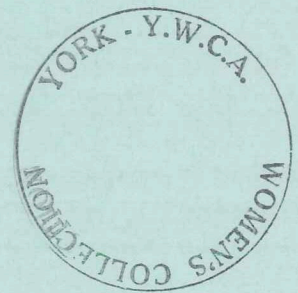
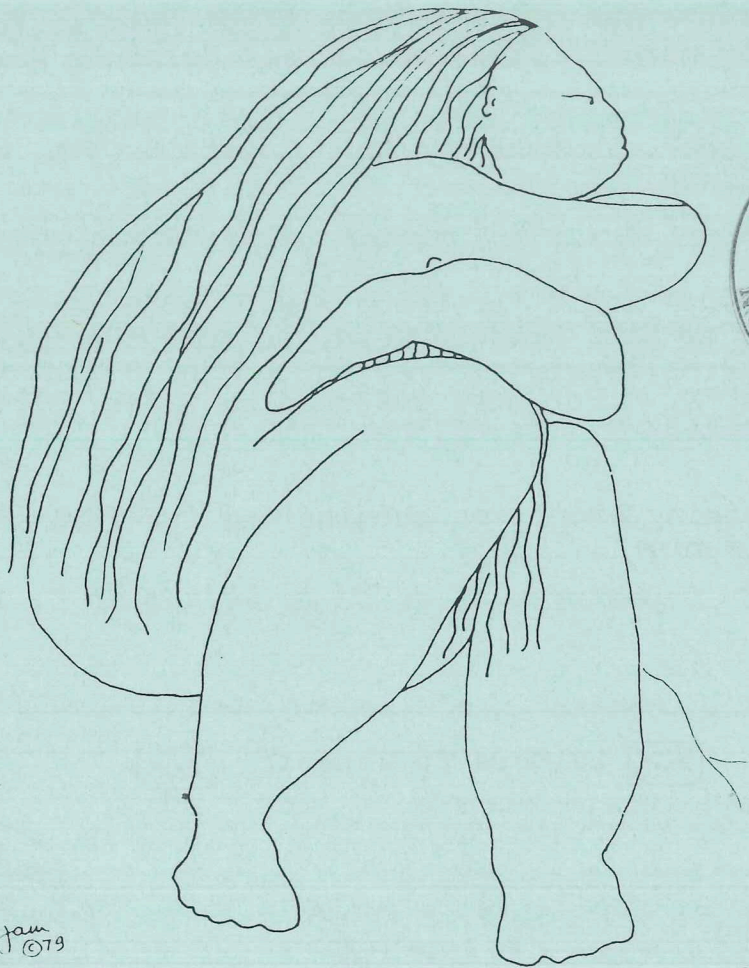
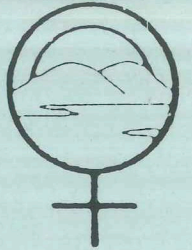


TAPESTRY



Okanagan Women's Coalition

\$1.25

summer '83
volume 4
issue 2

COMING EVENTS

Kelowna Women's Coalition summer hours are 9:00 to 1:00 pm.

OKWC summer office hours are Monday 9:00am to 3:00pm/3:00pm to 8:00pm
Tuesday to Friday 9:00am to 3:00pm. Vernon.

July 7, 1983 New opening *WEBSTER AND BAILEY BOOKSTORE* 3023 Pandosy
Street Kelowna B.C.

July 12 Pause for Peace at 11:00am.

August 6th. Peace Caravan travels through Penticton

August 7th. Peace Caravan travels through Vernon

August 8th. HIROSHIMA DAY

AUGUST 9th. NAGASAKI DAY

AUGUST 13th. Nelson's Annual Women's Festival held at Valican Whole
Slocan Valley. For more information contact Nelson's Women's
Centre at 352-9916

August 27th. and 28th. Okanagan Women's Coalition 5th. Annual Festival
at Squaw Valley Ranch.

September 24th. and 25th. Peace Action Conference in Kelowna.

Women's International League For Peace and Freedom are planning on going
to Brussels, site of NATO Headquarters, to make one more major, united
demand to the NATO militarists: " NO DEPLOYMENT OF THE CRUISE AND
PERSHING 11 MISSILES. " For more information write: WILPF STAR Campaign,
P.O. Box 4781, Station E, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5H9.

Deadline for up coming events or submissions for fall issue of Tapestry
must be in by September 1, 1983.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Tapestry must be in by September 5, 1983.

For more information contact the Okanagan Women's Coalition.

Dear Sisters,



Letters To Tapestry

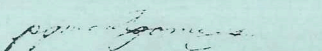


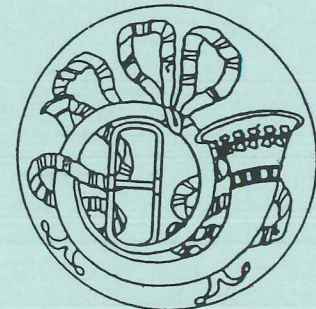
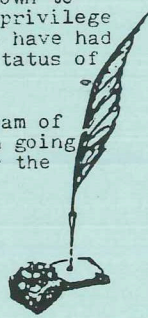
I wish to express my love and appreciation for your sister-
hood, for your positive support and for your collective spirit.

On July 12, 1983 I will have been working as a volunteer with
the OKWC for a full year. During this year I have grown to
understand what being a feminist is. I have had the privilege
and the honour of being a delegate to conferences and have had
the experience of what we can all do to improve the status of
women and of the power we possess.

With your support and faith in my personhood, the dream of
starting my own business is becoming a reality. I am going
to continue growing aware and will strive to work for the
betterment of us all.

Yours,


pamela gwyneth montgomery



WOMEN WHO WORKED ON THIS ISSUE

Catherine Connell, Dianne Bottin, Gwyneth Montgomery, Jody McMurray,
Noni McConkey, Patricia Sebastian, Shiralee Phillips.

THE OKANAGAN WOMEN'S COALITION NEEDS VOLUNTEERS!

COME AND JOIN THE FUN, VOLUNTEER!

CHOICES IN CHILDBIRTH

MIDWIFERY SKILLS WORKSHOP

DAY 1-A.M.

INTRODUCTION
HOW TO BECOME A MIDWIFE
MIDWIFERY IN B.C./ALBERTA
MIDWIFERY KIT
BOOK LIST
A HISTORY OF MIDWIFERY
BRIEFLY:
MENSTRUAL CYCLE
FERTILIZATION
FETAL DEVELOPMENT
PELVIMETRY
FETAL SKULL

DAY 1-P.M.

PRENATAL CARE: FUNDAL HEIGHT, POSITIONS
COUNSELLING, CRITERIA, LAB WORK-UP
ABNORMALITIES OF PREGNANCY
ABNORMALITIES OF THE PLACENTA
MANAGEMENT OF NORMAL LABOUR & DELI-
VERY: THE PLACENTA, DELIVERY OF, LA-
BOUR CHART, COACH, ASSISTING ETC.
BIRTH SLIDES

DAY 2-A.M.

LABOUR CONT.-STATION, DELEE,
PREVENTING TEARS
COMPLICATIONS IN 1ST STAGE:
POSTERIOR, HYPERTENSION,
PROLONGED ETC.

DAY 2-P.M.

SECOND STAGE COMPLICATIONS
FILM-EMERGENCY CB, MIDWIFE

DAY 3-A.M.

HEMORRHAGE
SHOCK, PARTIAL
SEPERATION, ACCRETA,
BIMANUAL COMPRESSION
INJECTING OXYTOCIC &
XYLOCAINE
SUTURING

DAY 3-P.M.

