



NAC

Y. W. C. A.
RESOURCE CENTRE
MEMO

MAY/JUNE, 1979

NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE
on the status of women

LE COMITÉ NATIONAL D'ACTION
sur le statut de la femme

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

Suite 306
40 av. St. Clair West
40 St. Clair Ave. E.
Toronto M4T 1M9
(416) 922-3246

NAC is facing a financial crisis of major proportions - in fact - life and death would not be an exaggeration.

With uncertain prospects for future funding, as of this moment we might just cover our current debts - after which we have no money in the bank.

We are desperately trying to raise funds from sources other than the government, but without a sustaining grant or a fairy godmother or mothers, we may have to close down.

Help in the form of donations, loans or other offers would be very welcome.

If you, your friends, or Canadians as a whole feel that women and their needs and concerns must have an organization to speak for them, then now is the time to help.

We have applied for a grant from the federal government - but in the meantime need money just to survive.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A "FRIEND OF NAC" - "STATUS OF WOMEN SUPPORTER" - "FRIEND OF WOMEN"? WE'RE HOPING INDIVIDUALS WILL RESPOND AND PERHAPS A NEW SUPPORT GROUP MAY BE DEVELOPED FROM THIS IDEA.

\$

NOTE TO NAC MEMBER GROUPS

With NAC's uncertain financial future, it is important that all member groups consider ways and means of:

- 1) helping NAC survive
- 2) raising your own travel and expense money to help augment any travel allotment NAC may have for future mid-year or annual meetings

Please let the National Action Committee office have your ideas and suggestions. Also, if any groups have experience with travel pools or other arrangements for equalizing travel expenses, please give us the details.

Thank you.

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ELECTION ACTIVITY

At a recent meeting of the Executive of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, members reviewed the policies of the national political parties, and their responses to questions raised during the recent election. Women had been active across the country in bringing their concerns before the candidates and the public. This educational process will be followed up by NAC groups establishing contact with as many newly elected members of parliament as possible.

Until the new federal government establishes its policies on the funding of volunteer and other agencies and its support for NAC, NAC finds itself in a financial crisis with almost no funds to carry on its work. This will be taken up with government, but in the meantime a number of fund raising projects have been initiated, including the sale of seals and medallions to celebrate the Persons' Year (the 50th anniversary of the Privy Council decision that, under the BNA, women were in fact "persons").

A fund raising dinner is to be held in Toronto at the time of the next Executive meeting, on June 22nd, at which Doris Anderson, President of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, will speak and Nancy White, singer and satirist, will entertain. NAC is inviting all its friends and supporters to attend this event.

NAC will be getting in touch with the new Prime Minister and his cabinet as soon as possible. The questions raised during the election and with parliamentary caucuses and cabinet earlier in the spring have shown that all parties are in agreement on certain necessary legislative changes concerning the status of women. NAC is hoping for prompt government action in these areas.

NOTE: The Executive agreed that a brief summary of NAC and Executive action, suitable for bringing to the attention of local media, would be included with each MEMO. Name and phone number of local (or area) NAC contact persons should be included. We hope that, if members wish, the statement can be used as it stands.

...ELECTION ACTIVITY

NAC EXECUTIVE MEMBERS AND GROUPS ACROSS THE COUNTRY WERE ACTIVE DURING THE ELECTION IN RAISING QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO WOMEN, ON THE MEDIA, WITH CANDIDATES AND VOTERS AND AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NAC'S ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTIES' POLICIES ON WOMEN'S ISSUES

This was the first federal election in Canada in which women's issues had played any role. The National Action Committee on the Status of Women does not think that any of the parties gave the issues the kind of attention they deserve, but all gave them much more consideration than ever in the past.

There were 82 women running for the three major parties in this election. The women candidates, more often than the men, ran in ridings in which their party had little chance of winning. We estimate that 18 women had a good chance of winning, which would mean double the number of women in this Parliament over the last - Eleven, in fact, were elected.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The NDP entered the election campaign with well worked out positions on a wide range of women's concerns. Mr. Broadbent was the first party leader to raise women's issues in the course of the campaign, announcing an eight point programme on April 3rd. He followed this up in a speech to an Ontario Federation of Labour Women's Convention, April 21st. He was also the only leader to mention women's concerns, equal rights in the labour force, in the television debate.

