

## Twentieth Century Report

## Working Women

THE CANADIAN PRESS SERVICE RECENTLY CARRIED THIS ARTICLE: Barrie, Ontario: Farmer Harold Frankland and his wife, Ann Margaret, will form an absolute majority of two, provided they both vote the same way, in a liquor plebiscite covering a hundred-acre "dry" enclave in this city.

Because of a plethora of provincial and municipal laws and regulations, Mr. and Mrs. Frankland find themselves as the only voters in what is probably Ontario's smallest election.

A couple of years ago the Franklands sold their farm to a brewery which plans to start making beer there next spring. They remained on the farm paying rent on the family farmhouse while their new home was being built. When the Franklands sold out, their farm was part of Innisfil Township which borders on the city of Barrie.

About eighteen months ago, the city annexed the Frankland's farm and the brewery from the Township. The problem: at the time of annexation Innisfil Township was dry while Barrie was wet. A few months after the annexation, the township voted wet, leaving the farm and the brewery as a dry island.

The beer company wants to sell its suds directly to the public from the brewery. This means the farm has to be wet.

Municipal officials were unable to find a legal loophole that would get them out of calling the plebiscite.

So the city had to appoint a returning official, put out a voters' list, get a ballot box, rent a polling station, get two ballots printed, have an official count on election day, and confront other complications—like the law that says the bars have to be closed during elections. There were other technical details which won't be dwelt on here. Asked how he would vote, Mr. Frankland said, "It's nobody's business—that is something for our own consciences."

*(The election was held February 9 and the Franklands voted wet [Ed].)*

A statistical profile of women in the Canadian work force was recently released by the Department of Labour and shows some mildly surprising and not at all surprising things about working women:

It shows:

A 62.3 per cent increase in the female labour force between 1960 and 1970.

An eleven per cent increase in the percentage of working married women. (Nearly one out of three of all married women were in the work force at the end of the decade, compared with nearly one of five in 1960).

Women held seven-teen per cent of all clerical jobs and sixty per cent of all "service" jobs. And, as women have known since they started working, it shows that men earn more for the same work in virtually all occupations. By hourly wages, men's earnings are as much as seventy-four per cent higher. Even in the professions men earn significantly more than women doing the same work. In university teaching positions, for example, men earn

more in each category, the highest being in the ungraded professor rank where men's salaries exceeded women's by 48.7 per cent. Men engineers and scientists generally earn from twenty-five per cent to fifty-five per cent more for the same work.

The complete seventy-three page report is available from the Women's Bureau, Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.



### Coming Soon

[IN CANADA TODAY D'AUJOURD'HUI]

The next several issues will contain articles on the state of bilingualizing the public service in Canada, recent books, and a catalog of Canadian products you can buy, from parkas to water bombers.