NEWBORN EXAM
CONGENITAL DEFECTS
JAUNDICE
CARE OF NEWBORN POSTPARTUM
FILM-CHILD PART 1
BIRTHING FILM MARATHON *

DAY 4-A.M.

RESUSCITATION OF THE
NEWBORN
PRIMARY & SECONDARY
APNEA
BREECH
FILM-ALL MY BABIES

DAY 4-P.M.

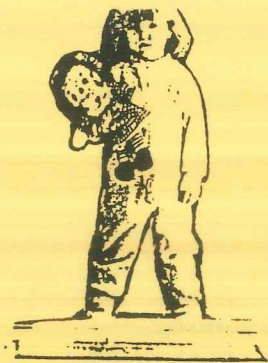
HOSPITAL BIRTH
LABOUR COACHING
HOSPITAL DIPLOMACY
CESAREAN SECTION
FORCEPS
INDUCTION, DRUGS IN LABOUR

The classes start August 17, 1983 and continues to August 20, 1983.

* For more information contact Pam Johnston at the following address:

CHOICES IN CHILDBIRTH
2805 25th St.
Vernon, B.C.
V1T 4P8
542-7067





" THE SURVIVORS "

Incest comes out of the closet



They call themselves survivors.

But survival carries a heavy price when you have been victimized by what was once considered the ultimate taboo but is now emerging as a tragically common feature of our society.

Incest is coming out of the closet.

A recent Newsweek article "conservatively" claims that one child out of 10 is sexually abused every year, usually by a trusted authority figure, who more often than not is a parent or a step-parent.

Victims have been recorded as young as six months with the average age of abused children being eight years for girls and 12 for boys. The offenders are as likely to be the decent, law-abiding pillar of the community as the alcoholic swinger down the block, according to California psychiatrist Dr. Roland Summit.

Doctors, lawyers, businessmen, policemen and millworkers all commit incest.

But the increase in incest — or as many of the professionals in the field would say, the increased awareness of incest — is not confined to the U.S.

One of the most poignant accounts of an incestuous relationship appears in "Daddy's Girl," a book published last year by Toronto author Charlotte Vale Allen, who literally wrote her way out of the trauma of a 10-year incestuous relationship with her father.

The horror of incest for the young is graphically described in "the Silent Scream," an autobiographical pamphlet by Campbell River incest victim Linda Halliday.

Louise Edwards, a marriage and family counsellor in private practise for 22 years, says she's counselled incest victims who have kept silent about their abuse for 30 to 40 years.

"They just want someone to assure them they're not crazy, that they're not alone and with all the horrendous guilt they feel they need someone to tell them deep down inside they're still OK."

Edwards said abuse victims often disclose late in life "because they just don't have the energy to keep the lid on anymore."

But she denies society is experiencing an incest epidemic. "People are just talking about it more instead of quietly going crazy by themselves."

Typically the situation begins in families that are "nonfunctioning" already, she said. Sources of stress could be marital incompatibility, alcoholism, job loss, and more often than not, incest perpetrators were once incest victims themselves, she said.

Sellers adds incest families are often "socially and geographically isolated," perhaps working in an isolated logging or construction camp, or if in an urban setting, not close to relatives or friends.

Almost 98 percent of incest perpetrators are male with stepfather-daughter, father-daughter, father-son the most common forms of abuse although some cases of mother-son incest are also recorded.

Male incest victims often run away and end up as juvenile prostitutes or homosexuals, she said.

Treatment of incest offenders has not shown encouraging results.

"They're the greatest rationalizers on earth," states Sellers. "They will say their daughter is promiscuous but they won't go beyond their daughter's situation to deal with their own deviant sexuality. If the offender is not willing to admit they're wrong it's very difficult to counsel them."

"They're highly resistant individuals," adds Edwards. "For every defence you break down they've got 15 more coming. They drain everything you've got."

Grace Chronister, a clinical social worker at Royal Inland Hospital, says "I don't think we know enough yet to help them change. I have hopes that we will develop techniques to deal with the perpetrator but right now the prognosis is not good."

California doctor Roland Summit, the recognized authority in the field, appears to agree stating flatly in one paper that instead of treating offenders "you've got to teach women and children how to protect themselves from becoming victims."

Taking abusers to court at best has limited success, he said.

"Unless specifically trained and sensitized, the average adult including mothers, relatives, teachers, counsellors, doctors, investigators, prosecutors, lawyers, judges and jurors cannot believe that a normal, truthful child would tolerate incest without immediately reporting, or that an apparently normal father could be capable of repeated, unchallenged sexual molestation of his own daughter

Halliday, now a sexual abuse counsellor in Campbell River and founder of Sexual Abuse Victims Anonymous, describes her ordeal:

"A little girl seven years old, lay with a pillow over her head to drown out the screams of her six-year-old sister being raped by her father in the next room. That was the beginning of 10 years of sexual abuse to which I was subjected by my father."

"All four girls slept in one room and at night we could hear the floor boards squeaking and knew my father was coming for one of us ... As I got older he became braver and the abuse happened whenever he got the chance to get me alone, night or day. I would lay there wishing I could die listening to my father's grunts and groans. Whenever he would finish with me, he would drag out a dirty, stiff rag from under the mattress and wipe me off. God, how I hated that. It was like the final humiliation."

Halliday, pregnant at the age of 13, ran away from home and was convinced by her boyfriend to go to the police. After an intense grilling in which she was asked why she hated her father she was sent back to live with her family.

The abuse continued.

Four nervous breakdowns and two suicide attempts later she ran away again to meet the man who became her husband and helped her to start the painful road to recovery.

But recovery, as most incest victims will attest, is seldom complete. And before recovery can even be attempted incest victims have to disclose the abuse being done to them.

But how do you get a seven-year-old to do that?

Yet that is the grisly task faced by counsellors, policemen and social workers working with incest victims here in Kamloops.

Mary Franklin, a youth worker with the Elizabeth Fry Society, estimates that 95 percent of incest cases are not disclosed to anyone. "And the ones that do disclose are just as likely not to be believed," she said.

Franklin said there is often a "conspiracy of silence" within families where incest is occurring. "When it happens to you from someone who is supposed to be protecting you, who can you complain to?"

Incest victims often take on an exaggerated sense of responsibility and feel it's somehow their fault, she said. "They don't want to hurt dad and they don't want to see him go to jail so they will lie or suppress if for years because they don't want to be responsible for breaking up the family."

Franklin said incest victims often transfer the guilt of the experience to themselves and see themselves as being "really sleazy." Many incest victims run away from home to become male or female prostitutes in skid row areas like Davie Street in Vancouver, she said.

This is confirmed by Kamloops social worker Leigh Ann Sellers who says many molested children "don't trust adults, hate themselves, feel totally inadequate, but believe they can survive on the street."

Sellers, who works for the Human Resources Ministry crisis response unit, says the unit receives at least five to 10 calls a month about incest or child abuse cases.

"They are extremely difficult cases just because of the family dynamics involved. It's very time consuming counselling these families and you've got to be careful not to lose the kid in the process," she said.

Sellers said sexually abused children exhibit certain definite signs including low self-esteem, poor peer relationships, withdrawal, drug use and even suicidal tendencies.

"They act out a lot and their behaviour sometimes can be really bizarre, but it always amazes me how these kids can function at all because it (the abuse) can be every night for years."

"But the weight that goes off their shoulders with disclosure is just incredible," she said.

But Sellers didn't deny that getting incest victims to disclose is one of the toughest tasks faced by professionals in the field.

"It requires a lot of time to reach these kids," she said. "For them it's a real secretive kind of thing and you have to work very hard to build up a trusting relationship ... but sometimes they'll just come out with it, even in daycare ... The key is getting them to realize it doesn't happen to everybody and that it shouldn't happen at all."

