

WOMEN'S SERVICE  
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NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY

THE

# Catholic Citizen

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

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15th APRIL, 1942.

Price Twopence.

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.

## A Propos of a Petition.

By C. MARY PRISTER CRUTTWELL.

God helps those who help themselves. Why are women in general so *slow to help themselves*?

That is a question I have been asking myself more than once lately while collecting signatures for Mrs. Tate's Petition for Equal Compensation for Women for War Injuries. I have been astonished daily at the lack of response. Here is a claim which should surely appeal both to men and to women, for its justice is apparent and its humanity urgent. Sex-discrimination in injury is an outrage to the injured woman. The use of the word "*Person*" unqualified in the original proposals could have saved much heart-burning—and, incidentally, much precious waste-paper! . . . "Is not a Woman fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, etc., . . . as a man is?"—to adapt Shakespeare to our mood. The disabled woman who receives 7/- less weekly as compensation than the disabled man suffers not only the injury but a most cruel wrong, which should rally her sisters to her help.

Yet the indifference amongst many of the women (of all ages and conditions) whom I approached was disheartening. Many and various were the excuses proffered for not signing the Petition . . . "*I am not interested.*" . . . How often I heard that deadly little phrase! . . . "No, I'm afraid my niece (working at a R.A.F. Canteen) would not be interested either." . . . The same girl's sister lost two fingers in a machine in a neighbouring war-factory last week. Would she still "not be interested?"

"No, thank you, I don't expect to *need it myself*," is another equally deadly form of refusal. (This I met with chiefly from older women less actively engaged in war work.)

"The Petition is unnecessary, the reform will come in any case."—this is the objection of the

comfortably situated optimist, whether man or woman.

Then there is the super-patriotic woman (she abounds in this city), who is reluctant to criticise by one jot or tittle any action of the Government whatsoever. Her one fear is to appear lukewarm in the war effort. "It is the war that matters." Hers is a tragic mistake, yet worthy of respect.

But where to-day is that inspiring feeling of sex-solidarity or what I prefer to call "*Sisterliness*," which those of us who fought in the old struggle for the Suffrage remember so well?

And what have been the *practical results* on the younger women of the winning of that vote from which we hoped so much twenty years ago? Lack of political education, lack of moral training, mental laziness and indifference abound—but over against these we must set the splendid energy, the fine fearlessness, the eagerness to serve a cause, so manifest in the girls of the present time. War brings to fruition the natural virtues of courage, energy and resourcefulness: in a calmer world the moral and mental qualities are nourished: and we must see to it that they flourish in our womanhood after the war. And we Catholics can never forget that their groundwork is Religion.

The girls who carelessly signed the Petition *in pencil*, against express written instructions, and the others who equally carelessly signed their names although not living in an above *clearly specified locality*—these girls were mentally lazy. Willing but incompetent, they were of little more use to the cause than the emphatic gentleman at our village store, who assured me that he had *never yet put his name to any Petition at any time in his life on any pretext whatsoever and never intended to do so!*

Some business-men refused to sign on the score that it would mean a *rise in Income Tax!* And

this in a world where millions are squandered daily on destruction, a state of things accepted without protest by these same business-men!

Girl-clerks in banks gave the Petition, on the other hand, the keenest support. Young women civil-servants of this district I found the most indifferent and the most timorous. In a certain hostel that I visited, *not one* signature was obtained, and the same holds good of a certain canteen, where the Petition was mislaid and disappeared for good. The girls (in both cases civil-servants) "were not interested." . . . Neither, it must be confessed, were the ladies at the head. . . .

Women's institutes, also, though willing to help unofficially, are debarred by their constitution from any kind of political activity at their meetings. This is a great loss. And the same holds true of the Towns-women's Guilds.

