

# NEWS LETTER

*d. mac/v*  
N.W.C.A.  
RESOURCE CENTRE

NEWFOUNDLAND STATUS OF WOMEN COUNCIL

P.O. Box 6072  
St. John's, Nfld.  
A1C 5Z8  
709 753-0220

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Women's Centre  
77 Bond St.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

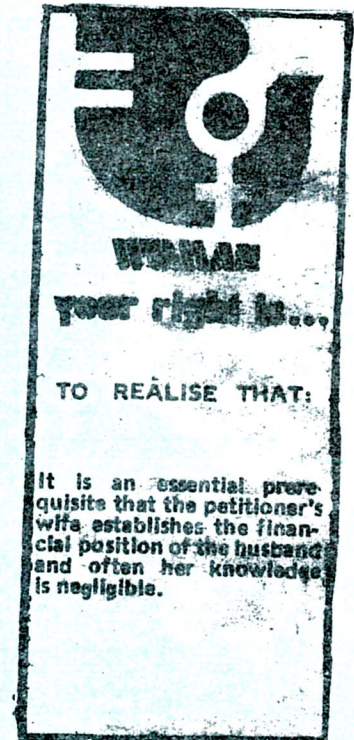




*Of all the female mysteries of Eleusis  
 Adesuis wrote to the Emperor Julian:  
 Once you have participated  
 in the mysteries,  
 You will feel ashamed  
 to have been born  
 a mere man.*

HELEN DINER

"MOTHERS & AMAZONS"



## Equal Opportunity Knocks



"To achieve a fair balance I suppose I should really be a male chauvinist pig."



"I hear British women are getting themselves into this Equal Opportunity nonsense."



International Womens'  
Day.

As a result of  
militant activity by  
women industrial workers  
in the early 1900's, which  
led to a strike, called by



socialist women of the  
garment industry in  
New York in 1908, this day  
is declared an international  
working class holiday  
commemorating  
womens' struggle.

TO WOMEN of ~

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR  
Commemorate

International Womens'  
Day

Monday March 8<sup>th</sup>

What do women want?

Equality

Peace

Development

TAKE THE DAY OFF ~

(or some part of that day)

DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU ARE :

1 more woman who is committed!

A whole day of activities are on at the Centre

ALL WOMEN INVITED.

# On the G ♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀

## LIP PROJECT

The first installment of our LIP Grant has been received and so our work is underway. We have obtained the services of the following dedicated women: Lillian Bouzanne, Joyce Flight, Nancy Teppler, Jill Schooley, Diane Siegel, Barb Doran, Rachel Skanes and Helen Symmonds. You will see evidence that they have been busy as you read through the Newsletter.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

People are still talking about the great day we had on IWD last year. Once again big plans are in the works. Our theme is based on the 10 year plan adopted the UN Tribunal in Mexico City last Fall - *PEACE, DEVELOPMENT and EQUALITY*.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

*Iris Kirby from the district office of the Sec. of State attended a recent executive meeting (we meet Wednesday evenings) to obtain our views on the role of the Sec. of State's Office and to ascertain how we have been helped by that office over the past.*

## LEGISLATION

Bill C-52 was passed in December '75. It will give working women equal pension rights in the Federal Public Service, in the armed forces, the RCMP and as members of Parliament. If you are in a pension scheme why not check to see if men and women have equal rights under it?

## LENDING LIBRARY

Our library is still expanding. Lillian Bouzanne thought we should have copies of all works of Nfld. women so we are buying them. They will be reviewed by Lillian for the Newsletter

If you wish to borrow, to return, or donate books, we'd be pleased to have you drop into the Women's Centre.

## BEAUTY CONTESTS

*Beauty contests were discussed briefly at the monthly meeting in February. The concensus of opinion was that we oppose such contests. They are degrading to women. We felt that the most effective way to protest is to attack where it hurts - the money belts of the sponsors.*

Next month, *On The Go* will carry a list of sponsors of the up and coming Miss Contests. It will be up to all of us to write the sponsors saying we are boycotting their products

Wendy Williams  
Chairperson, NSWC



## DISCUSSION GROUP

The Discussion Group on Women's Issues has been meeting intermittently for some months now. However, we feel like we need more participants. So - Starting Tuesday, March 9th at 8:30 pm and continuing for alternate Tuesday through 6 sessions we welcome every feminist who can take the time.

At the sessions we will discuss certain pertinent articles, copies of which will be made available to everyone ahead of time. Guest speakers are to be invited who are specialists in the mechanics of making laws, and in the laws we need to change.

Notify the Women's Centre now that you wish to be registered for the 6 sessions.

No charge will be made.

## HOUSEWIVES REGISTER

A local branch of the Housewives Register has been set up in St. John's. According to Mrs. Heather Fawcett the idea is to help housewives combat stagnation and to assist in funding friends of similar outlook, especially when tied down by family or moving to a new location.

If interested phone Mrs. Heather Fawcett at 368-2311

*"We ran out  
-of typists! Is anyone  
available to do a small amount  
of typing from time to time  
-if so please leave your name  
and phone # at the Centre.*

## WANTED

WOMAN SKILLED IN FIXING THINGS  
TO HELP WITH A GENERAL "FIX-IT"  
COURSE AT THE WOMEN'S CENTRE.

SALARY NEGLIGIBLE, BUT YOU  
WILL GET GREAT SATISFACTION OUT  
OF HELPING WOMEN TO BE MORE IN-  
DEPENDENT.

NOTIFY DIANE SIEGEL AT ONCE.

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This issue of the NSWC News-  
letter was produced by Susan  
McNicholas, Sally Davis and sev-  
eral volunteer typists.

Poets, feature article writers  
or anyone who wants to get some-  
thing off her chest, feel welcome  
to contribute and help to make  
this a "grass-roots" newsletter.

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NEXT DEADLINE IS MARCH 15th

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March 1



## GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Time: 8:15 pm

Place:

The  
Women's  
Centre

Topic: Housewives  
can now benefit from the Cana-  
dian Pension Plan. Hear all  
about it from our "experts",  
Lillian, Marian and Yvonne.



# Courses:

## LIVING WITH CHILDREN



Our present instructor of Living with children, Sally Jennings, has offered to teach this course again. The course has been taught twice and because it has proven so popular, we would like to make a third session available.

Interested? Call immediately and the course will start as soon as a quoted has been reached.

Thursday, 8:00 P.M. at Women's Centre for 6 weeks --- \$6.00

## DIVORCE SUPPORT GROUP

A repeat of a very successful group meeting which was held last year. Women going through the divorce process often need moral support and advice from other women who have had the same experience. We plan to have an initial meeting where women interested in a group such as this can gather and determine just what are their needs - legal advice, emotional support, etc - and make a decision as to how often they wish to meet. If you would like to join this group please contact Diane Siegel or Jill Schooley at the Women's Centre. As soon as we have sufficient numbers a meeting date will be set.

## WOMEN'S BODIES, WOMEN'S MINDS

This course was well attended last year until the warm weather set in and everyone wanted to be outside. We are going to try it again while the weater is not so good. The course will consist of informal discussion groups meeting every other week on Tuesday nights to discuss women's health. It will be unstructured in the sense that participants can decide what topics they want to discuss as part of the course. We have in mind inviting the Canadian Cancer Society representative, and Alison Gordon to instruct us on Self-Examination. Also basic massage techniques can be presented, if this is of interest to the members.

If you would like to see this course get under way phone the Women's Centre.



## NOON HOUR YOGA

Yoga will be taught every Monday for 10 weeks starting March 15. The lessons will be approximately 45 minutes long starting at 1 P.M. at the Women's Centre.

Instructor - Barb Doran

Cost - a cash donation to NSWC based on what you feel the course is worth to you.