The NDP recognizes 'men and women as breadwinners of equal importance and each should have the right to gain employment on equal terms'. It is NDP policy that discriminatory unemployment insurance legislation should be rescinded and job training allowances and employment counselling services for women be reinstated.

The NDP promised better enforcement of equal pay for work of equal value legislation. It would use contract compliance provisions, now in the Human Rights Act, but not enforced. It favours affirmative action programmes with targets and timetables. It would insure equal opportunity for women in the public service.

The NDP promised equal treatment of women in income tax, pensions and family property. It would insure that part-time workers, who are disproportionately women, would be able to receive holiday and pension benefits on a pro-rated basis. It would encourage provincial governments to legislate similar provisions for industries in their jurisdiction.

The NDP would encourage the development of day care facilities, the only party to raise this question in the course of the campaign.

The NDP would provide means for women who are full-time homemakers to contribute to and participate in the Canada Pension Plan.

The one new NDP statement to come out in the election campaign was on social services for women. A clear advance over the positions of the other parties, the NDP would recognize government responsibility for rape crisis centres, emergency hostels, women's centres and employment counselling services. It would establish federal-provincial funding on a permanent basis, with the federal government contributing 75% of the money. (These services are presently provided largely by volunteers, with irregular government financial support.)

The NDP did not otherwise address the issue of violence to women, in the course of the campaign, but its earlier policy statements on this matter were at least as good as the other parties.

Election Activity ...continued

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women generally rates the NDP highly on its treatment of women's issues. On the negative side, we note that the NDP had no women members in the last Parliament. It had 47 women running in this election, but only two had a reasonable chance of winning - and they did.

THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

The Conservatives came into the campaign with the least developed policy on women, but by the end had addressed a wider range of issues than any other party. The party issued a policy statement on women on April 11th and Mr. Clark discussed women's issues at a press conference on May 6th.

Conservative policy, like the NDP and the Liberal, clearly recognizes the right of women to work. It would end 'discriminatory practices at Manpower Centres and the Unemployment Insurance Commission', but did not say clearly what or how. The Conservatives would not rescind the unemployment insurance cutbacks, which the NDP advocates. Like the NDP, however, they would fund job training and placement services, including the recently cutback Outreach programme.

Conservative policy is clear on amendments to the Income Tax Act, so that women who work in unincorporated farms, businesses and partnerships can be paid wages and salaries. (Both the Conservatives and the NDP advocated this earlier; the Liberals promised only review and some action, by 1980).

The Conservatives would tighten up enforcement procedures for equal pay for work of equal value. They would establish the necessary machinery for contract compliance requirements.

A Conservative government would improve job training and job bridging programmes in the public service, so that women can move into an 'equitable share' of middle and senior management positions. It would insure that equal pay for work of equal value is not sacrificed in public sector settlements. When requested by employee representatives, it would develop facilities for day care in government buildings.

Women would not be disadvantaged by the Conservative plans for attrition in the public service. This means particularly that women who leave the public service for family reasons will be given the opportunity to return.

The Conservatives would end discrimination against native Indian women, at least by extending the protection of the Human Rights Act to all native people. The Conservative statement, however, fails to mention the re-instatement of native women who have lost Indian status through existing discriminatory legislation. (Neither is NDP policy clear on this, while the Liberals are opposed).

On pensions, the Conservatives would allow for homemakers to participate in the Canada Pension Plan on a voluntary basis. With the NDP, but not the Liberals, it would cease the practice of cutting off the spouse's allowance for the surviving spouse of a pensioner.

A Conservative government would allow for a free vote on abortion. (The NDP supports the removal of abortion from the Criminal Code, the position of NAC, while the Liberals oppose any change in the legislation).

A Conservative government would introduce new legislation on sexual assaults, along the lines recommended by the Law Reform Commission and supported by women's groups. Specifically, it would remove the exemption for spouses. (The Liberals have not yet accepted ending the inter-spousal exemption, but have taken the first step, regarding wives who are living apart from their husbands).