The Myth of the Dependant Woman still has a strong hold on the imagination of both women and men alike. I was told many times over that *most* women, after all, have *someone to provide for them!* Even two world-wars have not taught us that the women of England, far from being in most cases provided for, are as often as not themselves providers! And the dutiful wife who likes to obtain her husband's consent before signing is still fairly common among all classes, which shows that the spectre of the "divided home" is not yet finally laid. There is still much enlightenment needed everywhere.

*The Vote is not a Talisman* opening all doors automatically to women. It was earned in the past; it must be *valued* and *made use of* in the future. A "birthright" is too often taken for granted: there is something to be said indeed for the Nazi conception of full "citizenship" as a privilege given only to those who have proved themselves worthy of it.

To Women Members of Parliament we women owe an immense debt. It is they who watch over our interests in general, and Mrs. Tate (M.P. for the Frome Division and acting deputy member for Bath), Promoter of the Petition, has shown herself to be an enterprising and resourceful guardian of women's well-being and conditions of work at a time when vigilance is more than ever needed.

Our nationality laws, too, as regards Married Women, are scandalously unjust, and in need of amendment. (Here I speak feelingly, as a personal sufferer). Yet I am assured by our local authorities that most women accept this injustice with resignation and make no effort, at the cost of some initiative, trouble, and very slight expense, to regain their nationality of birth in war-time!

Truly there is a long road to travel yet before Englishwomen arrive at their goal of equality. . . . We are not afraid of *hard work*: let us not either be afraid of *hard thought!*

## Obituary.

We ask the prayers of our readers for the soul of our member Mrs. Gordon, of Drimnin, who died on March 17th in her ninety-fourth year. Mrs. Gordon was one of the earliest members of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, and as late as October, 1941, she wrote to us sending a donation to the Alliance. In this letter she said: "We have much to harden us and many difficulties in these terrible times and my age is a real handicap . . . I was ninety-three on my birthday at the beginning of the month." Earlier she had written: "We have been and are still suffering much anxiety from various measures that the Government finds it necessary to take . . . I am faced by many difficulties but I still feel that I must support, and show my support of a good cause to the very end. I have always admired your unflagging zeal." Mrs. Gordon was a real warrior, and our staunch and constant supporter from our beginnings till the end of her long life. R.I.P. We offer our sincere sympathy to her daughter, Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A. who joined the Society at the same time as her mother and was at one time our Chairman.

*The Times* of February 22nd describes the daring deeds of Lieutenant-Commander Eugene Esmonde, D.S.O., R.N., "leader of the Swordfish" in the attack on the *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst* and *Prinz Eugen*, deeds which won him the V.C., but, alas, lost him his life. On March 17th his mother received the Victoria Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace. Members may wonder why we record this glorious and tragic incident. It is because his mother was an early member of the C.W.S.S., and his aunt—who was devoted to her nephew and very proud of him—is a staunch member of the Alliance and has been so since its earliest days; and so we feel a vicarious pride and sorrow on their behalf. We offer them our sympathy but also our congratulations. R.I.P.

We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the soul of Miss Mary McSwiney, of Cork, who died recently. She was an early member of the C.W.S.S. R.I.P.

Our member, Miss A. L. P. Dorman, of South Africa, writes:—

"A parcel is sent with this letter and is from our dear Mother Foundress, as it represents my Christmas Box to her. I know she would like it to be sent to her beloved children at St. Joan's Office. Also the Calendar for 1942 to keep me in mind when you glance at it."

The parcel in question contained tea and sugar, some of which we most gratefully used for teas supplied at our Annual Meeting.

## Notes and Comments.

We are delighted to learn that at the annual meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations a resolution demanding that the Government's Personal Injury (Civilian) Scheme be amended to give women the same compensation as men for air raid injury was carried by a large majority, in spite of an appeal by Sir Walter Womersley, Minister of Pensions, to refer the question to the executive committee. We congratulate Mrs. Tate, M.P., who moved the resolution.

The Petition for Equal Compensation will be presented at the end of the month to Parliament.