Register through the Women's Centre - better do it immediately!





*NSWC has decided to acquire all available books written by Newfoundland women. These books will then be reviewed in our Newsletter over the coming months.*

WOMAN OF LABRADOR by Elizabeth Goudie, edited and with an introduction by David Zimmerly. 163 pages. Peter Martin, 1973. \$4.95

Elizabeth Goudie has chosen as the title of her biography Woman of Labrador and it is an apt title, for that simple phrase has about it a harsh reality and rugged beauty, factors which are reflected in the character of one of the strongest personalities that Labrador has ever produced.

Elizabeth Goudie was born at Mud Lake in 1902 and got her training for a Labrador woman as the eldest child in a large family where she became her father's helper, when he wasn't out on his trap lines. As well, she was expected and did learn how to scrub the wooden floors, cook the foods from off the land, sew the fur clothing and knit the sweaters and socks that kept out the biting frosts of that land.

When she married Jim Goudie in 1920 she had been well appreciated for her future as a Labrador Woman. Her new life as a trapper's wife takes her on a 300 mile dog-sled trek up the Labrador coast and into a period of intermittent isolation that bore on her mind to be relieved only when she could get out of

\*Tilt: a one-room log shelter

the house into the beauty and peace of the country around her.

When her husband went on the trap-line, Elizabeth Goudie hunted the small game around her home and fished in the lakes.

When lean years drove them out of the far north she and her husband and children made the trek back to Mud Lake. There she joined her husband in building their home and brought the wisdom of folk medicine to illnesses that affected her family.

Elizabeth and Jim Goudie wrested their livelihood out of one of the most desperate lands in the world and Elizabeth tells it as if this land were a worthy opponent for her life's battle.

Mrs. Goudie had only four years of formal schooling, this however does not in any way circumscribe her capacity to tell her love for life and Labrador. On a fifty mile trek up the Kenamu River with her husband she describes the third day out, so:

"When I got outdoors I could see the Hamilton River to the west of us and the upper part of the Mealy Mountains to the south. It was a nice sunny day in April and the scenery was beautiful. I was really enjoying myself. We walked all day again, but it was all level land so it wasn't so hard. We saw a few mink, lynx and marten tracks in the snow and shot a few partridges for our supper at the fourth tilt\*that day."

Few women have seen such vistas and fewer still would



Woman of Labrador - con'd  
describe such grandure so simply.

Mrs. Goudie still lives in the last house she built with her husband and holds the door open for their children and grandchildren. She has written this book so that the children of Labrador will know something of what it meant to be a Labrador woman, for Labrador too has moved into the industrial age and such times she tells of have gone forever.

Mrs. Goudie is wistful of passing time but she is proud of her life and knows that this record she has made of it is a worthwhile contribution to the history of our province.

I recommend that you read this book and give it to your friends in the spirit of the gift Elizabeth Goudie meant it to be.

Lillian Bouzane

*Available in the Women's Centre  
Lending Library.*



THE SINGLE WOMAN'S BOOK by The Hamilton Regional Women's Research Collective, 11 Paradise St., S., #3. Hamilton, Ontario. Free of charge.

From Hamilton, Ontario comes a booklet entitled "The single woman's book." The publication is a result of the efforts of a group of people who feel the lifestyles and needs of the single woman have been overlooked for too long. The booklet is an initial step towards correcting the situation by focusing attention on the more than 38000 single women in Hamilton. For the study, "single woman" was defined as a woman more than 15 years of age who has

never married.

In "The single woman's book" is realistic information on employment for women - how to look for a job, how to apply, when to use resumé's and letters of introduction, when not to use them. The chapter on The Law has information relevant to all women, regardless of marital status. It includes such things as rape, common-law relationships, abortion and the single mother.

Other topics of concern are housing, recreation, birth control and survival. Although specific resources listed are in the Hamilton area, yet there is much general information which could be helpful to all women.

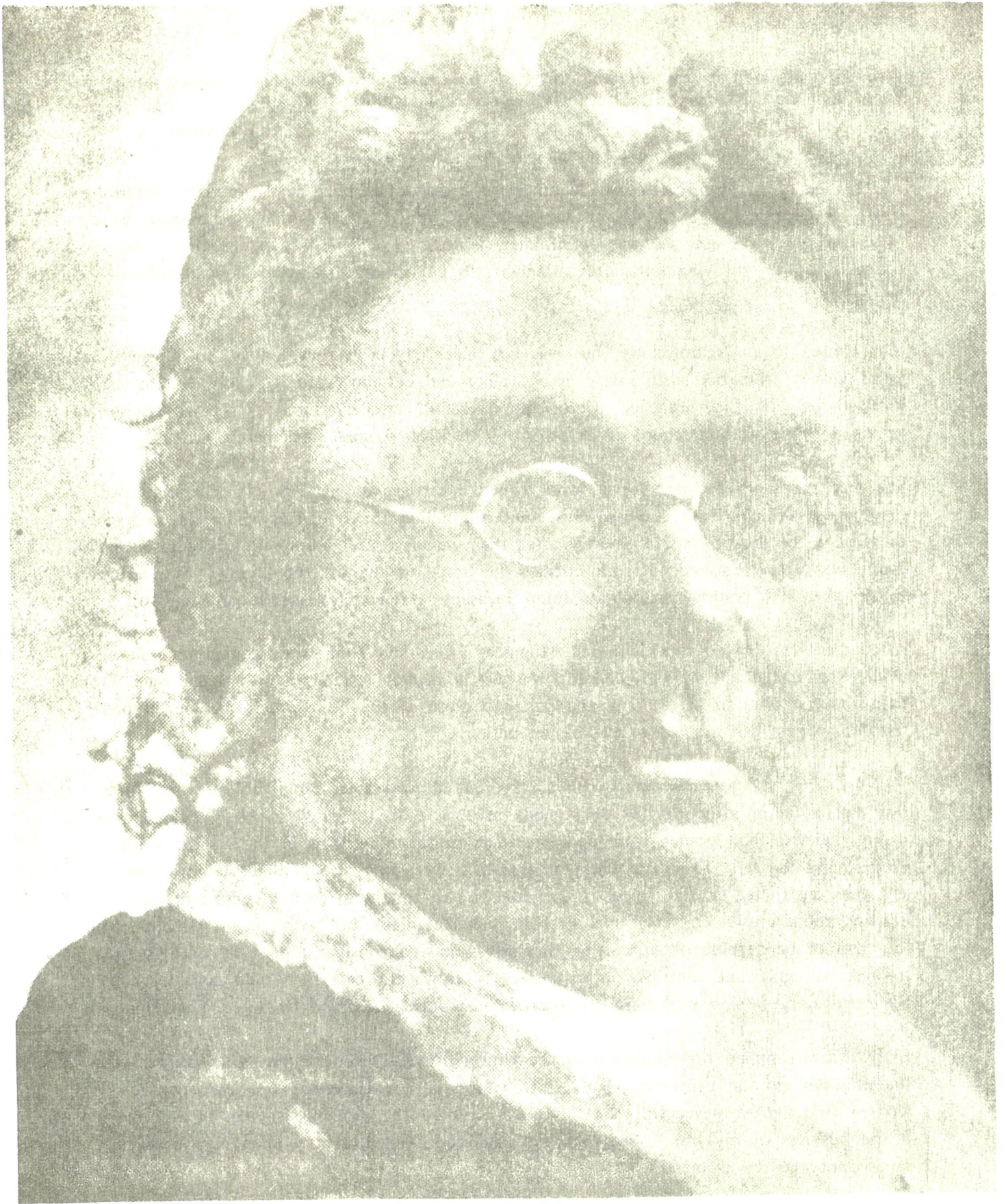
In addition to information and resources the booklet contains interesting excerpts from interviews with 12 single women with different education, aspirations, ages, economic status and philosophies of life. By sharing their feelings, thoughts and lifestyles, they have given others an opportunity to learn and benefit from their experiences.