A wide variety of services exists in Kamloops where incest victims can turn for help (see story elsewhere on the page) but even

Almost 98 percent of incest perpetrators are male with stepfather-daughter, father-daughter, father-son the most common forms of abuse although some cases of mother-son incest are also recorded.

Ironically, men who commit incest often have a strong set of moral values which precludes sexual involvement outside of the family. "So they start diddling the kids," says Edwards, adding that abortion is the usual result of incestuous relationships that end in pregnancy.

Oral and anal sex are often practised by abusers "concerned" about getting their children pregnant, she said. "They feel safer that way while they violate every other orifice in their bodies."

Men who are strong authoritarian figures or who suffer from different forms of sexual dysfunctions, including impotence, are potential incest perpetrators, Edwards said. "It starts with fondling and at first they may not feel okay about it but eventually the not okay becomes okay and finally they believe they have a God given right to screw their kid. It's a fantasy and somewhere in that fantasy they just cross over a line."

Incest victims themselves, especially the younger children, "will just try to block the experience out," she said. "They play possum, pretend they're asleep. Often when it's happening they'll concentrate on a spot on the ceiling, anything except to believe what is really being done to them."

Wives of incest perpetrators also try to blot out the experience. "It's not true, they block it out ... they simply can't believe that the one diddling their kid is the one they chose to love, honor, obey and everything else," comments Edwards.

One of the easiest ways to get around the experience "is just to believe the kid is lying," she said. "But the horror of that is that the victim is then rejected by everybody."

Edwards said girls and young women victimized by incest usually go two ways, "straight or the street."

Ones that go straight often withdraw from men completely and can become lesbians, frigid or compulsive over-achievers in their careers. Prostitution, promiscuity, drug use and a wide variety of delinquent behaviour is the almost inevitable fate of ones that hit the street," she said.

"For years counsellors, therapists and other professionals have tried to deal with this delinquent behaviour without realizing the real, underlying causes," she said.

Ironically, juvenile male incest victims are often harder to treat than girls because the macho image men have of themselves makes them less likely to disclose and less likely to seek help, Edwards said.

"The child of any age faces an unbelieving audience when she complains of ongoing incest," Summit said.

Locally the same problems occur when incest cases go to court.

Elizabeth Fry court worker Franklin regards the courts as a "last alternative" in incest cases. "They (victims) are scared and terrified of the courts. A child is usually not regarded as a credible witness by the courts and because they don't want to see their fathers go to jail they will often withdraw their statement or use the classic line 'I forget.'"

Franklin said there is a need for some precedent setting cases in court in order to make it easier for incest victims to testify.

Cst. Mike Hawkes, a 15-year RCMP veteran and local expert in the force on molesting cases, confirms the difficulty of incest investigations. "The biggest fallacy people have about sexual abuse is that the kid is lying, but kids don't lie about that sort of thing."

Lack of physical corroborating evidence or independent third party witnesses also make incest investigations extremely difficult, he said.

Hawkes said RCMP have done 19 incest investigations in the last two years but there have been only five convictions. "You're often faced with a reluctant witness and there seems to be more and more of this happening all the time."

Because of the rising tide of sexual abuse the local force has set up special procedures for handling incest cases. "We use a team-work approach," said Hawkes. "It's not a formal setup, we like to keep it flexible."

Calls regarding incest or sexual abuse are immediately relayed to a senior NCO who will pass the complaint on to a team of non-uniformed officers to investigate. The investigators will interview witnesses and take statements and decide whether or not a criminal charge should be laid.

"Because of the delicate nature of this we try to do the interviewing right away to make it as non-traumatic for the family as possible," said Hawkes. "Even though it's not a formal setup it seems to work pretty good and I can't say enough about the dedication of the social workers."

Asked how he feels as an RCMP officer interviewing child molesters, Hawkes said "well, for a person with his own two children I just try to put that right out of my mind until the investigation is over."

"You just can't let your feelings get into it. After it's over you might want to vent your feelings ... but you can't take it out on the guy. He's got a problem and he needs rehabilitation."

Upgrading is going on continually for local professionals who work on incest and sexual abuse cases. Several local social workers, counsellors and court workers attended a survivors workshop at Williams Lake last March 7 at which 37 of the 200 people attending the conference disclosed they had been sexually assaulted as children.

"That about conforms to the average," Edwards observed. "That's why we call it survival therapy. Only a real survivor could get through this kind of horror."

At one time professionals like doctors and policemen were not much help "because they couldn't believe the respectable family they'd known for 20 years was doing something like this. It was easier to believe the kid was lying," she said.

But Edwards said professionals today are "coming around" in their recognition and treatment of sexual abuse problems.

The key, however, is still the victims themselves, she said.

"Maybe that's what motivates you to work each day ... The only light at the end of the tunnel is we're now teaching children to realize it's their own bodies and if anyone touches it in a way they don't like, they should tell someone they trust."

"And if that person doesn't respond go to the next and the next ..."

"We're teaching prevention and how to be assertive and for women who have gone through this trauma we're saying for God's sake don't go around in circles. Get help, get therapy, do something with your life."

"Turn that trauma into a positive thing. You're a survivor. You owe it to yourself."

By GERRY WARNER

Who will help

Virtually all professionals who work on incest and child abuse cases emphasize the biggest weapon a victim has against being abused is the ability to give a firm, emphatic "no" to their oppressors.

"The only preventive technique a child has is the right to say no and be assertive," comments clinical social worker Grace Chronister.

A forceful no from a child will act as a deterrent in many cases but when no is not enough an umbrella of agencies exists in Kamloops that will aid and protect abuse victims.

These agencies include any district Human Resources office, Royal Inland Hospital, the Family Life Association crisis line (374-6671) and the local RCMP (911).

Calls can also be placed to the Human Resources "Help line" for children (dial operator and ask for Zenith 1234).

The Human Resources Ministry also operates a confidential abuse complaint registry that investigates all abuse complaints within 24 hours and does a follow-up within 30 days.

But professionals in the field also emphasize that abused children can complain to a trusted friend, neighbor, relative, teacher, minister or any responsible adult.

A self help incest support group is hoping to be in operation within a year sponsored by the Kamloops Branch of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

Louise Edwards

INDEPENDENT COUNSELLOR

*Sexual Abuse & Rape
Counselling*

By Appointment only 374-2246

607 Pine Street, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2Z6
Phone: 374-2246



People In Need

CRISIS LINE

545-2339

WE CARE

Dial 0 for
Toll Free
Zenith 2007
24 HOURS

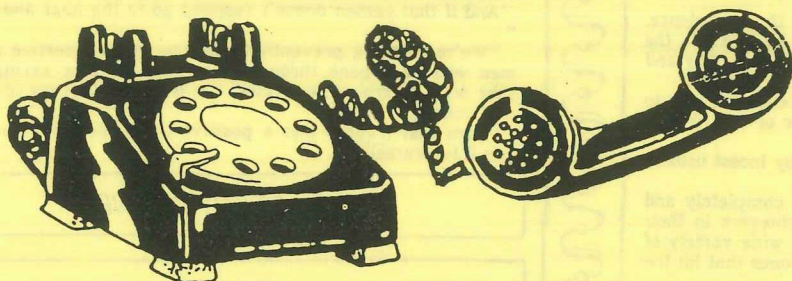
After reading the article " THE SURVIVOR'S " a friend sent to me, my mind flooded with haunting memories of the pain, anger, humiliation I carried through my life. I am dealing with the tortures of being a victim of incest.