The following details *re* the training and recruitment of military police women for the women's forces may be of interest to our readers.

In the A.T.S. training lasts three weeks for the ranks, five for the officers. Recruits are carefully selected from volunteers before they take training with the Corps of Military Police. The training is conducted on the same principles as that of the men and when completed the same duties are undertaken except that at present the women police are not doing patrol work on the roads, nor are they supplied with motor cycles. These Military Police Women have been on duty since February 13th. The age limits are 25—35.

In the W.A.A.F.'s the training lasts two months and is given at the R.A.F. School for Military Police. Instructors are either R.A.F. police or ex-civil police in the service. A circular-letter to all commands, groups and stations has asked for volunteers, who must be quick-witted, intelligent women of the world, with a sympathetic personality. The age limits are 24—36.

On March 5th, Miss Rathbone asked the Minister of Labour whether he is satisfied that women are being sufficiently employed as dilutees in the sheet metal workers' industry; and whether impediments are due to any lack of an agreement with the trade unions concerned or to the refusal of sheet metal workers individually to train or work with women?

*Mr. Bevin*: Women are employed to a limited extent on the simpler types of sheet metal work. The Relaxation of Customs Agreement entered into in June 1940 between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the two sheet metal workers' unions provided, as a war-time measure, for the employment of male dilutees on sheet metal work. Negotiations have been proceeding between the par-

ties to the Agreement on the question whether the employment of women on sheet metal work should be extended and I am myself proposing to hold a meeting between the representatives of employers' and workers' organisations concerned in connection with the matter in the immediate future.

*Miss Rathbone*: Considering that these negotiations have been going on since, I think, June 1940, is it not time that the unions catering for sheet metal workers came into line with other unions, and permitted the employment of dilutee labour?

*Mr. Bevin*: The difficulty is that there is no real shortage of sheet metal workers, as there is of other metal workers. The question is whether sheet metal workers should be transferred to other skilled work and women introduced on sheet metal work. That is quite a different problem from that of having a shortage to make up in the trade.

We agree with the *Women's Freedom League Bulletin*, which comments:—"We are anxious that the question of the use of woman power and its relation to trades unions should be made the object of a rapid and comprehensive study. The root of many difficulties regarding woman labour may still be found there."

About 200,000 men and women railway workers are to receive immediate increases in their special war pay. In the lower traffic grades the increase is 4s. 6d. a week, and certain salaried clerical grades obtain another £10 a year. Some women clerks get a 2s. 6d. increase.

The Railway Staff National Tribunal announced this award last night. The total war advance for men now reaches 15s. 6d. a week, and for women 12s. 9d.

Total weekly earnings for the lower wage grades will be:—

	Men.	Women.
Rural Areas . . . .	£3 2s. 6d.	£2 19s. 9d.
Industrial Areas . . . .	£3 3s. 6d.	£3 0s. 9d.
London Area . . . .	£3 5s. 6d.	£3 2s. 9d.

The claim made for these grades was for a £3 a week minimum, irrespective of war allowance. The tribunal refused equal pay for women clerks doing men's work.

We offer our congratulations to Mrs. Hope (*née* Phyllis O'Connor) on the birth of a son on March 17th, and to Mrs. Coleman (*née* Eleanor O'Connor) on the birth of a daughter.

## 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.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MISS P. C. CHALLONER, M.A., *Chairman.*  
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MISS BILLING  
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MISS CHRISTINE SPENDER, *Hon. Editor.*

### 31st Annual Meeting.

In spite of the dispersal of members caused by the war, the 31st Annual Meeting of the Alliance was very well attended. It took place on March 14th, at St. Patrick's Club Room, Soho Square. The Chairman, Miss Challoner, though present, was under doctor's orders not to speak, and Miss Barry therefore presided in her stead.