The Conservatives are committed to increasing 'significantly' appointments of women to boards and commissions. It would have the Advisory Council on the Status of Women recommend names for appointments, to reduce the partisan nature of the selection system.

Election Activity...continued

The Conservatives had two women incumbents running and twelve other women candidates, of whom three had fair chances of winning. Two were elected.

NAC is pleased to see the Conservative Party had offered some clear contrasts to the Liberals in policies concerning women. We are especially pleased with their proposals on contract compliance and equal pay for work of equal value, which are new developments in Conservative policy. We would like to have had the opportunity to discuss the Conservative statement in detail. In some cases, the principle is good, but specifics are missing.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

The Liberal Party had not issued any policy statements on women in the course of the campaign, but relied on its 'Toward Equality' programme, published by the Liberal government in February. NAC has been critical of this programme largely because it promises studies, including areas in which action can be undertaken without further research.

Mr. Trudeau made reference to women's concerns in several speeches, but in none made these issues the main focus. The fullest treatment he gave to women's issues was on pensions, April 27th. There he discussed inclusion of homemakers in the Canada Pension Plan, on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Trudeau's statement was important also for promising an end to inequalities in pensions in the private sector. There was a commitment also to the provision of survivors' benefits in private pension plans. The statement favoured the splitting of private pensions in the case of marriage break-up, as is the case in the Canada Pension Plan. The recommended provisions for greater portability and earlier vesting would also benefit women considerably.

The Liberal Party is committed to the principle of equal pay and equal opportunity for women in the labour force. On specifics, we are critical of the Liberal cutbacks in unemployment insurance, job training and employment counselling, which affect women particularly. On the positive side, we note that the federal Liberal government legislated equal pay for work of equal value before any province. But again, we have been critical of its guidelines, which allow too many exemptions. And no machinery has been set up for the enforcement of contract compliance provisions.

The federal Liberal government was ahead of the provinces also in the establishment of a structure for reviewing legislation and administrative procedures, in a Status of Women Coordinator's Office.

The Liberals had the most women M.P.s in the last Parliament. All seven women incumbents ran again plus fourteen other women, five of whom had good chances of winning. Seven were elected.

Across the country the NAC question sheet was used. The above report is based on candidates' answers to the question sheet. In Ottawa a leaflet "The Economy is a Women's Issue" was circulated and a full page Ottawa Journal rating of candidates was published.

Television and radio discussions took place in Calgary, Halifax, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Halifax interrogated its candidates with a meeting of 350 women.

Lynn McDonald and NAC Executive members announced NAC's findings at a press conference. Party representatives in Toronto responded to a brief on cut-backs, attended by press and representatives of women's organizations.

STATEMENT ON OBJECTIVES OF NAC AND WAGES FOR HOUSEWORK

The NAC Executive believes that the Wages for Housework Campaign does not subscribe to the basic aims of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women. While it may be true that we share some short-term goals, it is clear that we do not share long-term objectives and that we differ profoundly with respect to strategy.

To the extent that theoretical issues can be divorced from practical, strategic ones, Wages endorses the view that the "woman question" is merely a sub-problem of general class conflict. Thus, on this view, the really serious questions to be addressed are those involving "poor" women. And the way this problem is to be resolved is to have the government pay women for what they presently do for nothing. While this would no doubt alleviate the worst hardships which some women now experience, this is in our view ultimately a misguided strategy because it mistakes the source of the problem. Hence it can do nothing in the long-term to change the structure which leads to the oppression of all women.

The "woman question" calls into question the very adequacy of classical Marxist theory of class conflict to explain all forms of inequality. Thus, it cannot be relied on to provide either an explanation or a strategy for dealing with these problems. Paying women to do what has always simply been extracted from them as involuntary as well as unpaid labour, does not attack the basis on which that labour is assigned.