I strongly urge people to seek help from therapists that are skilled in the area of sexually abused victims. Contact Okanagan Women's Coalition for confidential support and information, even if you suspect any form of sexual abuse. The rage of incest increases the longer a person waits for counselling.

I can live a fuller life from seeking help and support.
My heart goes out to all of you.

I AM A SURVIVOR!

submitted by: S.C.P.



What Can Sexual Abuse Victims Anonymous (S.A.V.A.) Offer You?

S.A.V.A. is a group of sexually abused victims/survivors that meet once a week to work out their past and present feelings about themselves among other caring people who share similar experiences. By sharing experiences and thoughts with others, group members hope to give strength and courage to each other and themselves towards solving common problems.

A S.A.V.A. group has been started in Kelowna and is taking new members. The only requirement for membership are the sexual abuse victim's desire to learn how to like themselves, the desire to learn how to cope with everyday life, NOW, the desire to be honest and open about sexual abuse in their life and a firm commitment to learn how to help themselves live a more positive lifestyle.

S.A.V.A. is meeting on Monday nights at 7:30 pm. to 9:00 pm. in Kelowna. For more information call the Okanagan Women's Coalition in Kelowna at 762-2355 between 9:00 am. and 1:00 pm. or call Pat Smith at the Kelowna Alcohol and Drug Program at 763-9161.

Sexual assault books are available at Okanagan Women's Coalition Resource Centre, #4, 3000 30 street.

"He Told Me Not to Tell" written by: Jennifer Fay, with contributions from other King County Rape Relief staff members, volunteers, parents and other professionals.

"The Best Kept Secret" written by: Florence Rush

"Sexual Harassment at Work" written by: Susan Attenborough.

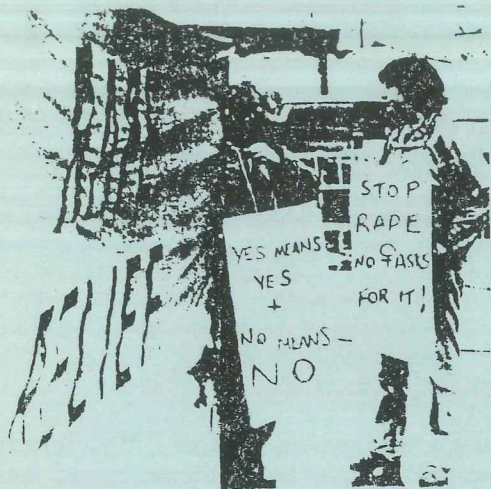
The Person Papers: "Rape and Sexual Assault" written by: Donelan Productions Ottawa. "Possiers Femmes. " Le Viol et les Delits Sexuels " written by: Conception et realisation: Donelan Productions. Ottawa.

"CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE" Newsletter by: Social Planning & Research, United Way of the Lower Mainland.

Rape is a crime of violence committed by men against women.

SOME STATISTICS

- ★ 1 woman is raped every 17 minutes in Canada
 - ★ 1 woman in 4 will be raped sometime in her lifetime
 - ★ 1 woman in 8 will be sexually assaulted before the age of 18
 - ★ 54% of wives are battered
 - ★ 60-70% of women are raped by men they know
- Rape is a crime of violence committed by men against women



The Okanagan Women's Coalition and the Resource Centre has literature, books and information on sexual assault, or people can phone : 542-7531 / 545-6406. Phone calls are kept confidential.



NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
COMITÉ NATIONAL D'ACTION SUR LE STATUT DE LA FEMME

1983 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - ASSEMBLÉE ANNUELLE 1983
EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS / RÉOLUTIONS D'URGENCE



COMMONS DEBATES

MARCH 28, 1983

1. BE IT RESOLVED that NAC condemn the decision of Chief Justice William McGillivray of the Alberta Appeal Court in reducing the sentence of convicted rapist Dale Morgan Brown, who was found guilty of a vicious and brutal attack on a woman who, due to physical disability, was unable to flee or defend herself, and in particular McGillivray's remark that "A woman who accompanies a man home in the early morning to drink beer and smoke marijuana shouldn't be surprised if she is raped", which reflects ignorance, misogynistic attitudes and sexist bias which are dangerous and reprehensible in a person in his position, and that NAC urge the Attorney General of Alberta to appeal this decision to the Supreme Court of Canada and to institute training sessions, taught by feminists, on the issue of violence against women for all judiciary and law enforcement personnel in his province.

AND that NAC demand of the Minister of Justice that knowledge of the true nature and extent of violence against women be a prerequisite for all federally appointed judges.

1. IL EST RÉSOLU QUE le CNA condamne la décision du juge en chef W. McGillivray de la Cour d'appel de l'Alberta qui a réduit la sentence de Dale Morgan Brown, violeur reconnu coupable d'avoir attaqué brutalement et sauvagement une femme qui, en raison d'une incapacité physique, ne pouvait s'enfuir ou se défendre, et en particulier la remarque de McGillivray portant qu'"une femme qui accompagne un homme chez lui très tôt le matin pour boire de la bière et fumer de la marijuana ne devrait pas être étonnée si elle se fait violer", remarque qui fait preuve d'ignorance, d'une attitude de misogynie et de préjugés sexistes qui sont dangereux et répréhensibles pour une personne occupant un poste comme le sien, et que le CNA incite le Procureur général de l'Alberta à interjeter appel de cette décision devant la Cour suprême du Canada et à organiser des séances de formation, données par des féministes, sur la question de la violence contre les femmes, à l'intention de tous les membres d'organismes judiciaires et policiers de sa province.

ET que le CNA demande au ministre de la Justice que la connaissance de la nature véritable et de l'étendue de la violence dont sont victimes les femmes constitue une condition essentielle à laquelle devront satisfaire tous les juges nommés au niveau fédéral.

Proposée par Jillian Ridington
Appuyée par Janina Vanderpost

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

REDUCTION IN SENTENCE FOR RAPE

Ms. Lynn McDonald (Broadview-Greenwood): Madam Speaker, last week the Court of Appeal of Alberta reduced the sentence of a man convicted of rape, from eight years to four years, for reasons that must be abhorrent to all decent people, and especially this Parliament which recently passed amendments on sexual assault.

The victim of the sexual assault is crippled by polio, has braces on her legs, and uses a crutch. She met her assailant, a former neighbour, in a bar, and went back to his apartment for beer and marijuana. Surely we should not have to explain that accepting the invitation to a legal beer or illegal marijuana does not imply acceptance of sexual assault.

The judgment states that "sexual intercourse took place after a short time", but the better word is assault, for, as the judgment notes, "the jury found that it was without her consent and violence was used". The accused was, at that time, serving a three-year sentence for a previous rape.

According to the original trial judge, "I've sat on the bench for ten years, and the circumstances of this crime, I can say, without exception, are the worst I've ever seen."

A four year sentence is not inconsequential, but we must take exception to the reasoning, to wit: "We think the circumstances are such that it would not have been surprising to that young woman that something might well happen to her going up to the man's apartment between two and three o'clock in the morning."

The courts must learn that "No" means "No" at two o'clock in the morning, three o'clock, or high noon.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

RELEASE OF RAPIST IN VANCOUVER

Mr. Gordon Towers (Red Deer): Madam Speaker, the Government seems to be losing sight of the perspective that society must be protected against anti-social behaviour and those convicted of it, that the public, too, has rights, along with convicted felons, that the penalty for crime is punishment, and that, even though we temper punishment with compassion and mercy, we must accept the fact that certain cases are above redemption and rehabilitation.

In Vancouver this weekend a convicted rapist, described by the Chief Justice of British Columbia as "a menace to society", has been set free by a court when it ruled the Parole Board acted illegally by arresting him upon his release on mandatory supervision. The B.C. Chief Justice also said "the liberty of the subject has to be waived in juxtaposition to the safety of the public at large."