A "must" for the single woman and very informative and enlightening reading for concerned women everywhere.

Arlene Sproule

*Available in the Women's Centre  
Reference Library.*





1 **DR. EMILY STOWE** 9



"God had declared it was not well for man to be alone, but men had assumed to be wiser than God and in the matter of Government had worked alone."

Dr. Emily Stowe

At the age of 15, Emily Howard Jennings was a school teacher near Norwich, Ontario. In 1847 teaching so young was not uncommon. Many of her students, however, were older than she was and she was determined to do an excellent job of teaching; she often stayed up studying long after midnight, to be certain that she stayed ahead of her students.

She wanted to go to university, but was not accepted because of her sex. So she saved money from her small salary as a teacher and entered Normal School, where she received her First-Class Teacher's Certificate in 1854. Soon afterwards she was appointed principal of the public school at Brantford — the first woman principal in Canada.

She met and married John Stowe, who owned a carriage-making firm, "a liberal-minded man whose brilliant wife could always count upon him for sympathy and assistance to the utmost of his power." Shortly after their marriage, he developed tuberculosis and Emily was again required to work outside the home to support the family. She returned to teaching in a country school at Mount Pleasant, a few miles outside of Brantford.

After the birth of her three children, Augusta, Frank and John, she decided that she would study medicine. This decision was partly because she needed to make more money than she was able to in teaching and partly because of the need which she herself had felt for women doctors to attend women patients.

The fact that she was a woman with a career at all was quite remarkable at that time. One strong factor affecting this phenomena may be that her parents were Quakers, who firmly believed that women were equal partners in the home and in the affairs of the Church and State. Therefore the young women were not simply taught a few basics and then instructed in the "nice" things for women to know (such as embroidering, drawing room music, conversational French, and sketching), but were taught equally with the men to be capable of supporting themselves and to consider themselves competent to make a significant contribution to society. However, that she should consider entering the medical profession was considered scandalous, outrageous, and by some, laughable.

Emily Stowe applied for admission at the University of Toronto. She was informed by the President of the University that "... the doors of the University are not open to women, and I trust never will be." Emily accepted the challenge saying, "I will make it the business of my life to see that they shall be opened, that women may have the same opportunities as men."

She then arranged to leave her home and her family for a time, to attend the New York Medical College for Women, which had been established only a few years earlier by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the pioneer woman-physician of the United States. Emily



was graduated in 1868 — Dr. Emily Stowe, M.D. — Canada's first woman doctor.

However, her troubles with social prejudice against a woman doctor had just begun. She returned to Canada and moved her family to Toronto to set up practice. An Act was passed to prevent doctors trained outside of Canada to practice in Canada. The resistance which was given to Dr. Stowe's entry into the medical profession may have been considered "protective" rather than "obstructive." The medical profession was quite wild in those days. For example, two obstetricians who disagreed over a case fought a duel in Dundas which was still unresolved after four shots were exchanged. Emily did not formally get her licence until July 16, 1880 — twelve years after she had received her degree.

But she did not just sit around patiently waiting for the authorities to "see the light" and give her her deserved license. She had an "underground" practice, where she received produce and home-made objects for fees from her patients. She also started giving lectures throughout Southwestern Ontario. She found that women were anxious to discuss their troubles with another sympathetic woman who was able and qualified. Whatever topic she was invited to speak on, she managed to work in the idea of equal rights. She was scornful of women's current position; she advocated more education for girls on the same level as that given to boys; she was constantly making the case for women to have the opportunity to enter the professions. She pointed out the need for women doctors, stating that women can be more sympathetic to ailments of others of their own sex. Dr. Stowe said that "every woman...ought to understand the laws governing her own being."

On November 3, 1877, Dr. Stowe called together several women friends and acquaintances and they held the first meeting of the Toronto Women's Literary Club.

"Literary Club?" Today such a club would probably be labelled a "front organization." Its stated aim, "to secure a free interchange of thought and feeling upon every subject that pertains to woman's higher education, including her moral and physical welfare," sounds safe enough, but the underlying sentiments of equality of opportunity in every sphere (including enfranchisement, education, and employment) would have been considered radical and dangerous. The range of topics discussed included talks by the president, Dr. Stowe, on the eye, the ear, and other organs of the human body; papers on famous or significant women of the past and present; nutrition; votes for women and what was being done in other countries; discriminatory laws; equal pay for equal work; improvement of the conditions for working women; and the improvement of formal educational opportunities for women. The club's educational programme was aided by the use of a column in a Toronto prohibition weekly, the *Canada Citizen*.

The Club's membership grew rapidly and it did obtain some of its goals. It helped establish better sanitary facilities in factories and stores, saw that seats were provided for clerks in stores, and effectively agitated for the removal of some of the evils of the sweat shop. However, more and more women began to feel that they would have more



strength in bringing about the changes that they were interested in if they were able to vote. It was finally decided to gear most of the Club's energy and resources toward the one issue of equal enfranchisement.

In 1879, Dr. Stowe's daughter, Augusta, had entered the Toronto School of Medicine, at Victoria University. In 1883, Augusta received her medical degree — the first woman to study and graduate in medicine from a Canadian university. It had been a trying experience — and Augusta had received little support from her professors. From her fellow students she received down-right hostility; they would leave anatomical specimens on her desk and would frequently jeer at her. One fellow student, however, had been very impressed by the spunk Augusta showed in persisting with her studies in the face of so many trials, and shortly after their graduation, Augusta and Dr. J. B. Gullen were married. They set up a joint practice in Toronto. Augusta Stowe-Gullen was also an avid supporter of women's rights and very active in the Movement. One other important outgrowth of Emily and Augusta's pioneering spirit was a growing interest in the establishment of a medical school for women, to encourage (and not simply tolerate) women studying medicine. In the autumn of 1883, the Women's Medical School was opened in Toronto with teaching and clinical facilities. Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen was appointed to the teaching staff as Professor of Anatomy. This school later merged its teaching facilities with the University of Toronto, but its clinic expanded to become our present Womens' College Hospital.

On March 9, 1883, a large and enthusiastic meeting was sponsored by the Literary Club and at this meeting the Toronto Suffrage Association was formed — the first openly acknowledged suffrage group in Canada. From this point, the personal history of Emily Stowe becomes almost synonymous with a history of suffrage activities in Toronto and other parts of Ontario, and in the establishment and activities of a nation-wide suffrage organization. She continued her medical practice for many years. She attended the founding meeting of the International Council of Women in the U.S. in 1888, and she and her daughter were involved in the foundation and activities of the Canadian National Council of Women.

In 1893 Emily was injured in an accident at the Chicago World Fair and resulting lameness required that she retire from active professional practice. But she remained interested and fairly active in the actions of the women's movement.

After her death in 1903, the Toronto Saturday Night said:

"Canada could not lose a more remarkable daughter."

Written by Becky Kane

THE WOMEN'S KIT  
O.I.S.E.  
252 Bloor St. W.  
Toronto, Ontario

Cover photo from Catherine Lyle Cleverdon's  
*The Woman Suffrage Movement in Canada*,  
University of Toronto Press, 1950.

(A bust of Emily Stowe can be seen on the second floor of the New City Hall building in Toronto.)



# Ongoing efforts for equality in Canadian Society

## EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO ESTABLISH A RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Because there is a tremendous task ahead if we want to realize the ideals and values related to full equality between the sexes in Canadian society, a national effort is underway to found an Institute for Research on Women's Experience. This Institute will have as its aim, focusing attention on sound knowledge of and objective observations on the evolution of sex roles in all sectors of Canadian society.