The usual order of proceedings was reversed, so as to take the strictly business items before the arrival of a number of distinguished foreign guests, expected at a later stage. The Resolutions were thus put to the meeting at the outset, amended and carried unanimously. A motion to raise the price of the *Catholic Citizen* to 3d. to cover the increased cost of production was lost, as it was felt that this would adversely affect subscriptions to the Alliance. The Financial Statement was read, and its adoption was moved by Mrs. Mills, who urged the importance of an increase of membership. She noted the reluctance of many Catholic women to join societies that were not simply "charitable"—not realising that the political victories of an organisation like St. Joan's brought general and lasting benefits to all women, that St. Joan's, like all the great reforming movements, was rooted and founded in charity, and could take as its slogan "Charity through Justice." Miss Peggy Artis, an enthusiastic young member, seconded the adoption of the Report. She had read that women were in their prime in the thirties, and now the Alliance had attained the dignity of the thirties surely it was in its prime and ripe for valiant deeds, if not victory.

Miss Barry then made an appeal for £35 to cover the outstanding debt of the Alliance.

The adoption of the Annual Report was moved by Lt.-Colonel Letitia Fairfield, C.B.E., who,

quoting the biologists' definition of life as "adaptation to environment," declared it to be the special task of the Alliance to see that eternal principles were applied to the realities around us. Speaking of conscription, she stressed the value of the vote in defending the position of women. While the authorities were to be commended for discouraging women with young children from leaving home, the exemption of childless wives was unsatisfactory (an exemption however explained by the wish of men in the forces that their homes should be kept in being), and still more the failure to make full use of women's capacities. The position in some respects was worse than in the last war. Again, women police were only now being appointed more generally, and the lesson of the last war that women factory workers required women welfare workers had been far too long forgotten.

On equal compensation for war injuries, Dr. Fairfield reminded the meeting that if the housewife is injured, she must pay for domestic help. A further point of importance was the right of women to retain nationality on marriage, denial of which had produced tragic situations.

The task of the Alliance for the future, Dr. Fairfield concluded, must be to work for justice in a new world order based on justice not only between classes but between men and women.

The adoption of the Report was seconded by Miss Moclair and carried unanimously.

As the Chairman was debarred from speaking, she had prepared a written address, which was read by Miss Christine Spender. In this she emphasised the patriotism of such work as that of the Alliance, for what it sought was the opportunity of service for all alike, equality in work and

sacrifice. (It is hoped to publish this address in full in a future issue.—*Ed.*)

Canon Reardon was the next speaker. He declared it pathetic that at this time of day there should be a dispute over what women could do and what they deserved to get. He paid tribute to the admirable behaviour of the girls in the Forces whom he observed in his parish, and he added that it was to him tragic that women should have to ask for the equal compensation for war injuries so obviously their right. He ended by welcoming the various foreign guests, expressing the hope that after the war St. Joan's would have many members abroad.

A collection was taken towards meeting the debt of £35 odd, and by the end of the meeting it was found that £26 2s. 0d. had been contributed together with promises.

The meeting concluded with five-minute speeches from the foreign guests present. A Belgian woman lawyer noted that while Christianity proclaims equality between men and women this was contrary to conventional Christian behaviour in many countries, including her own, where much remained to do. The value of St. Joan's was rendered greater than ever by the war. A member of the staff of the Free French Headquarters, after noting that the right to work made women realise their worth, spoke of Britain as having amassed a "moral capital" in which her women had a great many shares, and urged members of St. Joan's to work for a moral settlement after the war. A distinguished lawyer from Greece prominent in the Greek women's movement, after recalling the part played by women in Greek classical tradition (and, indeed, the equality of gods and goddesses on Olympus!), described how women of Greece had fought side by side with men, and ended by assuring the meeting that Greek women would continue to fight for their ideals, including full equality, regardless of sacrifice.

