

*The Canadian men and women of the time: a handbook of Canadian biography of living characters -- Item Preview.*

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick: This act granted voting rights to women with relatives in the military. This act was a huge step for the suffrage movement in Canada. And in the Act to Confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women was passed granting all women the right to vote federally, except Quebec which held out federally and provincially until In a preliminary ceremony on Parliament Hill, in front of the centre block, the President of the Association, Miss Jean Browne, presented the memorial to the acting Prime Minister, Sir Henry Drayton, who accepted it in the name of the people of Canada. Photo taken January An obligation to fight[ edit ] When Canada declared war in , women felt obligated to help the fight. A recruitment event was held in hopes of gaining around 20 new volunteers; over women arrived to join the efforts. Soon after, all the other Canadian provinces and territories followed suit and similar volunteer groups emerged. Surely women could help as well! These corps had uniforms, marching drills and a few had rifle training. It soon was clear, that a unified governing system would be beneficial to the corps. The British Mechanized Transport Corps had begun to see the women of Canada as a great asset to the war effort, and began to look into the recruitment of these women for their purposes. In June , they were officially given permission to recruit women in Canada for overseas duty. It quickly became apparent that it would look very odd for the British to be recruiting in Canada when, no there was no corresponding Canadian service. However, many of the women who were active in the various volunteer corps did not meet the requirements to be enlisted women. The majority of these women were older than the accepted age, would not pass the fitness test, or had physical or medical impairments. It was quickly realized that the women needed had jobs and were not free to join. Men were supposed to work and play in the public domain with the private realm supposedly being the domain of women. The largest contribution by the majority of Canadian women was through unpaid volunteer work, through their domestic abilities and skills; women were able to support the nation and the war effort. The government called upon women to participate in volunteer programs. Women began collecting recycled items such as paper, metal, fat, bones, rags, rubber, and glass. Clothing was also collected by Canadian women for free distribution overseas. They also prepared care packages to send to the men and women overseas. Canadian women were responsible for maintaining the morale of the nation. All over Canada, women responded to demands made upon them by not only selling war savings stamps and certificates but purchasing them as well, and collecting money to by bombers and mobile canteens. Young women were given a chance to move away from home, go to parties and dances in the name of patriotic duty. Women in the workforce[ edit ] The munitions industry heavily recruited women workers, as represented by the U. When men left their factory jobs to fight overseas, women stepped up to fill their positions in mass. These jobs became essential during the war when munitions supplies became vital to the war effort. Women excelled in these historically male-dominated roles. Some conservative protesters, rallied against women leaving the home as they argued this would hurt the traditional family ideals. This was especially true in Quebec, where the strong-arm of the Catholic Church kept many women from working outside the home. The government supported this new essential workforce by creating the first government run daycares. Though women shined in these positions and were even recruited in industrial communities, the jobs remained extremely gendered and women were expected to leave the factories when veterans returned home. Women in the workforce meant that working mothers needed access to childcare. In anticipation of mothers in the workforce, the Federal Minister of Labour was empowered to enter into agreements for the establishment of daycare facilities for the children of mothers working in war industries. From to , the Dominion-Provincial Wartime Agreement allowed for subsidized day nursery care for mothers working in essential wartime industries. Provinces that were most industrialized, such as Ontario and Quebec, saw a growing demand for this type of service and took advantage of this agreement to establish their own standards and regulations. This program provided aid to mothers working in war industries; however, it placed strict limitations similar services for women with young children in other work sectors. In June , with the war in Europe over, Federal funding for day nurseries was pulled and

the majority of day nurseries were closed. However, some municipalities continued offering day care services and made up the shortfall. Women trained as drivers, cooks, clerks, typists, stenographers, telephone operators, messengers, and quartermasters. Others served with Canadian occupation forces in Germany. In all, approximately served Canada overseas. This unit was part of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve until unification in 1968. If they hold permanent Civil Service appointments If they are married women who have children dependent on them for care and upbringing i. As the war continued, however, women would also work in other positions like parachute riggers and laboratory assistants, and even in the very male-dominated electrical and mechanical trades. At the beginning of the war Canadian military began to actively recruit women into sectors of employment previously dominated by men. In an effort to keep nursing a predominantly female industry and an attractive occupational option, propaganda to recruit women into the war effort forced nurses to abandon the long-held Victorian ideal of femininity. Tailored shirts, short sleeves, and relaxed necklines all assisted in the development in a new era of nursing personnel. Professional nurses serving in the R. C included laboratory technicians, therapists, dieticians, and physiotherapists. Their strategic relation to German submarine and U-Boat activity was where the majority of casualties occurred to merchant seaman during the Battle of the Atlantic. C and were staffed entirely by Canadian nurses. Canadian nurses stayed in Europe and contented to care for recovering casualties, civilians, and concentration camps through late 1945. They could not be sent to the existing centres as it was necessary that they be separated from male recruits. The Wrens were outfitted in Galt, Ontario. Each service had to come up with the best possible appeal to the women joining, for they all wanted them. In reality, the women went where their fathers, brothers and boyfriends were. One woman exclaimed that she could not wait to turn eighteen to enlist, because she had fantasies of assassinating Hitler. A few girls made it through between the ages of 12 to 15, not unknown to their fellow recruits, as a couple even brought their teddy bears to basic. The United States would only allow women to join who were at least 21, so many considered going to Canada. Recruitment for the different branches of the Canadian Forces was set up in places like Boston and New York. Modifications were made to girls with US citizenship, having their records marked, "Oath of allegiance not taken by virtue of being a citizen of the United States of America. Women were obligated to conform to the same enlistment requirements as men. They had to adhere to medical examinations, and fitness requirements as well as training in certain trades depending on the aspect of the armed forces they wanted to be a part of. Enlisted women were issued entire uniforms minus the undergarments, which they received a quarterly allowance for. Besides the fact that everyone was learning as they went, they did not receive the support they needed from the male recruits. Women were initially paid two-thirds of what a man at the same level made. In many cases the women had outperformed their male counterparts. This was taken into account and the women received a raise to four-fifths of the wages of a man. One commander argued that it would be impossible for female recruits to reach the location of his station, even though it was located only three and a half miles from the city and was serviced by a paved road and a bus route The negative reaction of men towards the female recruits was addressed in propaganda films. Proudly She Marches and Wings on Her Shoulder were made to show the acceptance of female recruits, while showing the men that although they were taking jobs traditionally intended for men, they would be able to retain their femininity. However, seeing the large number of capable women that this left out, a School of English was stabled for recruits in mid 1945. Several women cracked under the pressure and were hospitalized, while others took their own lives. Other women felt the need to escape, and simply ran away. The easiest and fastest ticket home however was pregnancy. Softball, badminton, tennis, and hockey were among popular pastimes for recruits. A minister of sorts was usually on site for services. For Jewish girls, it was custom that they were able to get back to their barracks by sundown on Sabbath and holidays; a rabbi would be made available if possible.