A blue print has been drawn up by an ad hoc committee. 30 people, leaders in the field of women's activities in the academic, government and community spheres, are being invited to meet together to consider and set up the constitution and structure.

NSWC is invited to send a delegate to the founding meeting. It will be held -

April 8th and 9th in Ottawa

Housing is assured. It is hoped that transportation and food will also be covered.

Please notify Wendy Williams if you would consider participating in this very important event as a representative of NSWC.

## CREDIT UNION ?????

The Newfoundland Status of Women Council is considering establishing a Credit Union. In preparation for this decision the following information should be helpful:

### WHAT IS A CREDIT UNION?

A credit union is a mutual-help financial institution. Its members save their money together and make loans to each other at low interest rates?

### WHAT DOES A CREDIT UNION DO FOR ITS MEMBERS?

Four important benefits can come to members of a credit union.

Savings: Money saved by members is normally placed in "share accounts." Earnings of the credit union are divided and paid back as "dividends" on each share (usually in \$5 units).

Lending: Credit union loans at low interest rates enable members to survive financial emergencies of many kinds, but all members are encouraged to use credit wisely.

Insurance benefits: In most cases credit unions provide life insurance benefits.

Financial counseling: Financial counseling is a part of credit union activity. We will train officers to give this service should we decide to set up a Credit Union.

Each month the Newsletter will carry further information on the purpose and value of credit unions. Questions anyone? Call the Centre and ask to speak to Lillian Bouzane.



# MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE SET STRAIGHT BY MARIAN.

In January 1976, the Nfld. Status of Women Council was approached by the Executive Director of the Newfoundland Institute for Management Advancement and Training and asked to present a brief at a one-day seminar they were holding.

The idea behind this request was their interest in obtaining views and ideas from NSWC's point of view on such points as: what should training courses include; how should they be funded; what format would be most effective; who should do the training.

NSWC rose to the occasion, a brief was presented and well received.

It might be of interest to readers to know that some of the points made in this brief included: (1) salary differences between male/female at the management level; (2) the importance of eliminating myths regarding women in the labour force, eg. high rate of absenteeism, lack of mobility; and (3) elimination of physical barriers to women, eg. inadequate daycare. It was also stressed that it would benefit business if business invested in the setting-up of daycare centres on-premises. That business consider women on an equal basis with men in selecting trainees and that business look to their female staff when selecting trainees, eg. senior level secretaries.

As I said earlier, this brief was well received and the small amount of antagonism encountered was easily and rationally taken care of.

Amusing, yet realistically not so amusing, were some comments made by businessmen during a break that "this is the first time I've heard this 'kind' of women's group present a sane and sensible statement". "You have given me food for thought and I will seriously think about what you have said." Patronizing? Yes! But maybe, just maybe, it's a step that will benefit women of Nfld.

In watching the audience while I spoke, I noticed many heads nodding in agreement with my statements. Encouraging for me, since this group represented many of the people in power positions in Nfld. and many who are inclined towards the supremacy of chauvinism. Hopefully we made both an impact and an in-road.

An amusing point to finish - of a group of approximately 50-60 people, only six were women. This fact too, was brought to their attention.

Marian Atkinson





# **WOMEN WRITERS, read on...**



The filmmakers of Studio D at the National Film Board are looking for short dramatic scripts reflecting the experience and perception of women.

Films which deal with the situation of women in the most clear and honest ways are those made by women. There is a need for those films in Canada now.

So Studio D is organizing a nation-wide call for women writers.

We are looking for scripts from 5 to 15 minutes in length. Professional writing experience is not a prerequisite. There is no restriction on subject matter. Material needn't be limited to stereotyped "Women's Issues."

Scripts should be as detailed as possible. (Dialogue, settings, well thought out.)

There is no limit to the number of scripts you may send in.

The deadline for receiving scripts is April 30, 1976.

All scripts will be acknowledged by mail. The ten best will receive a detailed critique by two of Canada's top women writers. The writers of the best three will receive \$600.00.

Send your scripts to: Donna Dudinsky,  
Studio D, P-43,  
National Film Board,  
P.O. Box 6100,  
Station A,  
Montreal, Quebec.  
H3C 3H5



## HAVE YOU EVER BEEN RAPED?

Although there is much concern and discussion about rape these days, very little is actually known in terms of what the experience means to the woman herself. We are now beginning a study on the social and psychological effects of rape on women. For this study, rape means any act of sexual intercourse you are made to commit against your will whether it be by your husband, neighbour or a stranger. The results of this study will be used to help women who have been raped. Because everyone's experience is unique, we need to talk with and receive information from as many women as possible.

Great care will be taken to guarantee that the name of the participants are never associated with this study. Anything you might tell us is strictly confidential. If you have ever been raped and would be willing to fill out a questionnaire or be interviewed, please write to me at the address below or call (519) 742-6745.

Betsy Spaulding  
c/o Psych. Dept.  
U. of Guelph  
Guelph, Ontario

## ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR ♀

ARE YOU TIRED OF SAYING YES WHEN YOU REALLY WANT TO SAY NO!

ARE YOU TIRED OF BEING TREATED LIKE A FLUNKY?

There's an art to being able to say NO and hold to your conviction.

There's an art to expressing your feelings.

Would you like to learn how?

## TRY ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING FOR ♀

Our first workshop is scheduled for -

SATURDAY, March 27th, 9 to 5.

It will consist of individual analysis and deciding what your goals are, group discussion, participation, and role-playing. In other words - learning by doing. The instructor is Sally Jennings who taught our popular LIVING WITH CHILDREN course and has done rehabilitation counseling, family and marriage counseling and has also worked with a community mental health centre.

The cost of the workshop is \$12.00. Bring a bag lunch. Coffee and donuts will be provided.

Only a limited number can participate so register and pay your fees soon. Final date of registration is Tuesday, Mar. 16.

Contact the Women's Centre if you need further details.

## SELF HELP HINTS - THE BRA

Bras came into being when religious teachings began to insist on modesty in Western civilization. And since the bra has become a press symbol of the Women's Movement, let's discuss it.

Most uplift bras are poorly constructed - so tight they inhibit normal breathing and ride up at the back. Some have narrow straps that dig into the shoulders and cause irritation. Consequently there is no physical harm impending from not wearing a bra. The only time breasts should receive proper support is during pregnancy, when they are engorged. Also a



## SELF HELP HINTS - con'd

woman will probably feel far more comfortable wearing a bra if she has large breasts to support. It also may be necessary to have bras of 2 different sizes if the breasts become swollen prior to menstruation.

A few questions to follow:

Is it necessary for a woman who has just undergone minor breast surgery to wear a bra 24 hours/day?

Persons with large breasts usually find the wound area to be less painful if they wear a bra continuously.

## QUESTIONS RE PREGNANCY & BREAST CARE

Should women rub their breasts continuously with creams or cocoa butter to prevent stretch marks from forming?

Probably (according to several sources) these measures are of no value in preventing stretch marks. The best way to avoid them is by not getting too fat during pregnancy.

What creams can be used for the nipples?

In all probability again, creams are not necessary. Masse cream is recommended by some doctors. Soap and water followed by a hair dryer blowing on the nipples to toughen them is good for nursing mothers.

What is the treatment for inverted nipples?

Little can be done. Creams may be useful but usually the best treatment will be the suction created by



the infant breast feeding.

Should pregnant women who plan to nurse express colostrum (the clear discharge from the nipples) if it comes in attempting to toughen nipples during the last stage of their pregnancy?