A German refugee spoke of the work of the Apostolate of Christ the Worker, and how it taught true neighbourliness, founded on social justice. A Polish ex-M.P. recalled the terrible sufferings of her people under German rule. Her only son had given his life for freedom while serving in the R.A.F. Lastly, a young mother from Jugo-Slavia gave her greeting to the Alliance, and a message was read from a Dutch member, who, unable to be present through illness, sent her greetings.

Sugar and tea sent from a member in South Africa enabled the members of the Alliance to entertain their guests to a royal tea prepared through the devotion of two of our members—Miss Billing and Miss Davis.

BARBARA BARCLAY CARTER.

The resolutions passed at the beginning of the meeting are as follows:—

#### RE-AFFIRMATIONS

St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance re-affirms the resolutions repeatedly carried at past annual meetings urging (1) the granting of equal political rights throughout the Empire, including the admission of women to the House of Lords; (2) the repeal of the present unjust solicitation laws; (3) the establishment of equal pay and opportunities and freedom for married women to decide for themselves whether they shall engage in paid work; (4) that in all British Dependencies a due proportion of the Government Grant for Colonial Development shall be applied to the education of girls; (5) that in all British Dependencies (a) no contract of marriage or betrothal shall be made for any girl under fourteen years of age; (b) no contract shall be made for a girl over fourteen without her consent, any such contract shall be null and void and any person who coerces any girl or woman to enter a marriage union against her wish shall be guilty of an offence; (6) the banning of the dissemination of contraceptive advice by all public authorities.

#### WOMAN POWER.

St. Joan's S.P.A., while not expressing any opinion on conscription as such, calls upon the Government to treat married and single women alike under the National Service (No. 2) Act, with the same rights for both married and unmarried, to be exempt from service on the ground of reservation, deferment or individual hardship. It further calls upon the Government to ensure that women conscripted or "compulsory directed" for the auxiliary services, civil defence or industrial work, shall receive equal pay with men in similar services, with equal pension rights for themselves and their dependents, equal compensation for war injuries and the same right of reinstatement in their work on release from war service.

#### STATUS OF WOMEN.

Believing that all schemes of reconstruction should be based upon the dignity of human personality, St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to ensure that in all such schemes the equal status of women with men be specifically recognised in principle and in practice, morally, educationally, legally, economically, socially and politically.

#### PRE-WAR PRACTICES ACT.

St. Joan's S.P.A., while recognising that where a woman has replaced a man in any particular job she should relinquish it in his favour when he returns to civil life, and *vice-versa* where a man replaces a woman, demands that all post-war employment shall be open to women on the same terms as men. It is therefore opposed to any return to that policy of the Pre-War Practices Act, 1918-1919, which brought about "wholesale dismissals of women in favour of youths who had seen no war service."

#### COMPENSATION FOR CIVILIAN WAR INJURIES.

St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government so to amend the Personal Injuries (Civilian) Pensions Scheme as to give men and women equal compensation for war injuries.

#### INSURANCE AND PENSIONS.

St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government to eliminate all differences on the ground of sex in insurance and pensions legislation.

#### TAXATION.

St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that the incomes of married persons shall be separately assessed and separately taxed.

## DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

St. Joan's S.P.A., while welcoming the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that "applications from women for temporary posts of the administrative grade in the Foreign Office will be considered," re-affirms its demand that all posts in the diplomatic and consular services shall be open to women on the same terms as to men.

## NATIONALITY.

St. Joan's S.P.A. demands that a British woman shall have the right to retain her nationality on marriage with an alien, and that an alien woman who marries a British man shall be required to satisfy the same condition as to residence and oath of allegiance as an alien man or a single woman.

## WELFARE OF THE FORCES.

St. Joan's S.P.A. calls upon the Government and the Secretaries of State of the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry to cease making prophylactic packets available on request for H.M. Forces, and to insist that in countries where licensed brothels exist these shall be declared out of bounds to every member of the British Forces.

St. Joan's S.P.A. expresses its satisfaction that in response to representations made by the women M.P.'s and the women's organisations the Committee of four men appointed to enquire into the conditions of the auxiliary services has been so satisfactorily re-organised.

