce this Session a short Bill making it possible, as in Scotland, to issue, at a reduced fee, shortened birth certificates and also shortened extracts from the Adopted Children Register which will contain no reference to parentage or adoption."

On 18th December Mr. A. Lewis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether the Government will now adopt the principle of **Equal Pay for Equal Work** and carry this into effect for all employment over which they have direct responsibility and where they have responsibility for the fixing of salary scales." Mr. Dalton referred the Hon. Member to his reply of the 18th November. Next day Mr. Hale asked the Minister of Education about equal pay for teachers. Miss Wilkinson replied: "The question must be considered in relation to the wider field covered by the report of the Royal Commission and no announcement can yet be made." Stalemate continues.

On 17th December, Mrs. Manning asked the Minister of Labour: "In view of the critical man-power situation what representations have been made by him to the L.P.T.B. on the question of the **termination of the services of conductresses** employed by them." Mr. Isaacs replied: "I have made no representations to the L.P.T.B. I should anticipate no difficulty in finding suitable employment for women leaving the L.P.T.B.'s service." These conductresses had, with the support of their Trade Unions secured equal pay. They will not

be liable to consider as "suitable," alternative employment at a discriminatory wage. It may not be quite as easy as the Minister thinks.

On 10th December, Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for War about the "**maintenance of the colour bar** against men seeking regular engagement in the Army." Mr. Bellinger replied: "I am in consultation with my colleagues in the Service Departments and at the Colonial Office, but I am not in a position to make a statement at present." When pressed for a possible date he added "... negotiations are going on very satisfactorily." Let us hope the Army will follow the good example of the R.A.F.

B. M. HALPERN.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

U.N.O. The recent Assembly of the United Nations adopted the following resolution, presented by the Danish Delegation:

WHEREAS

"In the Preamble of the Charter, the Peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed faith in the equal rights of men and women, and in Article I it is stated that purposes of the United Nations are, among others, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends; whereas certain Member States have not yet granted to women political rights equal to those granted to men;

Therefore recommends: (a) That all Member States which have not already done so, adopt measures necessary to fulfill the purposes and aims of the Charter in this respect by granting to women the same political rights as to men; (b) invites the Secretary-General to communicate this recommendation to the Governments of all Member States."

This is a small step towards what has become one of the acknowledged responsibilities of the United Nations—to enquire into and seek to remove—the reasons of discrimination which still exist against women on account of their sex.

The Status of Women Commission will meet next in February in New York. Its members are: Mrs. Jessie Street (Australia); Mrs. E. I. Ouralova (Byelo Russia); Mrs. W. S. New (China); Mrs. Graciela Morale F. de Echeverria (Costa Rica); Mrs. Bodil Begtrup (Denmark); Madame Lefauchaux (France); Begum Hamid Ali (India);

(continued on page 6)

International Notes

Australia. The *Australian Catholic News Bulletin* (Australia House) reports that at a Conference convened by the Administration of the Territory of Papua, New Guinea, schemes for health, education and rehabilitation were placed before representatives of all the Missions in the Territory, including ten Fathers from the various Catholic Missions. The Directors of Health and Education and Officers of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, asked for the co-operation of the Missions in these schemes, with which the Catholic Missionaries expressed themselves as fully satisfied except in one particular—the proposal for Government Training Colleges. On this point the Missionaries gained a concession, namely that a certificate, "which would bear no note of inferiority in the eyes of the Department" would be issued to Teachers trained in Mission Colleges. In everything else they "welcome what the Government is doing"; and promise full co-operation.

Three of the six Franciscan Missionaries of Mary who are conducting a leper colony on Fantome Island, off the coast of Queensland, recently obtained Government certificates qualifying them to carry out dental work.

Japan. The *Daily Telegraph* reports that women members of the Japanese Diet, supported by a number of men, are to propose an amendment to the Imperial House Revision Bill to make the female issue of the Imperial family eligible for the Throne. Some members of the Diet maintain that this is provided for, automatically, by the new constitution, which establishes the equality of the sexes.

South Africa. We congratulate our member, Mrs. McGrath on her return a second time, after a keen contest to the Roodepoort Town Council.

We have received from the National Council of Women of South Africa a copy of their Memorandum to the Commission which has been set up to enquire into the legal disabilities of Women under South African Law.

After drawing the attention of the Commission "to the fact that in the Charter of the United Nations, to which South Africa is a signatory and therefore committed, the ideal of the equal rights of men and women is affirmed," the Memorandum enumerates the disabilities that "still exist in our South African legal system," that Roman-Dutch law (which was brought from Holland in 1652 with the first settlers at the Cape) "which prevents women from sharing equally with men the

rights and obligations of full citizens of South Africa."

The disabilities cover the whole ground of economic and social life and include all those with which we are familiar—unequal pay and opportunity—dismissal on marriage and exclusion from certain types of work, and factory regulations applying to "any female or boy under 16 . . ." and, of course, the refusal of choice in the matters of nationality or domicile.