I realize that the Supreme Court of Canada is dealing with the issue on May 17, but I just want to put the Solicitor General (Mr. Kaptan) and the Minister of Justice (Mr. MacGowan) on notice that Canadians have had their fill of animals being returned to society to strike again.



Moved by Jillian Ridington
Seconded by Janina Vanderpost



PEOPLE WERE LIVING almost as they were intended to live. Almost. And the Society of Women was strong. It was inter-tribal, open to all women, regardless of age, social status, political status, or wealth.

No woman could buy her way into the society. No woman could inherit a position in the society. Each member of the society had been chosen by the society itself, and invited to join and become one of the sisters. Even slave women could belong to the society if they were invited, and their owner could not deny them the right to join, nor keep them from the meetings, nor forbid them permission to join in the ceremonies, for the society was powerful, and respected by all.

The education of all girl children was the duty of the members of the Women's Society. They taught with jokes and with songs, with legends and with examples, they taught the girls how to care for and enjoy their bodies, how to respect themselves and their bodily functions, they explained to them all they would ever need to know about pregnancy, childbirth, and child care.

And then the world turned upside down. Strange men arrived in dugouts with sails that smelled terrible and were infested with sharp-faced bright-eyed creatures the like of which had never been seen on the Island. These men wanted water, and food, they wanted trees for masts, they wanted women, for it seemed as if they had none of their own. Their teeth were pitted and black, their breath smelled, their bodies were hairy, they never purified themselves with sweating and swimming, and they talked in loud voices. They wanted otter and seal skin and were willing to pay with things such as the people had never even dreamed.

And the world turned upside down. People got sick and died in ways they had never known. Children coughed until they bled from the lungs and died. Children choked on things that grew from the sickness in their throats. Children were covered with running sores and died vomiting black blood. Nobody was safe. Not the slaves, not the commoners, not the nobility, not the royalty. Entire villages died of sickness or killed each other in the madness that came from drinking the strange liquid the foreigners gave for seal and otter skins.

And then new men arrived. Men who never talked to women, never ate with women, never slept with women, never laughed with women. Men who frowned on singing and dancing, on laughter and love. Men who claimed the Society of Women was a society of witches.

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," they insisted, but the people would not allow them to kill the women of the society.

Instead, the priests had to be content to take the girl children. Instead of being raised and educated by women who told them the truth about their bodies, the girls were taken from their villages and put in schools where they were taught to keep their breasts bound, to hide their arms and legs, to never look a brother openly in the eye but to look down at the ground as if ashamed of something. Instead of learning that once a month their bodies would become



sacred, they were taught they would become filthy. Instead of going to the waiting house to meditate, pray, and celebrate the fullness of the moon and their own bodies, they were taught they were sick, and must bandage themselves and act as if they were sick. They were taught the waves and surgings of their bodies were sinful and must never be indulged or enjoyed.

By the time the girls were allowed home to their villages, their minds were so poisoned, their spirits so damaged, their souls so contaminated they were not eligible for candidacy in the Society of Women.

The boys were taken away, too, and taught that women were filthy, sinful creatures who would tempt a man away from his true path. They were taught women had no opinion that counted, no mind to be honoured, no purpose other than to serve men.

In less than a generation the world turned upside down and all reason and truth flowed out and was nearly lost.

The elder sisters died with tears in their eyes because the young women were not prepared to learn how to love their own bodies.

*Who cannot love herSelf cannot love anybody
who is ashamed of her body is ashamed of all life
who finds dirt or filth in her body is lost
who cannot respect the gifts given even before birth
can never respect anything fully.*

The priests thought they had destroyed the matriarchy. They saw fighting and drunkenness where once there was love and respect. They saw men beating their wives and children. They saw mothers beating their children and even abandoning them. They saw girls who should have been clan mothers become prostitutes in the cities the invaders built.

They did not see that a few women saved and protected the wisdom of the matriarchy, even at the risk of their lives. Meeting in secret, often in the churches of the invader.



B.C. Native Women's Society



"WHITE IS A SYSTEM

INDIAN IS A SPIRIT"

The sub-committee on Indian women and the Indian Act has recommended that Government eliminate sections of the Indian Act that discriminate against Indian women. They also ask that the sub-committee make recommendations regarding specific rules and guidelines to determine Indian status.

INDIAN STATUS

Quantum of Blood:

It has been recommended that one-eighth blood should be the basis for Indian status. People who are now registered as Indians will not lose their status, they will not be removed from the band list. Reinstatement will apply to people who have lost their Indian status.

Indian Status Previously Acquired Due to Marriage:

Indian rigid maintenance relating to "mixed" marriages will apply equally to men and women. Women who have attained Indian status due to marriage, even though they are not one-eighth blood, will retain their full Indian status as long as the Indian/non-Indian spouse remains married.

In Case of Separation, Divorce or Desertion:

Non-Indians may stay on the reserve until children are 21 years of age and parents may reapply to stay longer after the last child reaches the age of 21 years.

Status Lost Due to Section 12.(1)(b) of the Indian Act:

Status of all female Indians and their children which has been lost due to marriage to non-Indians is to be restored immediately without application. Indian Status will never be lost or acquired through marriage.

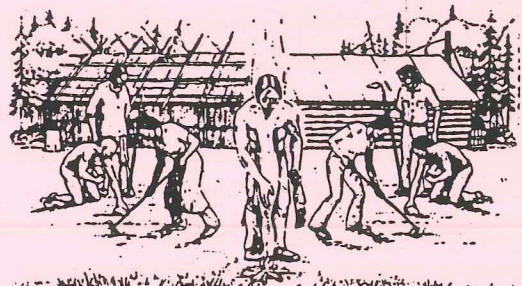
Marriage by Indians to Non-Indians:

Persons who are non-Indians will not attain Indian status through marriage to an Indian. Non-Indians married to Indians will have only the right to reside on the band land and no other rights. Non-Indian spouses are not to reside on band land if they marry a non-Indian or if they are living in a common-law relationship with a non-Indian.

Transferring to Other Bands:

In inter-band marriages the couples should have the right to decide which band they wish to belong to. Individuals should be allowed to return to their original band and resume the status with that band. Children of inter-band marriages would take status of the band where they are residing. At the age of 21 years they may be free to choose which band they wish to be registered with. New members of the band shall have all rights of band members. Indians allowed to transfer from one band to another. Acceptance should be by individual bands and not by the Federal Government.

For more information please contact:
B.C. Native Women's Society
293-1st Avenue
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 3J3
phone: 374-9412



Pretending to believe what the priests taught. Being very careful of what they said, guarding jealously that which they knew.

Much was lost. Much will never be regained. We have only the shredded fragments of what was once a beautiful dance cape of learning. But torn as it is, fragmented as it is, it is still better than the ideas the invader brought with him.

A few women, old now, and no longer strong. A few elder women who kept alive what the invader tried to destroy. Grandmothers and aunts. Mothers and sisters. Who must be honoured and cherished and protected even at risk of your own life. Who must be respected. At all times respected. Women who Know that which we must try to learn again. Women who provide a nucleus on which we must build again. Women who will share with us if we ask them. Women who love us.

And there are young women now, some of them unlikely seeming candidates, who have been tested and found worthy, and who are learning the old wisdom. Young women who do not always manage to Do what they Know, and so need our love and help.

The dance cape is not complete, the song is not finished, the dance is not entire, the words are not all known. But the need is now and Old Woman is with us, and will help us and come to us when we most need her.