The problems facing women face all women and this is simply obscured by attempting to explain it in terms of a superficial class analysis. First, very few women even have a class position; the vast majority of the world's women are determined and defined by the class positions of their husbands and fathers. "Middle class" women are in the main just as dependent on their male affiliates and just as determined by their status as women, as are "working class" women. All women share a disadvantaged heritage. It is recognition of that basic fact which both accounts for their solidarity and necessitates a set of objectives and strategies which recognizes their common exploitation. Long-term structural changes designed to cure the problem rather than its symptoms cannot be achieved by pitting one "class" of women against another and will be achieved only by recognizing a common interest which transcends traditional "class" boundaries. The problem is not one simply of inequality in the distribution of wealth, but of inequality in the distribution of labour, and that inequality will not and cannot be changed simply by paying women to do what they are forced to do anyway. Nor will it change a structure which fundamentally accords so-called "productive" labour a preeminent position in determining the form of social relations and social structures.

Events at the Annual Meeting served to underscore our disagreement around both theory and strategy. First, Wages and its affiliated groups set themselves up in opposition to NAC without ever indicating to outside observers that they shared a common theory and practice. They did not endorse or publicly support any of the major policies adopted by NAC and indeed consistently represented NAC as acting only in the interest of "middle class" women to the alleged disadvantage of "poor" women. Thus, one can infer only that Wages acted in bad faith either in saying that they endorse NAC's objectives or in criticizing those objectives for their "elitist" bias. Either they believe that NAC addresses the real issues, in which case their public criticism of NAC was to bring attention to themselves at NAC's expense, or they do not believe that, and hence are insincere in their assertions that they do.

In the light of what transpired, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they do not share those objectives and that this reflects a deep disagreement at the theoretical level. It is also abundantly clear that we cannot accept as member groups organizations which misrepresent NAC's position and do so by creating conflict between two allegedly different "classes" of women. Such a strategy cuts against our central assumption as to the unity of both the kind and origin of exploitation suffered by women and against tactics based on that assumption.

The Wages for Housework criticism of NAC is unfair in view of the make-up of NAC's membership and the diversity of its recommendations. NAC has systematically worked to produce fundamental change in the structures which produce exploitation of all women while at the same time recognizing the special needs of smaller subsets of women who are more adversely affected. Anyone seriously

interested in joining NAC could hardly be unaware of the attempts it has made to bring the concerns of immigrant women, welfare women, native women, female participants in the unorganized and organized segments of the labour force and other especially vulnerable groups of women to the forefront of our programme. And any group which does not know this has no business speaking authoritatively about an alleged "elitist" bias in our policies.

In conclusion, it seems clear from these events that there is deep disagreement between Wages and NAC with respect both to theory and to practice, a disagreement which certainly militates against interlocking group membership.

* * * * *

VOTERS' LISTS

The question raised in this letter to the Editor of the Globe and Mail, has been the subject of concern across the country.

Write to express your opinions to:

Mr. J.M. Hamel,
Chief Electoral Officer,
440 Coventry Road,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0M6 (613) 993-2975

Sexual listing
Has anyone, including the Chief Electoral Officer, ever advanced any logical reason why voters' lists posted on just about every street corner before any election, must specify the sex of those enumerated?
It's all there for anyone to copy: A. Mater, 123 Main St. (F). Obscene telephone calls may be the least of it; publicly advertising a woman is living alone could invite far worse.
The system is a further invasion of the privacy of couples who may be unwed but living together, or of couples in which the wife has chosen to retain her own name although legally married. If the State has no business in the bedrooms of the nation, it has equally little business in the polling booths in this regard.
There has been much discussion about decreasing the current election marathon months by somehow streamlining voters' lists. Reforms if and when they do take place should abolish sexual listing.
H. W. Somerville
Toronto

Globe & Mail, May 28, 1979

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS AND THEIR CONTACTS

Executive members have been asked to bring to each meeting a brief summary of actions in their area which may be of interest to other groups across the country. These may be summarized in MEMOs or STATUS or mentioned in Executive meeting minutes.

REQUEST FOR NAMES OF WOMEN CONSULTANTS ----

The Coordinator, Status of Women (Maureen O'Neil) has asked for names of women who are expert in various fields, who might be called upon as consultants to government departments undertaking studies called for in the Plan of Action.