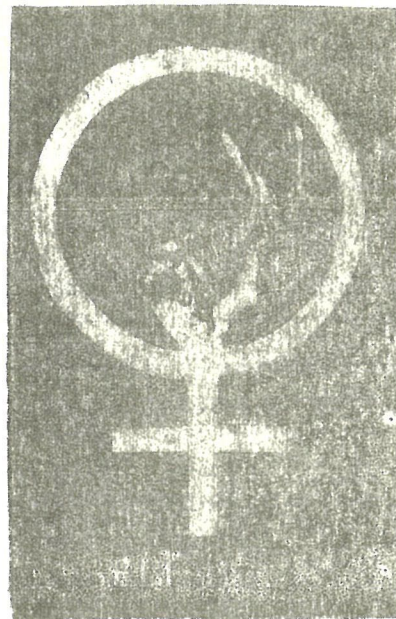
No - just let it drip. Not all women have a colostrum discharge and expressing does nothing to toughen the nipples.

Is there a greater tendency for a cyst to form during pregnancy than at other times?

Just slightly greater - the cause being a blocked milk duct to produce a milk cyst.

That's all for now. More to come.

Alison Gordon





Today, as Britain's Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts come into force, we look at women's lives in Bulgaria and Austria.

**TIMES (LONDON)**  
JAN 5, 1976

## Church versus state

Vienna

At the end of International Women's Year, women in Austria, as in most other European countries, cannot count themselves to be much better off.

The attitude to women here is ambivalent. There are three women ministers in the Cabinet, there are women judges and many women lawyers and doctors. Some women run businesses—and a concern run by a woman is generally admitted to be more precisely efficient than one managed by a man. In Germany there are even women brewers, but the many breweries in Austria are strictly male affairs.

Shops and restaurants are often owned and efficiently run by women, and the many hotels that are family concerns owe their renowned friendliness and care for the visitor largely to the female pattern. A number of professional men's wives run small hotels or pensions in the hill summer or winter ski resorts.

If it were not for women, Austrian public services, most of the businesses, many farms and a sizable number of factories would grind to a halt. In 1974, there were 1,637,665 men working and 1,019,257 women employed. This was nearly half the total male population of Austria and more than a quarter of the women. But the women,

in general, form the lowest paid group.

A survey last month showed only 40 per cent of women employed to be satisfied with their pay, whereas 77 per cent of men were fully satisfied with what they received. It is difficult and rare for a woman to come near the top of a concern unless she actually owns it or is the wife of the proprietor.

The ambivalence in attitude to women and their employment arises largely from the difference in standpoint on this subject between the socialists and the Catholic Church—about 50 per cent of Austrians are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics. The influence of the church is still strong, especially with women, and the general opinion is that a working mother cannot be a good mother. The general attitude of the church and of many women is that a mother should stay at home for at least the first three years after children are born. The socialist attitude was probably overstated recently by the Minister for Science and Higher Education, Mrs Firnberg, who remarked: "Clever women should work outside their homes: the stupid ones should be housewives."

In the more remote country districts, the general attitude towards women may remain reactionary. But the women are highly influential in their families and many probably prefer this area of influence to the more chancy sphere of private or public employment. As the greatly improved educational opportunities for women are making themselves evident, an increasing number of young women are moving into professional or business life. The

number of women working has grown by nearly a third in the past six years. Few women, once they obtain a post, relinquish it to go back to the life of cooking and cleaning.

**E. B. Brook**

## Counting on children

"More children in every Bulgarian family, more young forces for our country!" echoes the official slogan. Bulgaria, a nation of 8,600,000 people, which has changed dramatically during the past 30 years from a primitive, peasant society into a town-oriented state of rapidly developing industries, mechanized collective farms and social services, is suffering from a severe man power shortage.

"All present and future successes in building a socialist society and the prosperity of the Bulgarian people are associated above all with the reproduction of the population", the Bulgarian Communist Party decreed in 1973. To this end it has brought in a comprehensive programme of graduated financial and other incentives in an attempt to induce women to have more children, while still remaining active members of the workforce. Women already account for 46 per cent of all workers.

A lump sum grant of £50 is given to a mother on the birth of her first child, £125 for her second, and £250 for the third. In addition she receives a monthly allowance until the child is 16 of £2.50 for the first child, £7.50 for the second, and £17.50 for the third. In Bulgaria, where the average take-home pay is half what it is in Britain, these are not inconsiderable amounts. The average monthly wage, on which no tax or insurance is payable, is £75 a month.

Maternity leave for working mothers also increases with the number of her children, rising from four months' fully-paid leave and an additional six months' leave paid at the country's minimum wage of £40 a month for the first child, to six months' fully-paid leave with an additional eight months for the third and successive children. Unpaid leave, with guaranteed reinstatement in the mother's former job, may be taken until the child is three.

Eighty-three per cent of able-bodied Bulgarian women work or study full time. Many women, especially those with higher

half of both sexes said a woman should work full-time if she were fit, and a further third felt she should work, but shorter hours. Only 4 per cent of women and 7 per cent of men thought it would be better if women did not work at all.

Great efforts are being made to increase the number of crèches, which cater for children up to three, and pre-school kindergartens in order to facilitate the mother's early return to work. About 40 per cent of children between the ages of three and seven are now accommodated in all-day kindergartens, and the aim is to increase this to 80 per cent by 1980. Primary and secondary schooling is free, but there is a fee for the crèches and kindergartens, based on the families' ability to pay and which range from 20p a month for students to a maximum of £19 a month. Families with more children pay less.

The state considers it advisable, socially and economically, if a woman bears her children while still young and before she enters full-time work. Special incentives are therefore given to student mothers in the form of a fully furnished student flat at a nominal rent of £1 a month, and an allowance of £40 a month with an additional £10 a month for each child.

At the same time attempts are being made to relieve women of some of their traditional household chores so as to leave them more time for work. Convenience foods are being manufactured, particularly for babies; state-subsidized public canteens in places of work and at schools are being set up, communal services, such as door-to-door laundry services and heavy household cleaning, also subsidized by the state, are being organized. The schools even run special classes for boys to teach them to accept the idea that they will be expected to do their share of the housework and looking after the children when they marry.

The birth rate in Bulgaria has fallen from 25 live births per 1,000 of the population in 1950 to 17 per 1,000 now. The country's national income, which has increased sevenfold since the Communists came to power in 1944, has far outstripped the growth in population, which has only increased by a quarter over the same period. The Government's new measures do seem to be producing some positive results, however, as the rise in the birth rate from a low point of 15 per 1,000 10 years ago shows. But few couples have three or more children; 40 per cent have only

qualifications and therefore higher salaries, prefer not to take advantage of the additional lower-paid leave, but to return to work early. They are then still entitled to half the allowance due to them in addition to their normal salaries.

Sociological surveys carried out by the Bulgarian Committee of Women and other organizations claim to show that work has become a psychological necessity for most women, and that the desire to increase the family income is only a secondary consideration. In a survey carried out in 1972, two-thirds of women said they would continue to work even if their families were financially secure. In another survey carried out last year among women under 35 and men under 40, more than

one, and 36 per cent two.

The severe shortage of housing in the towns acts a major constraint on the desire to have large families, although such families do get priority in state-owned homes. The mass migration from the country to the towns since the war has put a great strain on the housing programme. The urban population has more than doubled during this period, and now accounts for 60 per cent of the total population.

Housing has top priority in the Government's new five-year plan with a target of 500,000 new homes by 1980. But the shortage of labour, as well as a shortage of materials, is holding up the construction programme.