Photo: Judy McGrath

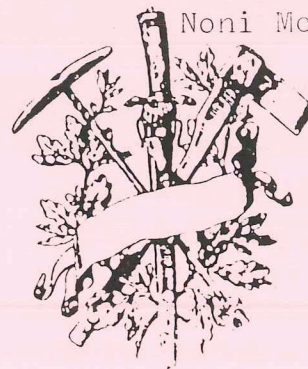


Are we Taught not to Cry?
Are we Taught to be Strong?
Are we Taught to be Fighters?
No Matter what the Cost
To Our Souls?
To Our Spirits?
To Our Minds?
Is it Wrong to Cry?
Is it Wrong to be Weak?
Is it Wrong to Lay Down the Fight?
To Renew Our Souls!
To Renew Our Spirits!
To Renew Our Minds!
And to Rise Again to do Battle
With Those who try to Oppress!

pgmontgomery/83

i am a woman, happy with whom i am.
proud to be a woman. i will not be
mocked or pitied for such. i will
overcome any obstacles i may encounter
with pure heart and a crystal eye. i
ask respect and fairness, in a world
of deceptive attitudes and twisted
values and roles. i have strength,
and that is the very strength of a woman,
rich in colour, rich in determination,
working towards a land of wealth, wealth
of spirit and body and mind enriched.
we must work in unison, sister, to be
recognized for our future, for our
children's futures. open the gates to
our gardens, so they may plant the seeds
they want and flowers will flourish in
time and the time is now. we want not
to be there 'just' to weed the garden

Noni McConkey/83



Your letters will help demonstrate to Mayor Lyall Hanson and Council that many people oppose the discharge of effluent into Okanagan Lake. Please write your objection to : Director of Pollution, 3547 Skaha Lake Road, Penticton, B.C. V2A 7K2

also : News Editor : John Clarke, Thomson B.C. Newspaper Limited, 3309-31st. Street, Vernon, B.C. V1T 6N8

From : Vernon Daily News, Saturday June 11, 1983.

City 'cold-shoulders' conservation proposal



A Vernon woman has devised a water conservation program that could pay for itself in seven years and reduce by at least ten per cent the pressure on the overworked Vernon sewage disposal system.

Sheilagh Simpson says if implemented, her proposal could postpone the building of an advance wastewater treatment plant the city wants at a cost of \$30 million.

Simpson is convinced her plan will work, but it has been cold-shouldered by civic officials who say it is not the answer to the sewage disposal crisis.

Simpson's proposal is a fine-tuning of some points the city-sponsored water conservation program has endorsed. The committee, however, did not implement any of the programs it endorsed except for an advertising campaign. The man in charge of the committee, Ald. Frank Paul, says there has been no measurable affect from the program.

LESS SEWAGE

If the city implemented her program, Simpson said, there would be at least a 10 per cent reduction in the amount of water used and a proportional decrease in the sewage going into the disposal system.

The program proposed by Simpson centres around the residential sector, since it accounts for 90 per cent of the sewage production.

Seventy-five per cent of the residential sewage comes from baths or showers and toilets, so that is the program's area of fine focus.

Simpson said if "retro-fit kits" of flow restrictors for shower heads, water-saving devices for toilets and dye tablets for detecting toilet leaks were distributed to the roughly 8,293 households in Vernon it would cost \$40,168 and make the minimum 10 per cent reduction.

Labor costs to make sure the devices were installed and working properly would present a bill of \$102,400 and one person to followup the work for a year would cost \$1,200.

SAVINGS POSSIBLE

A \$7,000 bill for tools, stickers and supplies brings the total bill for the

the city, she said.

With only a ten per cent annual reduction, the saving on power, chlorine to treat the effluent, and sludge would amount to \$46,500 a year.

Simpson said that with long-term planning there could be a saving of 13.5 per cent in existing houses and a 29 per cent reduction in new construction. That would involve the use of low-flush toilets, reduced flow shower heads, faucet aerators, hot-water pipe insulation, pressure reducing valves and the metering of water use for billing.

If people were charged for the water they use above a set amount they would use less and demand that their appliances use less.

"Higher water costs result in consumer demand for water efficient dishwashing and clothes-washing appliances, further reducing the amount of water which ends up as effluent," said Simpson.

ENERGY SAVINGS

Using less water would have a direct benefit to consumers, said Simpson.

"Half of the average hydro bill is for heating water. Cut that by using less and you save on your energy bill," she said.

Simpson said that public appeals to the public for water to be conserved are not enough. In the programs she spent the last six months studying, Simpson said public appeals worked only in cases of extreme droughts and that is only because of the intensity of the public campaign and the appeals being backed up with restrictions.

Simpson said the full sewage effluent reservoir and a possible discharge of some excess into Okanagan Lake is an emergency. However, her proposal to the city has not been considered too seriously.

"I don't understand why it isn't being done," she said.

Mayor Lyall Hanson said getting residents to conserve would take turning off the supply taps or pushing water rates so high that it would cost a dollar just to flush a toilet.

That, he said, would not be good for the city.

"Would you, as an outside citizen.

PHOTOCOPYING
10¢ a copy for
50 or more copies.
Okanagan Women's
Coalition
6-3000-30 Street,
545-6406/542-7531

P. C. Montgomery
TYPING SERVICES
75-3000-30 Street
545-6406/542-7531
P. C. Montgomery

FARMWORKERS' SUPPORT COMMITTEES

What is a Farmworkers' Support Committee? A committee consists of a group of people who support the struggle of the Canadian Farmworkers Union. A group of supporters who have unselfishly worked hard in their home areas to educate the public about the plight of farmworkers and to raise funds so that CFU could continue its organizing efforts.

Support committees are an integral part of CFU and have contributed substantially to the victories that have been achieved in the past two years. People have walked our picket lines, held dances and other public events, produced booklets, worked in the offices, gathered research in the Okanagan and in Ontario, have picked fruit and vegetables, sent resolutions to MLAs, MPs and others, plus too numerous tasks to mention. All support committees are under the direction of the National office.

If you want to establish a new support committee in your area please contact 430-6055. The addresses of the establish Support Committees are listed below:

British Columbia: Okanagan: Box 1002, Stn. A, Kelowna V1Y 7P7; Vancouver: c/o 4198 West 12th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

Saskatchewan: Regina: Box 3421, Regina, Sask.

Ontario: Ottawa: c/o 375 Ravenhill, Ottawa, Ont.

Quebec: Montreal: PO Box 1866, Succursal La Cite, Montreal, Que. H2W 2K8.

information from: the Farmworker, Kelowna Daily Courier
submitted by: S. Phillips.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

What is a network? How does a network? How do you start this type of an organization?

The instant and well-publicized success of this type of informal organization among women has led to the publication of "Women's Network in Canada" a 230-page how-to organizational guide, many parts of which are adaptable to the formation of any mutual interest or support group--whether for career women, single parents, professionals, the ecology-minded, people interested in a skills exchange, and so on.

The one-of-a-kind handbook is based on the experiences of women who have launched networks successfully and who presented papers at the first annual Canadian Women's Network Conference held at The University of British Columbia in June, 1982. Subjects include practical tips on getting started, keeping going, programming, designing workshops, fundraising, marketing, putting out newsletters and growth of sub-networks.

Co-edited by Eileen Hendry and Janet Fraser, founder and director respectively of the pioneer Vancouver Women's Network, "Women's Networks in Canada" costs \$6 and can be ordered from the Vancouver Women's Networks c/o The UBC Centre for Continuing Education, (604) 228-2181; 5997 Iona Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A4. Cheques should be made payable to The University of British Columbia.