EXPERTS WILL BE REQUIRED IN:

- occupational health
- women re-entering the work force
- sexual harassment
- family law
- immigrant women
- native women
- economic development - role of women; impact of policy on women
- pornography
- prostitution
- women's health

Please send names, addresses and a short description of qualifications, to: the Coordinator, Status of Women, 63 Sparks Street, 3rd floor, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 1C3, or to the NAC office.

SEX DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT LEVELLED AT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

In January, 1979 the U.I.C. instituted new regulations which exclude from coverage all people who work less than 20 hours per week. This regulation does not even take into account the fact that a part-time position may be permanent and of long duration. It also fails to recognize that a temporary position is often necessary to maintain a family above the poverty line. Not only is income protection lost but renders women ineligible for maternity benefits should their careers be interrupted by pregnancy.

As women are approximately two-thirds of the part-time labour force in Canada (865,000 women to 342,000 men), the impact is felt in an unequal and unfair manner by us.

This seems a continuation of the mistaken notion that our work is trivial, temporary, of dubious economic value and that part-time workers are easily expendable.

To date two complaints have been filed in B.C. at the federal Human Rights Commission, alleging discrimination on the basis of sex.

In order to demonstrate the seriousness of this change, we hope NAC member groups will encourage women who are or may be affected by this new regulation, to file similar complaints with their nearest federal Human Rights Commission. NAC would appreciate having copies of all such complaints.

STATISTICS CANADA ANNUAL AVERAGES 1978:

		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FULL TIME</u>	<u>PART TIME</u>
		(in thousands)		
<u>CANADA</u>	Men	6,148	5,805	342
	Women	3,824	2,959	865
NFLD.	Men	109	105	4
	Women	56	48	9
P.E.I.	Men	28	26	--
	Women	17	13	4
N.S.	Men	190	179	11
	Women	116	92	25
N.B.	Men	150	142	8
	Women	89	70	18
QUEBEC	Men	1,583	1,518	65
	Women	937	773	164
ONTARIO	Men	2,327	2,181	146
	Women	1,520	1,161	359
MANITOBA	Men	269	251	18
	Women	172	126	46
SASK.	Men	256	239	17
	Women	144	104	40
ALTA.	Men	565	534	31
	Women	351	258	92
B.C.	Men	671	629	42
	Women	422	312	109



Lynn McDonald, Chief Justice Bora Laskin, Justice Brian Dickson mark "women as persons

"ANNIVERSARY"

Women 'persons' for last 50 years

By Louise Crosby
Citizen staff writer

Fifty-two years ago, Emily Murphy, leading author and feminist activist, the first magistrate of an Alberta women's court and a leading contender for the Senate, got tired of being a non-person.

She and four other women—Nellie McClung, friend, feminist and former MLA; Louise McKinney, one of Canada's first MLA's; Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio in the Alberta government; and Henrietta Muir Edwards, long-time campaigner for women's rights—signed a petition requesting an amendment to the British North

America Act to grant women "person" status and eligibility for the Senate.

"It was a perfect day in harvest time," McClung remembered years later. "Blue haze lay on the horizon. Wheat fields dotted with stooks were waiting for the threshing machine. Bees droned in the delphiniums and roses."

The decision from the Supreme Court of Canada came April 24, 1928. Women were not persons.

Not ones to give up without a fight, they appealed to the Privy Council in Great Britain and won on Oct. 18, 1929.

Murphy never did become a Senator and died in 1933, two years after

Prime Minister Mackenzie King made Cairine Wilson the first woman to hold that honor.

But no doubt she would have grinned Tuesday as members of the National Action Committee (NAC) on the Status of Women honored her efforts.

In a private ceremony at the Supreme Court of Canada, NAC president Lynn McDonald presented Chief Justice Bora Laskin with a scroll and a plaque of the silver medallion minted in commemoration of the "Persons' Case," as it has come to be known.

Designed by Dora de Pedery-Hunt, a Toronto sculptor, the medallion depicts the five historic wo-

men holding high the International Women's Year symbol of the dove. It is inscribed "Women are Persons/La Femme Citoyenne."

The first silver medallion minted is being held for the first woman member of the Supreme Court of Canada. Medallions in silver and bronze are being sold at the NAC office in Toronto.