**Diana Geddes**

CONT'D

CONT'D



## Recipe for Stone Soup

Take one chilly day in March, preferably International Women's Day ~

Borrow a large pot and ladle ~

Invite all women who want to stand up and be counted to come to the WC during the morning and bring -

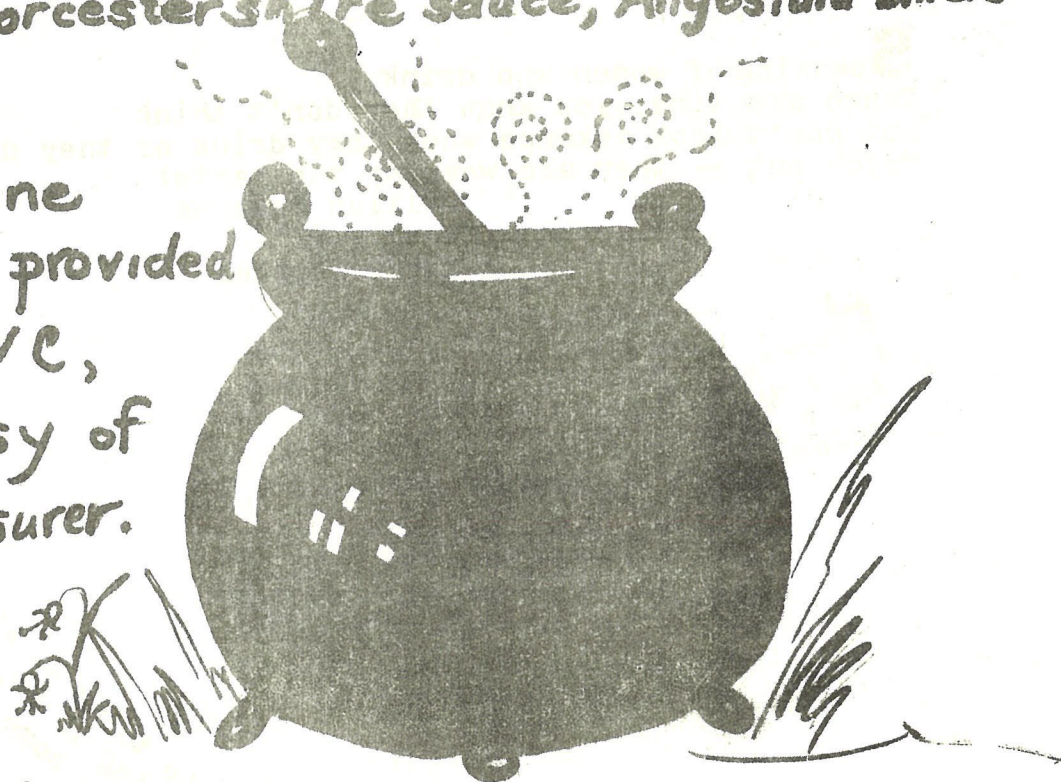
• a vegetable - celery, carrot, turnip, etc

• a piece of meat - any kind

spices: oregano, marjoram, thyme, basil  
sage, savory, rosemary, chervil

• also: chives, parsley, Tabasco sauce,  
Worcestershire sauce, Angostura bitters

The stone  
will be provided  
by NSWEC,  
courtesy of  
the treasurer.



Serving takes place at 12 noon  
International Women's Day -



# “ toasts from our last party ”

**H**ere's to N.S.W.C.  
It surely made a woman of me.  
I came alone  
and I came unsure,  
Not knowing just where your heads were.  
But most of all, I'm glad I came  
'Cause we all cry, laugh and feel the same  
Our asses kicked from here to there,  
Our egos stomped on everywhere.  
We laugh in spite,  
And rise to fight  
With no remuneration,  
'Cause what we can't do  
(Though small it's true!)  
Will be done by the next generation.

If you can't join 'em,  
Lick em!

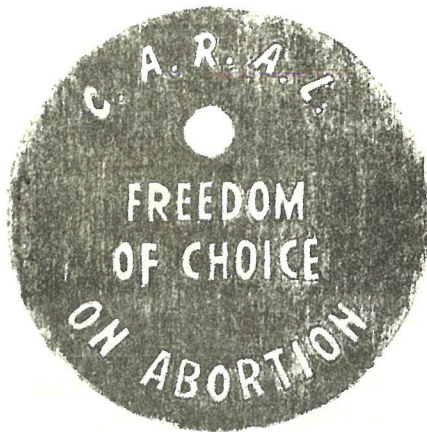
**A** man is only a man,  
But a good cigarette  
Is a smoke.

**S**peaking of women who drink,  
There are times you know they don't think  
But don't look askance when they drink or they dance  
Watch out — they are wearing the pants!  
Lillian Bouzane  
&  
Nancy Teppler

**H**ere's to the women at the Centre,  
Who I think are just the most—  
And a special thanks to Fran Innes  
So, let's raise our glass in a toast.

**H**ere's to us — Alive and well,  
And living in St. John's,  
And that's some kind of miracle.





## Canadian Association for Repeal of the Abortion Law

### REPORT ON SECOND ANNUAL 'CARAL' MEETING, OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 9 and 10, 1976

By: Nancy Teppler, Delegate to the Convention as Acting Director, CARAL, Newfoundland Branch.

#### Feb. 9th: Participation shows strong support from coast to coast

Having survived the trauma of catching a 7:00 a.m. flight from St. John's (which entailed getting up at 5:00 a.m.) and changing flights at both Halifax and Montreal, I finally reached Ottawa with high hopes of a hot shower and nap before jumping into the swing of things at CARAL (Canadian Association for the Repeal of the Abortion Law) suite at the Chateau Laurier. However, the beehive of activity surrounding me quickly dispelled any such illusions and stimulated me into immediate action.

125 delegates from Newfoundland to British Columbia attended the two day conference, and many of these were already hard at work arranging meetings for the following day with Members of Parliament. Shortly after my arrival at the Chateau, I was delighted to receive a visit from Elinor Neubauer, who most of you will remember as a strong and vital member of Nfld. Status of Women Council, St. John's, and who moved a short while ago to Thunder Bay, Ontario. Elinor and I shared many reminiscences and spoke excitedly about the job ahead during the two days we would be in Ottawa.

#### STANDING OVATION FOR DR. HENRY MORGENTALER

At the first night's meeting the election of a new Board of Directors was held and reports from various CARAL branches throughout Canada were given. The panel of speakers included Jean Forden, Co-ordinator of the conference; Ed Ratcliffe, President and consistently loyal supporter; Eleanor Wright Pelrine, past member of the Board and author of Abortion in Canada, New Press, Toronto, 1972, and MORGENTALER, The Doctor Who Couldn't Turn Away, Gage Publishing Ltd., 1975. Also on the panel was Dr. Henry Morgentaler, himself. He had suffered ten months of imprisonment after the acquittal by two juries on the charge of performing an illegal abortion was reversed by the Quebec Appeal Court. This decision was later upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, causing a precedent-shattering case, this being the first time in Canada's history that the decision of a jury was overturned by an Appeal Court. Dr. Morgentaler was finally released last month when Justice Minister Hon. Ron Basford ordered a new trial following the decision by the same Quebec Appeal Court to uphold the jury acquittal of Dr. Morgentaler on a second charge of performing an illegal abortion.



FEB. 10th - LOBBYING

CARAL: PRO-ABORTION? - NO! PRO-CHOICE? - YES!