A Centre of Concern

A Centre of Concern is an agency which is promoting friendship within the Vernon and District area. Our brand of friendship should be the same as any other relationship. But due to stereotypes of people with a mental handicap, we find a need to encourage people to befriend mentally handicapped people.

A Centre of Concern recognizes the delicate nature of friendships; especially when this involves a person who has been discriminated against or has that potential risk. We encourage participants to "walk in someone else's moccasins", to explore their personal reality with the aid of additional realities e.g. their new friend. We hope you are in a position in your life where you could appreciate this additional, enriching experience. If so please call us.

Possibly you know of a person who is mentally handicapped and could benefit from a friend. Please call us.

A Centre of Concern

Phone: 549-4607

2502-28 th. street, P.O. Box 1795, Vernon B.C. V1T 8C3

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Harassment Policy

- protection against acts of harassment extends to incidents occurring at or away from the workplace, during or outside normal working hours provided such acts are committed within the course of employment, or in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation;
- harassment may be related to any of the discriminatory grounds contained in the Canadian Human Rights Act. Such behaviour may be verbal, physical, deliberate, unsolicited or unwelcome; it may be one incident or a series of incidents. While the following is not an exhaustive list, harassment may include:
 - verbal abuse or threats;
 - unwelcome remarks, jokes, innuendos or taunting about a person's body, attire, age, marital status, ethnic or national origin, religion, etc;
 - displaying of pornographic, racist or other offensive or derogatory pictures;
 - practical jokes which cause awkwardness or embarrassment;
 - unwelcome invitations or requests, whether indirect or explicit, or intimidation;
 - leering or other gestures;
 - condescension or paternalism which undermine self-respect;
 - unnecessary physical contact such as touching, patting, pinching, punching;
 - physical assault;

- for a practice to be considered harassment it must be reasonably perceived as a term or condition of employment (including availability or continuation of work, promotional or training opportunities) or of the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation customarily available to the general public; or influence decisions on such matters; or interfere with job performance or access to or enjoyment of goods, services, facilities or accommodation; or humiliate, insult or intimidate any individual;
- any act of harassment committed by an employee or an agent of any employer in the course of the employment shall be considered to be an act committed by that employer;
- an act of harassment shall not, however, be considered to be an act committed by an employer if it is established that the employer did not consent to the commission of the act and exercised all due diligence to prevent the act from being committed and, subsequently, to mitigate or avoid its consequences;
- harassment will be considered to have taken place if a reasonable person ought to have known that such behaviour was unwelcome;
- in investigating and deciding each case, there must be an objective examination of all the circumstances (including the nature and context of the incidents).

February 1, 1983

Some people do not understand the full extent of their human rights.

The Canadian Human Rights Act covers telecommunication employees (ex. B.C. Tel), banks (employees, loans), Department of National Defence, National companies, Air & train travel, Canada Post, Canada Employment Centres, Immigration, etc..

February 1983 Summary of Decisions Taken By The Canadian Human Rights Commission at its February 14 meeting in Ottawa is available at OKWC Resource Centre, or for more information write Canadian Human Rights Commission.

Canadian Human Rights Commission,
Western Region,
1002-789 W Pender
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1H2



FAPG Conference, June 9/10/11/12, 1983

-by gwyneth montgomery



Working with the Women's Coalition in Vernon, I have had the opportunity to attend various conferences and workshops. Shiralee Phillips and myself were appointed as delegates for the OKWC to attend the FAPG of B.C. Conference, Naramata Centre, Penticton. Funding was provided by the Federated Anti-Poverty Groups of B.C. The food was excellent and the people we met were fantastic.

The workshops presented were concerned with increasing knowledge and advocacy skills in the areas of human rights, welfare rights, appeal procedures, starting groups, legal aid, landlord and tenant act and unemployment insurance. There was also a workshop on training advocates. The information was pertinent and clearly presented with a high-energy input from conference participants. We all left with a sense of purpose and the knowledge that we can do some positive changing through appeal procedures. DON'T KNEEL: APPEAL!

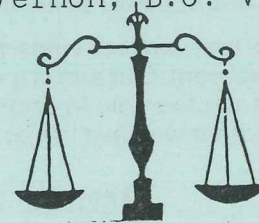
Persons requesting information from the conference may take out the FAPG literature kit with a Resource Centre's library card. Available at OKWC Resource Centre, #4-3000-30 Street.

You may become a member of FAPG by sending your name, address and \$2.00 to Ann Peeters, 1414 Commonage Close, Vernon, B.C. V1T 3A8

- 0 -

NAWL Conference, February, 1983

- by gwyneth montgomery



Five Vernon women from the Okanagan Women's Coalition attended the NAWL Women in the Workforce Conference in Victoria. The conference was held at the Empress Hotel and was well attended by women from across Canada. Contacts were made and information was exchanged.

Some resolutions arising from the conference were:

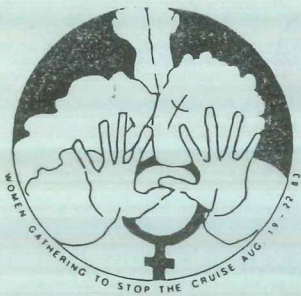
Freestanding Abortion Clinics - "...that the National Steering Committee and all local caucuses actively lobby all provincial governments to establish medically insured freestanding abortion clinics..."

Parental Benefits Resolutions - "...that the term "parent" under the Unemployment Insurance Act shall include same sex couples as well as different sex couples for the purposes of entitlement to parental benefits."

Indian Women - "...that the parliament of Canada immediately repeal all provisions of the Indian Act which discriminate against Indian women on the basis of marital status and sex;..."

Pay TV - "...that NAWL lobby the Federal government to assume a more active role in educating the public on the dehumanizing effect of pornography on society."

Any person wanting more information on resolutions is welcome to visit the OKWC Resource Centre, #4-3000-30 Ave., Vernon, B.C. Also booklets on affirmative action, pension reform, family law, women in the labour/work force and parental benefits are available.



WOMEN GATHERING TO STOP THE CRUISE : AUGUST 19 - 22, 1983
BOX 5, 400 A WEST 5th VANCOUVER V5Y 1J8

16 June 1983

Dear Sisters:

We are an alliance of Vancouver women brought together by our common concern over the effects of nuclear/war technology on our lives and on the earth. Our specific focus is the proposed testing of the Cruise missile at Cold Lake, Alberta.

Inspired by the women of England who have so successfully demonstrated their collective power at Greenham Common USAF base and by our desire to actively oppose the Cruise missile within the context of our feminist politics, we are organizing an all-women's peace camp/ritual/action at the Cold Lake Base for the August 20-21 weekend. We would like our presence at Cold Lake to be strongly felt, and thus we encourage women in other cities and towns across Canada to organize towards joining us there.

We realize, however, that due to the geographical size of our country, there are women, especially in the eastern provinces, who will be unable to journey to Cold Lake. We ask that these women join hands with us in symbolic solidarity during the August 20-21 weekend by organizing actions near their own communities. We suggest the focus of such simultaneous actions be either Armed Forces Bases or any institutions or corporations which are directly involved in or supportive of nuclear/war technology (for example, picketing Litton Industries).

For those who can come to Cold Lake (and as many women as possible are encouraged to do so), we would like to offer some suggestions in terms of how we have been organizing. As well, we invite any suggestions you may have. Although we encourage women from the various areas of Canada to organize independently, we would like to see the establishment of a network to exchange organizing ideas throughout the summer and possibly beyond this summer's activities.