St. Joan's S.P.A. wishes to place on record its grateful appreciation of those women Members of Parliament who have so valiantly and constantly challenged sex differentiations as they have arisen throughout the year.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Miss D. J. Collier in the "Catholic Citizen," April 15th, 1917.

Before the war the uncertainty of a woman's industrial future was another great obstacle to the organisation of female labour. Because the majority of women expected to leave the industrial world on marriage they were frequently willing to accept low rates of pay and to put up with inferior status, consequently it was difficult to convince them of the advantages of strong Trade Union organisation. But with the changed social and industrial conditions which will result from the war this difficulty ought to be overcome. Miss E. D. Proud, in her book on welfare work has some interesting comments on this aspect of the problem:

"Women are inferior in the industrial world because they have not decided (except individually) that they desire to be otherwise, or that they desire to pay in training the price of efficiency."

And again:

"If girls and women could be convinced that efficiency was essential for their future, whether married or not, and that industrial efficiency in no way impaired their value as wives and mothers . . . . the nation would reap the benefit."

—*Women in Industry.*

## Alison Neilans.

It is with sorrow that we quotes the following from the *Shield*, organ of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene:—

"Members of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and all readers of the *Shield* will learn with deep sorrow that our beloved and honoured Secretary, Alison Neilans, who for more than twenty-eight years has, with tongue and pen, brought home to thousands the message of Josephine Butler, is suffering from a paralysis of certain nerve centres which deprives her of speech. To one whose rare gift (one among many gifts) has been to convince by the spoken word: the word of truth and justice, of logic, of closely-reasoned argument, and of beautifully-controlled emotion; and whose peculiar delight has been to discuss and talk with others, wisely and wittily and on so many diverse subjects, such a blow is one of the harshest that could fall. To meet it, Miss Neilans brings that high courage and mastery over self which have ever been among her outstanding qualities. In spite of this tragic disability, and though she is on leave of absence from the office, Miss Neilans' brilliant brain, with its store of knowledge, remains constantly at the service of the Association. The Committee continues to ask and to receive her opinion and advice on the many problems that arise."

We join with the A.M.S.H. in wishing to convey to "dear Alison Neilans the gratitude, the understanding, and the endless sympathy" of our members.

## Here and There

The *Woman Teacher* quotes the *Spectator* of March 6th:—

**Income Tax.**—"The joint assessment for income tax of the earnings of husband and wife is a long-standing injustice to married taxpayers which no Chancellor of the Exchequer has yet been induced to abolish. It has been mitigated by allowances, but not removed. The effect often is that a married couple pay more on their joint income than would be paid by two unmarried people with the same total earnings. To that extent marriage is still taxed and discouraged. To-day this handicap is affecting a class of workers who formerly did not come within the range of income tax, and is actually deterring many wives from working full time. In some cases it has been vividly brought home to them by the fact that whilst their husband's taxable income is reduced by allowances, theirs is taxed in full, with the result that while a

tax of £30 only may be levied on a husband's income of £300, £55 may be taken from a wife's earnings of £200. The Inland Revenue Staff Federation, impressed by these anomalies, has submitted some excellent proposals to the Board of Inland Revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the T.U.C. which ought to be backed up in Parliament. The simplest and the fairest of the schemes it puts forward is that a wife's earnings should be assessed separately, and that she should be given earned income relief, personal allowance, and the reduced rate of 6s. 6d. on the first £165 of taxable income. The Staff Federation is primarily concerned with the case of manual workers, but the reform ought to be applicable to all incomes. It is an injustice, indefensible in these days of falling birth-rate and a dwindling younger population, that two people, for no other reason than that they are married, should pay more than two living together unmarried."