Thus it was that the supportive efforts of the many delegates participating found more than 100 interviews with Members of Parliament completed at the end of the second day of the Convention. The priority among items discussed with members was the necessity to repeal Section 251 of the Criminal Code, thus making abortion a private matter to be decided by the woman in consultation with her physician. CARAL delegates pointed out also misrepresentation via the media and groups opposed to the right of a woman to make her own decision regarding abortion (Right to Lifers). CARAL, its members, affiliates, branches and delegates are NOT pro-abortion. The only person who is pro-abortion is the backstreet, illegal abortionist who stands to gain financially while ignoring the need of qualified medical care for the woman who desperately seeks help to end an unwanted pregnancy. This often leads to a situation where an abortion is attempted by an unqualified person, often under unsanitary conditions, which can result in serious complications, if not in fact the death of the woman. The repeal of Section 251 of the Criminal Code would allow the woman to make her own decision in consultation with her physician. It could allow abortions to be performed through acknowledged, safe clinics during the first trimester of gestation, and through accredited hospitals at a later period of gestation. Thus, we could avoid all the obvious shortcomings of present "hospital abortion committees" and the "waiting game" forced upon women who apply for an abortion and must wait in an agony of suspense while the abortion committee makes the great decision as to whether or not they will be permitted to have an abortion.

Only a massive educational campaign regarding preventive measures against unwanted pregnancies will reduce the numbers of abortions. Abortion cannot be "legislated" away! Until such time as this educational campaign is accomplished, women will continue to suffer under inadequate and unjust legislation which particularly affects women in isolated or small communities and women in lower income groups!!

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PERSONAL NOTE

Upon my return from Ottawa, I was surprised to hear news broadcasts that Dr. Henry Morgentaler has been ordered to stop speaking publicly regarding his pending retrial or with regard to the Canadian Abortion Laws. This order, by Mr. Justice Laurent Belanger, is a condition of bail. The Doctor cannot perform abortions, except in an accredited hospital, as described in the Criminal Code. He is to post \$500. to be forfeited if bail conditions are not met. Dr. Morgentaler also will have to appear in Superior Court, Monday, March 1st, when the date will be set for his retrial.

Why has Dr. Morgentaler been ordered to refrain from speaking publicly regarding his pending retrial? One might argue, justly, that jury members are not permitted to discuss a case publicly prior to the decision of said jury being handed down. However, in this instance, March 1st will merely set the date for his retrial. Therefore, one might naturally assume the jury has not yet been picked, let alone informed not to speak publicly regarding the case. Nevertheless, Dr. Morgentaler has been ordered not to speak publicly regarding his own retrial! Along with the majority of laypersons I am rather ignorant of the legalities involved in such matters. However, I feel a bitter taste in my mouth. Where is our right to free speech in this country? Can it be overridden by a judge? by an individual? by a group? Is our right to free speech subject to the approval of certain other



As Dr. Henry Morgentaler rose to speak, a wave of emotion swept the crowd of delegates. They rose in unison and gave a lengthy standing ovation to the courageous humanitarian, who preferred to suffer the indignities of an unjust law than to compromise his integrity as a physician. He recognized the needs of women for qualified medical care who had decided abortion was the only feasible solution to their unwanted pregnancy, and he provided the help they so desperately needed. For this, he had been branded a criminal, placed in prison, and suffered such human indignities as being dragged off, nude, to an isolation cell when he did not comply quickly enough with a guard's demand that he cease writing in his diary and go to bed. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the intensive care unit of a City hospital, the diagnosis being "acute coronary artery insufficiency."

Yet, here he was, in our midst, and his appearance was one of relatively good health, in spite of the emotional, physical and financial burdens placed upon him. One must wonder whether these originated through vindictiveness, ignorance, or even worse - apathy! I must admit that mine were not the only eyes requiring the quick application of a tissue!

Dr. Morgentaler stated, "For about two weeks I suffered the shock of re-entering society." However, his impression is that now the tide has really swung in our direction in a very positive way. He believes that between 80 to 90% of the people in Canada share our views. Dr. Morgentaler stated, "It is not enough to have good or right ideas - but that one has to work for them. Not only are our ideas right, but are shared by the majority of the Canadian people."

"THE LAW IS AN ASS, AND ONLY THE POLITICIANS DON'T KNOW IT."

Key speaker at the February 9th meeting was long-time feminist, Laura Sabia, Chairperson of the Ontario Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Referring to the restrictive terms of Section 251 of the Criminal Code, she said, "The Law is an Ass, and only the Politicians don't know it." She encouraged CARAL to step up efforts to "educate" Members of Parliament to understand that Canada's abortion law is inequitable and unworkable. Referring to the treatment of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, she likened officialdom's continued harassment of the Montreal physician to "The Inquisition of the Middle Ages...stretch him on the rack, break him in the name of God and Mother Church."

With reference to changing attitudes and views regarding abortion, particularly the strong, supportive influence of the women of Quebec, Ms. Sabia said, "I see a light in the tunnel; and I've not seen a light in a long time." She also stated that Justice Minister Ron Basford gave her some hope. She was quick to point out, however, that we have made mistakes. We used a wrong approach in allowing the use of the term "abortion on demand." "We are politically naive," she said, "and must stress that our aim is FREEDOM OF CHOICE." It must become a matter of individual decision by a woman in consultation with her physician. "If we are to agree that the state has no right in the bedrooms of the nation; the state has no right in the uterus of the nation!" "The time is right and the time is now," concluded Ms. Sabia. "We're for Freedom of Choice, Justice, and Chosen Motherhood - and we will win." Ms. Sabia also reiterated a previously stated conviction: That if men were capable of giving birth, abortion would become a sacrament!



members of our society?

"The time is right and the time is now," as Laura Sabia said. Dr. Henry Morgentaler spent many months in jail because he tried to help women in distress and firmly believed he was doing the right thing according to his own conscience. Now left penniless, his property confiscated and a mountain of legal fees facing him, it is our turn to help him. Let us not fail to show him the compassion he showed to those of our sisters who were helped directly or indirectly by him.

If you wish to join CARAL (Nfld. Branch) or to help as an individual, please write to:

CARAL (Nfld. Branch)  
c/o P. O. Box 6072  
St. John's, Nfld.

Your request will be forwarded to the attention of the Nfld. CARAL Secretary and information with an application form will be mailed to you immediately.

N. Teppler

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With deepest gratitude and appreciation I would like to thank all of the women who so generously donated in order to make my trip to Ottawa as a delegate to the National Caral Convention possible. In sisterhood we will go forward - and we will go FAR!

N.T.

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Did you know?

6 out of 10 women  
will work full-time outside  
their homes for up to

30 years.



## WOMEN IN ART

(Speech given by Fran Innes, founder of the Art Association of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1961, at the opening of the International Women's Year exhibition of art by women, sponsored by that organization and held at the Arts and Culture Centre, September 19, 1975.)

Since this exhibition was inspired by International Women's Year, I feel it is only fitting to comment on WOMEN AS ARTIST, and while I don't claim to be very knowledgeable about art, I am trying to become more knowledgeable about women and our place in society. Have you ever been asked how come there are no great women artists? Well I have, on several occasions, and always by men when I have been arguing that women certainly are the equals of men. The question threw me at the time, because at that stage in my development, I didn't understand the depth and nature of our conditioning. That was when I was still saying, "Well, I agree with some of the things the Women's Liberation Movement wants, but I can't go along with everything." At that time I was still wanting to be feminine, too.

But the fact is there are no women artists the equals of Michaelangelo, Rembrandt, Delecroix, Cezanne, Picasso, De Kooning, or Warhol. Why not? Is it really because women lack the creative genius, the intelligence, the talent, the actual ability to apply paint to canvas as well as their male counterparts?

If art were merely a matter of genius, we might give some credance to the female lack of it, but art, like every other disciplines, depends on knowledge of form, conventions, systems of notation, which must be learned, worked out through teaching, or long periods of apprenticeship, or individual experimentation. And herein lies the rub. To quote Linda Nochlin, writing on this subject in the anthology "Women in Sexist Society," "the fault lies not in our stars, our hormones, our menstrual cycles, or in our empty internal spaces, but in our institutions and our education - education understood to include everything that happens to us from the moment we enter head first, into this world of meaningful signs and symbols."