Senator Florence Bird, former chairperson of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women; Senator Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate; Doris Anderson, new head of the government's Advisory Council on the Status of Women; Carole Swan,

vice-president of NAC; and Shirley Greenberg, Ottawa lawyer and member of the Canadian Federation of University Women's national executive, were among those who witnessed the presentation.

Fifty years later, there are only nine women senators in the Senate.

New woman can learn from 5 groundbreakers

I see a lot of tough, young, career women jockeying for a place in the upward-mobility race these days.

I use the word tough as ordinarily, and admiringly, applied to achieving males.

Some of these women are learning ruthlessness from stereotypes in the higher reaches of the male world: Men who are charming and communicative on the outside, hard as nails in the innards.

These women move softly, though, for while aggressiveness is considered admirable in men, it's a suspect quality in women.

Isn't it time, you ask, for the Mr. Bigs of the world to make room for the Ms Bigs?

If you can't beat 'em, should you join 'em? Should you use their time-honored skills and cunning against them?

Early comer

As an early comer in what was once pretty much a man's world, I can only offer some advice given to me long ago by a man who had made it to the top without clawing.

"It's always good to remember that if you step on somebody's fingers on the way up the ladder, you may have injured what could be a helping hand on the way down."

With that in mind, I'd like to tell you about Emily and Nellie, Irene, Henrietta and Louise.

In another time, they were the five stalwarts who first gave Canadian women the passkey to a promised land.

This year we mark the 50th anniversary of the odyssey of these women, all Albertans: Judge Emily Murphy; writer and MLA Nellie McClung; provincial cabinet minister Irene Parlby and community leaders Louise McKinney and Henrietta Edwards.

Theirs was the spirited uphill, and finally triumphant struggle, to make the Parliament of Canada recognize women as persons. Until 1929, women were barred from appointment to the Senate, because only



LOTTA DEMPSEY
Inside story



Nellie McClung: Women's leader

"persons" could be named. Women were not considered persons by law.

The Alberta quintet had to push right up to the Privy Council in Britain, after losing to both lower and upper courts in Canada. The justly named "mother of Parliaments" on the banks of the Thames declared women to be, indeed, persons. The appointment of the first female senator in Canada followed. This year a medallion has been struck to honor those pioneering women.

They would have been proud to know that one of Canada's finest sculptors, a woman, designed the medal of commemoration. Dora de Pedery Hunt told me recently what a joy it had been to be asked by the National Action Committee on the

Status of Women to accept the commission.

You can buy a bronze medallion for \$15, a silver one for \$28.

Medals are for sale at the National Action Committee, Suite 306, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto M4T 1M9. (Postage is included.)

Judge Emily Murphy, first woman magistrate to be appointed in the British Empire, was the strong leader of the little coalition. Indeed, she planned the whole strategy, asking the other well-known women to join her.

I knew them all, as a teenage cub reporter on the Edmonton Journal, and was privy to much of their happy, well-laid planning.

I was a frequent guest at the Murphy's big comfortable home, spent weekends at the lovely old English farmhouse the Parllys had at Alix, Alta. Nellie McClung was one of my idols, and her house was equally hospitable to me, an immature but eager follower.

What do I remember most vividly about those history-making sessions I was allowed to share?

Loved their kids

First, I recall how real those women were. How they loved their kids and made a good family life, with what zest, devoid of animosity, they entered the fray.

And I remember laughter, great peals of it, sounding around an open fire.

They were generous in victory, without personal need for credit or status, and strangers to deviousness.

Emily Murphy, who rightfully should have been Canada's first woman senator, had no unkind words when it went to a socially prominent, politically oriented woman from the East. She, and the others, simply were grateful the door to the upper chamber was, if not wide open for women, at least ajar.

All their energies and talents were targeted at making it possible for younger women, like you, to follow your stars to achievement.

Get yourself a medal, and think about it.