\* \* \*

From an article entitled "Women," in the *Daily Herald* of March 23rd:—

"Could we but end the stupid and dangerous denial of equality to women that lies deep in our social customs, not only would the war effort manifestly benefit but the future of the world would be brighter.

"Why, for instance, does industry persist, as a rule, in paying women less than men for the same work?

"Why, again, do the professions still regard as oddities women who seek, or manage, to enter them?

"Why do the male controllers of the political and economic life of the nation still regard women as the 'weaker sex'?

"It is all humbug. And it is up to those in authority, whether in Government or industry, to treat women as human beings with equal rights with men. And as a corollary to meet their special claims as they meet those of the men.

"These claims come from members of a joint effort in industry and in trade to speed production, to release new energy and thus to hasten the winning of the war.

"Women, who in Mr. Attlee's words are doing 'a great work,' deserve well of the nation.

"And no more fitting recognition of their worth can be made than the ending of inequalities and the final destruction of barriers.

"Given real equality, much of the over-emphasis on this and that will die, whether it comes from the male or female side. And it will die unwept and unsung."

From the presidential address given by Mrs. Watling at the Annual Meeting of the Manchester Branch of the N.U.W.T.:—

"We must do these things and many more. We must endeavour to make women realise that they do not forfeit their right to affection and domestic happiness by using their great gifts in other than home duties, that equal citizenship does not necessarily imply sacrifice of wifehood, and, above all, we must gradually and sympathetically draw the girl children in our charge away from that complex which tradition has bequeathed them and let them feel that they are as free and unhampered as their brothers."—*The Woman Teacher.*

## REVIEW.

## Social changes due to the War and War-time Legislation.

Report of the ninth Conference of the Women Public Health Officers' Association, Oxford, 6th—9th July, 1941. 2/-. Anyone who wishes to study facts and not theories as to the social effects of bombing, evacuation, etc., should read this excellently drawn up Report. These professional social workers from all parts of England knew what they were talking about and exchanged valuable experiences, both good and bad. Much has been done, but much more remains to be done—more Day Nurseries, more women sanitary inspectors, better organisation for the "under-fives." In spite of some increase in tuberculosis and a regrettable prevalence of scabies public health remains surprisingly good and the outlook of the people "obstinately sane," and to this happy result some credit at least is due to the many competent women whose views are summarised in these pages. V.M.C.

## BOOK RECEIVED.

**British Women at Work**, by M. D. Cox (John Murray and the Pilot Press, 6/-). Review of the Women's Services and Women in Industry. Illustrated.

**Hon. Treasurer's Note.**—We thank those members very much who at the Annual Meeting contributed to the amount of £26 2s. 0d. towards the £35 necessary to pay the rent and current expenses of the office. It would be a matter of gratitude if those members who were unable to be present at the Annual Meeting would make a special effort to send that extra donation which would enable us to cover the remaining £9 odd. Annual subscriptions still unpaid cause a lot of extra work to our depleted staff, and we would be grateful if defaulting members would pay up as soon as possible. (Minimum to Alliance 1/-, and to *Catholic Citizen* 3/-). These minimums, however, do not cover costs of running the Alliance or the paper.)—J. M. ORGAN.

## TOWARDS CITIZENSHIP

*A Handbook of Women's Emancipation*

Compiled by

**PHYLLIS C. CHALLONER, M.A.**

and

**VERA LAUGHTON MATHEWS, C.B.E.**

Forewords by Millicent Garrett Fawcett, G.B.E.  
LL.D. and the Rt. Rev. W. F. Brown,  
Bishop of Pella.

**TWO SHILLINGS** from St. Joan's Alliance.

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## ART NOTES

**St. Michael's Workshop, 28a Cornmarket St.,  
Oxford**

Spring, 1942—1/3.

Poverty and Beauty, by Laurence Dale, F.R.I., B.A.

A Poet in Line, by R. M. Nadal.

Ministry of Art, by Ernest Newland Smith.

Teaching of Art to Children, by V. Chambers.

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