It is our hope that our activities this summer will be a step towards forming a broad-based women's anti-nuclear movement. Our aim is to inspire in all women a sense of their creative power and to encourage all women to take an active role in opposing nuclear insanity. We want to stop the Cruise and all nuclear/war technology. Together we have the power to do it.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

THE U.S. HAS THREATENED OR CONSIDERED USING NUCLEAR WEAPONS MORE THAN **TEN TIMES** SINCE 1945-- INCLUDING IN KOREA, IRAQ, THE TAIWAN STRAITS, LAOS, BERLIN, CUBA AND VIETNAM!

OOOPS THERE GOES LENINGRAD!

FROM JANUARY 1979 TO JUNE 1980, AMERICA'S EARLY WARNING COMPUTERS MADE THE **SAME MISTAKE 147 TIMES**: SENDING OUT A **SERIOUS FALSE ALARM** THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD SENT THEIR MISSILES FLYING!

THE QUESTION THAT KILLED A CAREER.

IN 1973, WHEN MAJOR HAROLD HERING WAS LEARNING TO LAUNCH A MISSILE FROM ITS UNDERGROUND SILO, HE ASKED: "IF I GET AN ORDER TO FIRE, HOW CAN I BE SURE IT'S REAL?" INSTEAD OF AN ANSWER, THE AIR FORCE GAVE HIM HIS WALKING PAPERS FOR HAVING

"A DEFECTIVE MENTAL ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS DUTIES"!

From Mother Jones, **THE RACE AGAINST DEATH**, Special Bicentennial Issue, available at OCNIC Resource Centre.

In Sisterhood,
Vancouver Outreach Committee
Women Gathering to Stop the Cruise



pause for PEACE



People throughout B.C. will stop working, driving or walking for two minutes at 11 am., Tuesday, June 14, July 12, August 9 (NAGASAKI DAY), September 13, October 11, November 8, December 13 in support of peace and disarmament.

Known as the Pause for Peace the monthly event is to demonstrate in support of a ban on cruise missile tests and getting Canada out of the arms race and into a leadership role for world disarmament.

The B.C.-wide campaign is supported from Victoria to Cranbrook and from Kitimat to Fraser Lake by peace groups, churches, unions and other organizations in at least 20 cities in the province.

In Kelowna, where city council voted 7 to 1 in support of the Pause for Peace, church bells will ring for one minute immediately prior to the two-minute Pause for Peace. All city workers (except in emergency services) have been granted the right to participate by the city and are encouraged by the Canadian Union for Public Employees to do so.

Pause for Peace Coordinator John Moelart explained that the time to ACT for multi-lateral world disarmament, instead of merely talking about it, is now.

"We're never more than 12 minutes away from global nuclear annihilation," he said. "If we value our lives and truly care about this planet we must act strongly and decisively in support of reversing the arms race. Canada can play a vital role in that process."

PEACE ACTION CONFERENCE KELOWNA SEPTEMBER 24 and 25 :

This conference at Okanagan College is for peace activists who want to do more than merely talking about peace and disarmament, but want to do something about it.

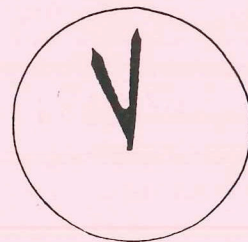
The two-day conference will consist of workshops, plenary sessions and Saturday evening entertainment. It is sponsored by the Kelowna Peace Group and will be limited to 150 persons.

The conference fee has not yet been determined, but it will be modest and include lunch Saturday and Sunday. For those requiring it, local transportation and billeting will be provided.

The conference program and registration forms are expected to be mailed out in late August or early September to all organizations and individuals writing us of their interest before June 30, 1983.

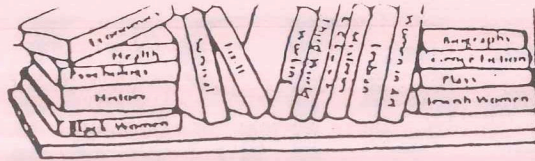
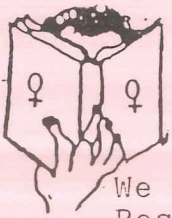
John Moelaert, Chairperson
Program Committee

For more information write, PAUSE for PEACE,
Box 430,
Kelowna, B.C.
V1Y 7P1



or contact VERNON WORLD DISARMAMENT COALITION, phone Tom Matherson-542-1463.





We have been fortunate in receiving ten new books in the OKWC Resource Centre Library. Donated to us by Mary Lynn McDougall of the Women's Studies Program, Simon Fraser University. Library cards available at OKWC for \$1.00/card.

The Sexes - changing relationships in a pluralistic society by R.N. Whitehurst G.V. Booth

Becoming Visible Women in European History - edited by Renate Bridenthal and Claudia Koong

In Transition - How Feminism, Sexual Liberation, and the Search for Self-fulfillment Have Altered America by Judith M. Bardwick

The Intimate Environment Exploring Marriage & The Family - by Arlene Skolnick

Of Woman Born - by Adrienne Rich

Les Guierilleres - by Monique Wittig

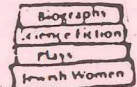
Patriarchal Attitudes - Women in Society by Eva Figes

Elizabeth Smith A Woman With a Purpose - The Diaries of Elizabeth Smith 1872 - 1884. Edited by Veronica Strong-Biag

Women, Power and Politics - by Margaret Stacey's Marion Price

My Mother the Judge - A biography of Helen Gregory MacGill -

journalist, social reformer, suffragist, judge and Canadian heroine. Introduction by Naomi Blac,



JOB

OPPORTUNITY

The Okanagan Women's Coalition is looking for someone with good Public Relations experience to gather advertisements to be

published in Tapestry at 25% commission; ie: Pet Shops, Natural Foods, Book Stores, Women's Businesses, Herbalists, Help Centres etc.

For further information contact Shiralee at OKWC #6 3000-30 Street Vernon, or phone 542-7531/545-6406.



DVERTISE

IN

TAPESTRY

Classified Ads:

\$1. for first 20 words
plus 10c per line

Display Advertising:

Business Cards - \$ 6.00
1/2 page - \$30.00
full page - \$55.00



ADVERTISEMENTS

Okanagan Women's Coalition

Phone: 542-7531
545-6406

Tapestry Advertising Rates:

Type of Ad: _____
 Logo enclosed: _____
 Business Card enclosed: _____
 Wording desired: _____

 Layout desired: _____

Classified Ads: \$1. for first 20 words plus 10¢ per line.

Display Advertising:

Business Cards - \$ 6.00
 1/2 page - \$30.00
 Full page - \$55.00

Payment enclosed: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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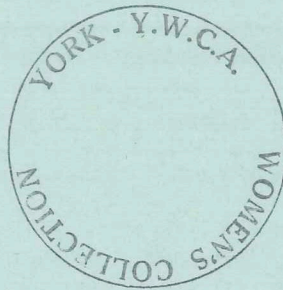
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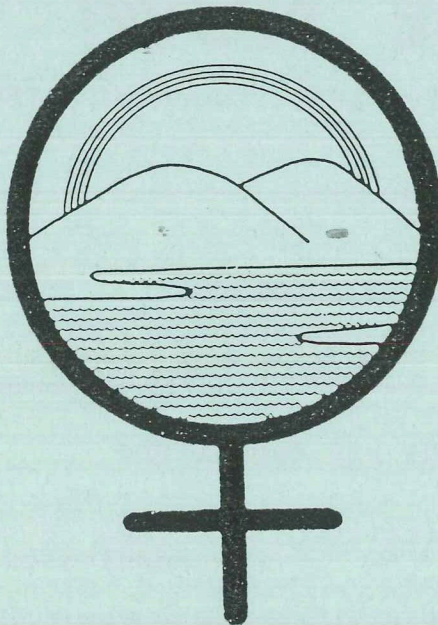
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