The whole socializing process has conditioned female children to accept the fact that their life is, or should be circumscribed by their biological function of child bearing and child rearing. As an extension to the nurturing role to infants, the female has been permitted to extend that care, first to the family, including adult males, and later, if affluence permits the servant to have a servant, she might become what is now known as a volunteer in certain socially accepted institutions.

I wonder what chance Picasso, or Raphael would have had if they had been born female? Would their artist fathers have stimulated the same ambition



in them then? More likely they would have been encouraged, if they had any talent at all to use their brush and paints as means of passing their spare time, as an accomplishment, like needlepoint or crocheting. For that matter, women artists were not even permitted to drawing classes where either male or female nude models were used, even tho live drawing from the nude was central to art academy training programmes. As late as 1893, lady students were not admitted to such classes, and even when they were finally admitted, the model had to be draped. In terms of necessary training, this was the same as forbidding medical students to dissect or examine the naked human body. It's interesting that while some women were allowed to pose for men, women were not permitted to draw them. Just another example of the male double standard.

This whole idea of art as busy work, or occupational therapy, something to dabble in after the chores are done and the family needs are all met, is still very prevalent today. After all, what woman who has been conditioned to believe that her role is one of selfless devotion to home and family, can possibly become absorbed in a great work of art. Who would get the groceries, make dinner and put the kids to bed? No wonder Grandma Moses was so late getting started.

And what of the woman who would give up marriage and children for her art? One such woman was Rosa Bonheur (1822-1899). She rebelled against the traditional role, and with the so-called male attributes of singlemindedness, and concentration to her work, she became one of the most successful woman artists of all time. But in spite of her conscious choice to reject the traditional role, she was plagued by guilt feelings, went to great lengths to praise marriage which she knew she had to reject in order to be a painter. Although she adopted short hair and male dress, because it gave her more freedom to move where necessary for the sake of her art, yet she felt compelled to point out that she had a wardrobe full of feminine clothes. Betty Fridan calls this the frilly blouse syndrom. It's still prevalent today. You see successful woman doctors, lawyers, etc., who go to great lengths to prove they are still feminine with false eyelashes and feminine attire.

How much have things changed? I hope we're over the hump now, but too many women artists as well as those in other disciplines are still so circumscribed by their conditioning that they are afraid to expect men to share the necessary sacrifices required if they too may rise to the top in their profession. Too many women are still having to make the same choice as Rosa Bonheur. No such choice has ever been expected of the Rembrants or the Michaelangelos.

If I could paint, I would do a canvas of a woman on the pedistal where man has put her, looking down as the rest of the world passes her by. Can you see the strange, questioning look in her eye?



A FEW COMMENTS ON WOMEN AND ART

I'd like to comment on Peter Bell's article "Women and Art" which appeared in the Telegram some months ago in September.

He is typical of so many men who took International Women's Year so lightly. He refers to the Art exhibition in commemoration of Women's year as poor and says the "lowering of standards for some 'irrelevant cause' can only militate against its effectiveness." He treats the whole exhibition as just another unimportant event and thinks our forests are more important than our women, or men, or the plumbers, or the postal workers, etc.

My impression of Peter Bell is that he is opinionated, full of self-importance and a total bore. I wouldn't put much faith in his criticism as I don't find it very constructive to say the least.

If I were to take the trouble of making myself angry (but I wouldn't distress myself over his arrogance), I would like to see him pregnant and barefoot in the kitchen and I wonder what he would do to boost his ego then!

*Anon.*



WOULD YOU LIKE TO GET OUT OF THE HOUSE?  
one morning a week without the children

HERES HOW YOU DO IT——

the Womens Centre would like to help you  
organise a FREE Co operative baby sitting service

WHAT IS A CO-OPERATIVE BABY SITTING SERVICE ?

You bring your children to a neighbour's house  
one morning a week—— in exchange your neighbour  
will bring her children to your home one morning a  
week. This gives you one morning a week to yourself!!!

AND IT'S ALL FREE

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Or Call Barbara — tel: 153-0220

Bring your children. We'll provide baby sitting  
free.

Have coffee and doughnuts with us , and

we'll talk about Co-operative Baby-Sitting.



## THE BURDENS OF POWER

"Fight inflation!" said our leader.  
Peter Duddle is his name.  
"We must pull our belts much tighter  
Our economy to tame."

Pete's a man of many talents,  
and it really is a shame  
Our economy won't balance,  
Though he says he's not to blame.

He's a conscientious leader  
and he promised when he ran  
He would cure financial woes here;  
Let me tell you of his plan:

First, we cut out needless spending.  
All our luxuries must go:  
Second cars, champagne, vacations,  
Bread and butter, escargot.

Next, he must control the wages  
of the common folk, and then  
Have the Parliament pass raises  
for poor Pete and all his men.

We can't say that he was wrong. No,  
That would hardly be polite.  
His family's still growing so  
That his budget was too tight.

To raise his pay alone, he knew,  
Would be bad for the nation.  
So he raised the M.P.'s too  
Now that's consideration!

Oh, he is such a thoughtful man,  
On vacations he won't go;  
He's busy seeing Cuba then  
He jets off to Mexico.

It's sure not pleasure he intends  
as 'round the world he's winging;  
He goes in search of foreign friends --  
For dinner, Peg is singing.

Yes. Peggy is his sweet young bride,  
Her tonsils all atwitter.  
She'll travel worldwide by his side  
and we will pay the sitter.



Peter talks and Peggy warbles,  
While we moan about our plight.  
Cease, mankind! Forget your troubles!  
She'll sing for us some other night.

Oh, aren't you nice! Oh, aren't you grand!  
Too bad we're in a muddle.  
If you can't help we'll understand;  
It's such a fuddle, Duddle!

By: Sandra Penrose



# M A B C H

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Monthly Membership Meeting topic: Housewives can now benefit from the Canada Pension Pension Plan	2	3	4	5	6 Regina Latour (Colas) becomes 3rd President of Quebec Federation of Women Q becomes the first female judge in Quebec Superior Court in 1969
7	8  International Women's Day	9 Discussion group starting 8:00 (see: On the Go)	10 NSWC Committee Meeting 8:00	11	12	13 Eileen Vallack the 1st Canadian Woman to receive a pilot's license passed her flight test at Hamilton 1928
14 60 years ago today Saskatchewan Q won the province - 1st franchise after 4 years of petitioning	15  Yoga classes starting	16 Women's Health discussion group starting 8:00 (see: Courses)	17 NSWC Committee Meeting 8:00	18 In the House of Commons: Agnes McPhail wins support for the idea of providing paid, productive work for prison inmates - 1925	19	20
21 60 years ago today Saskatchewan Q won the province - 1st franchise after 4 years of petitioning	22	23	24 NSWC Committee Meeting 8:00	25 Dr H Margenteller 26 is sentenced to 18 months in prison for providing abortion in his Montreal clinic - the same work for which he was honored as a humanist of the year 1975	26	27 Assertiveness Training for Women's Workshop 9-5
28	29	30 Mrs Edward Manning is elected President of the first organization in N.B. dedicated exclusively to the attainment of Q's enfranchisement - 1894	31 NSWC Committee Meeting 8:00	Parts taken from Saskatoon Women's Calendar Collective Publ: Hurtling Publishers 10560 105th St. Edmonton Alberta.		







Dr. Woman's Resource Centre  
15 Birch Ave.  
Barnsby Hwy 1 E1

Nfld. Status of Women Council  
P. O. Box 6072  
St. John's, Nfld.

Canada 6



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## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND STATUS OF WOMEN COUNCIL.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Ph. # \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Donation \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (\$2.00 suggested  
mininum)

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