NB

NB: Prices quoted in this article, for medallions, are incorrect. Please see order form - page 12 this MEMO

NAC MEMO

SINCE WE ARE TRYING TO RAISE FUNDS TO CARRY ON THE WORK OF NAC, WE ARE SENDING THIS ISSUE OF THE MEMO TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS, WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL SEND IN YOUR CHEQUE AND ORDER FORM AND HELP US CONTINUE TO KEEP YOU UP TO DATE WITH RECENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS OF NAC AND ITS PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS.

PLEASE SUBSCRIBE NOW - HELP US KEEP THE NAC MEMO GOING....

ORDER FORM

I wish to subscribe to the NAC MEMO at \$3.50 per year:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTAL CODE _____

Enclosed is my cheque for \$3.50

I wish to donate _____

Total enclosed \$ _____

(please make cheques payable to the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (40 St. Clair Ave. E., Suite 306, Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M9)

NAC'S PERSONS' CASE SEAL AND MEDALLION

NAC IS CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PERSONS' CASE WITH A COMMEMORATIVE SEAL AND MEDALLION.

ORDER YOUR SEALS NOW, FOR USE ON YOUR PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE AND YOUR ORGANIZATION'S. SUGGESTED MINIMUM DONATION: \$1.00 PER SHEET (for 54 seals).

MEDALLIONS, SILVER AND BRONZE, DESIGNED BY THE DISTINGUISHED SCULPTOR DORA DE PEDERY-HUNT, ARE NOW AVAILABLE. AN IDEAL GIFT FOR GRADUATION, BIRTHDAYS OR TO HONOUR A HARD WORKING FEMINIST.

PLEASE PASS ON INFORMATION ABOUT THE SEAL AND MEDALLION TO YOUR MEMBERS. WOMEN MAY BE PERSONS BUT WE ARE NOT YET EQUAL PERSONS. THE STRUGGLE GOES ON - AND NAC NEEDS FUNDS TO CONTINUE ITS WORK.

ORDER FORMS FOR MEDALLIONS AND SEALS - ON NEXT PAGE.....

MEDALLION

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the Persons' Case, the decision that women were persons within the meaning of the British North America Act and could therefore be members of the Senate. The case was first taken by five Alberta women to the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled, on April 24, 1928, that women were not persons. The women appealed to the Privy Council in England, which on October 18, 1929, overturned that decision. The first woman was appointed to the Senate the following year.

The first woman appointed to the Senate was Cairine Wilson.



Photo by Elizabeth Frey

The five women were: Henrietta Muir Edwards, Nellie McClung, Louise McKinney, Emily Murphy and Irene Parlby.

To celebrate the Anniversary, NAC has had a medal struck, designed by the distinguished sculptor, Dora de Pedery-Hunt. It is available, in silver or bronze, from the NAC office, 40 St. Clair Ave. E. Suite 306, Toronto, M4T 1M9.

Proceeds from the sales will go to support NAC's ongoing work on women's issues. Women may indeed be persons in Canada, but we are not yet equal persons!

"The subject of this medal is celebration! Celebration of Canadian women becoming "persons", of joy and delight that at least one great step was taken. The five women represent but do not portray the "Five" who helped us to achieve it. Instead of banners, I used the International Women's Year logo; the bird-like forms add life and movement to the medal, also their beaks point to the future. I never believe in looking back anyway!"

Dora de Pedery-Hunt, Designer of the Medal

ORDER FORM

BRONZE MEDALLION
 (velvet pouch, chain included) \$20.00
 7% Provincial Sales Tax * 1.40
 *Ontario Residents Only 21.40

SILVER MEDALLION
 (velvet pouch, chain included) \$40.00
 7% Provincial Sales Tax * 2.80
 *Ontario Residents Only 42.80

QUANTITY _____ at _____

QUANTITY _____ at _____

PAYMENT ENCLOSED _____

PAYMENT ENCLOSED _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE _____

PERSONS' YEAR COMMEMORATIVE SEALS

NAME _____

Please send me _____ Sheets of Seals

ADDRESS _____

I enclose a donation of \$ _____



POSTAL CODE _____

Suggested) \$1 for 1 sheet
 Minimum) \$10 for 15 sheets
 Donation) \$20 for 30 sheets
 \$50 for 75 sheets
 \$100 for 200 sheets

Please include
 50¢ for postage & handling for orders under \$5.00