If, however, the woman marries under Dutch Common Law, in "community of property," her legal disabilities are most humiliating: she is classed legally with "minors and lunatics"; she becomes "a minor" on marriage even if her husband is under age; she has no right to any money and to the profits derived from money she has saved; her husband can demand that her earnings, if she works for money, shall be paid to him; she may not administer money "saved, inherited or donated" without his permission; and the father, recognised as the legal guardian of the minor children, may by will appoint a guardian to the exclusion of the mother.

This position of inferiority can be avoided only by an Ante-Nuptial Contract excluding the marital power of the husband; but, not only does this cost £7—£8, but it leaves either spouse free to will his or her whole estate away from the other and the children of the marriage.

"We are," says the Memorandum "by no means opposed to marriage in community of property . . . but we deeply resent the 'minor' status such a marriage imposes on the wife, and claim adult legal status for every wife and mother."

P.C.

Political Rights of Women.

(continued from page 5)

Mrs. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon (Mexico); Mrs. Alice Kandalf Kuzma (Syria); Miss Mary Sutherland (United Kingdom); Miss Dorothy Kenyon (United States of America); Mrs. E. A. Popova (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics); Mrs. Isabel de Urdaneta (Venezuela). Nominee's names for Guatemala and Turkey have not yet been received.

It is regrettable that members of the various Commissions are nominated by Governments rather than elected by the Economic and Social Council from an international panel of experts.

As we go to press, the welcome news comes that Miss M. Bowie has been appointed assistant, adviser and alternate to the United Kingdom delegate. Miss Bowie is a member of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations as representing the International Federation of University Women.

Reviews

This Tremendous Lover by Father M. Eugene Boylan, O.Cist.R. (The Mercier Press, Cork, 12s. 6d.).

This is a book to possess and to refer to again and again. "The rule of life, for the Catholic who would live the fullness of his life, is to seek Christ and to be united to Him, by daily prayer, by daily reading and reflection, by the frequent use of the Sacraments, especially the Blessed Eucharist, and by doing the will of God," says Father Boylan, and he shows with a real understanding of the demands and the stress and hurry of life in the world, how ordinary lay persons, given the desire, can follow this rule. His insistence on the need for reading of the right kind struck me as an important point, in these days when so many of us say we have no time to read. "For educated people," he says, "to try to live a life of prayer without frequent spiritual reading is like trying to keep a fire burning without fuel." His excellent appendix gives not only suitable material for such reading but also recommendation as to suitability according to taste, temperament and individual progress. In treating of the married state, Father Boylan is on the whole sympathetic and cognisant with the difficulties of both husbands and wives, but on the subject of the married woman with a career, he admits he may seem too strong. To be sure Pius XI attacked that emancipation which authorises the wife to "administer her own affairs without any regard to the welfare of children, husband or family," and to engage in business or public affairs "to the neglect of these," but there are unselfish women nowadays who combine admirably a career or public life with great success as wife and mother, without any such neglect, and only recently Pius XII has encouraged women to take part in public affairs. On the whole "This Tremendous Lover" is a book to be thoroughly recommended.

DORIS D'ROSARIO.

Bishop Challoner by Denis Gwynn, D.Litt., F.R.Hist.S. (Douglas Organ, 8s. 6d.).

All who feel discouraged at the apparent failure of their efforts should read this book—and invoke its subject. The time in which Richard Challoner lived, and particularly when he was Vicar Apostolic in England (an office which included after 1763, Canada and the West Indian Islands that passed to England then, and the few Catholics of the American Colonies which were lost to England in 1783), was a time of falling-away and deep depression.

The Catholic priests were in hiding and the London Catholics were dependent on the good offices of the Foreign Embassies' Chapels. The Bishop had trouble with the foreign chaplains,

difficulties with the priests of the Orders over jurisdiction, and with his own superior who feared the results of his actions, with the Jacobites whose political activities he disapproved: and with those who, tired of being depressed, conformed.

To avoid capture and the limitation of his activities—the Bishop all his life it seems was not only obliged to exercise extreme vigilance but to move his lodging; to answer indictments and to help his clergy when they were indicted. The record of his writings alone, under such circumstances is stupendous.

Catholics of to-day owe him a debt they can perhaps begin to pay by working for the recognition of his holy, hidden, methodical and marvellously active life.

P. C. CHALLONER.

The Catholic Almanack and Register, 1947 (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, 1s.).

This is a calendar and book of reference which should be in the office of every Catholic Society. It contains much useful information including a section devoted to the Catholic Press.

C.S.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Leonora de Alberti in the "Catholic Citizen," January, 1922.

The Pope's intention for the month of December was "Women in Public Life," and at his request Catholics have been praying "that women may uphold the honour of God in public life." One feels that these words must have carried a message of comfort to numbers of Catholic women, some of them, may be, whose lot has been cast among co-religionists who, upon this question at least, have not moved with the times.

They will tell you, these good and pious people, that a woman's chief duty is the care of the young, and it will not occur to them that women magistrates, women police, women M.P.'s may be fulfilling this high duty better than the most devoted mother, who has no thought beyond the care and the safety of her own children; for their work may have more extensive and more permanent results.

We live in a new world, and women in their new callings and with their new responsibilities may help to make that world better, or they may help to make it worse. Pray, says the Pope, that the women who are coming into public life may work to the honour of God. An intention, surely, which must make a special appeal to all Christian feminists.—*Women in Public Life.*

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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

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