**Chapter 2 : Canadian women in the World Wars - Wikipedia**

*The Canadian Men and Women of the Time: A Hand-Book of Canadian Biography of Living Characters [Henry James (Ed.) Morgan] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

They play because they love the game. Nowhere else in the world are women paid to play the game, though Australia is attempting to begin its own circuit next year. In most countries, female baseball players have to pay to play. Women on national teams playing at the highest level the sport has to offer them have to fundraise, scrape, ask for money, and look for sponsors, though some have assistance from their governing bodies. The year-old physical education department head at the Dr. Hayden Secondary School in Burlington, Ontario is one of two original members of Team Canada, and is the most vocal advocate for the game on the squad. A multi-sport athlete for more than half her life, concussions stripped Stephenson of a chance to stay on the ice and keep playing hockey; she has been completely dedicated to baseball ever since. And then you hear some of their stories. There was that one time, in Caracas, Venezuela, when the World Cup had to be suspended because a player from Hong Kong was hit in the leg by a stray bullet on the field during a game. The tournament was held on a military base, and play resumed two days later. And there was that other time, when Team Canada travelled to Havana, Cuba for an exhibition series and was given a minute notice for evacuation midway through its stay. After changing hotels because of a Category 4 hurricane, Stephenson awoke in the middle of the night to see her suitcase floating past her and a palm tree in her living room. Three days later, Team Canada returned to its original hotel and the show went on, though the games had a few more fans in the stands than usual; the stadium was used to house the homeless during the storm. Would I love to be a professional and do it for a living? Baseball Canada really pushed to get it happening and organized, and we even volunteered to have Edmonton host the very first [World Cup]. Jim asked me at the end of So I started to do a cross-Canada tour of camps to identify talent and I fell in love with it. I fell in love with the passion, the curiosity of the athletes, and the fact that they wanted to play, and the rest is history. But it made me a better person along the way. That motivated me to try to create more and more solutions or events and experiences for them to enjoy and to grow with the game. It did take a lot of growth from him in order to help us. To believe in that and to believe in us and to want to make this program get to the next level, is what we really need. It will help our sport grow. That was easily the highlight of my sporting career. We should be proud of how we were able to do that. Lachance believes that transition is necessary to see continued progression, and that countries need to invest at the lower levels before they can achieve at the highest level. At the World Cup, the three youngest teams made it to the Super Round, and the three oldest teams did not, including Australia and Korea and Hong Kong. We still need to invest in our young players and trust them. At the first one there were five, and maybe three could have won it. Now there are 12 and there are seven that could medal. In no other sport does this happen. What we want is just to be respected for the sport that we play. Not only will it give the organization a chance to recognize some of the accomplishments of the program and its supporters, but it aims to help the team become even more competitive in the future. We want to continue to build the program and move it in the right direction. But the aim is to ease some of the burden that is laid on the athletes to give them back some of their love for all parts of the game. One year, we had three girls doing their doctorates. We probably have the smartest team on the planet, and it says a lot about who they are and who we are as a group. We care about each other and value what we can learn outside the field of play also. Follow her on Twitter [baseballexis](#).

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Equality rights are of particular importance, given the unequal treatment women have experienced in Canada. A number of legal instruments exist in Canada to protect equality for women. One is the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which gives constitutional protection to individual human rights. It applies to relationships between an individual and government, while relationships between individuals are covered in certain areas by the Canadian Human Rights Act CHRA, as well as provincial and territorial human rights legislation. There are two key sections of the Charter to note with regards to equality: Section 28 guarantees that all rights covered in the Charter apply equally to men and women. The Canadian Human Rights Act states that all Canadians have the right to equality, equal opportunity, fair treatment, and an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, marital status and family status. It protects Canadians from discrimination when they are employed by or receive services from: The Supreme Court decided that it did not, for the following reasons: According to common law, women could not hold political office. However, an appeal to the Privy Council was launched. Therefore, if the law was to exclude women specifically, it should have been clearly stated in the Act. Only one short year later, in 1929, Cairine Reay Wilson became the first woman appointed to the Senate. Voting At the beginning of the 20th century, women were denied the right to vote in provincial and federal elections. This began to change in when women won the right to vote in provincial elections in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. British Columbia and Ontario granted women the right to vote in That same year, Canada passed the War-time Elections Act, which gave women in the military and those who had male relatives fighting in World War I the right to vote. By 1947, all Caucasian women had the right to vote in federal elections. At this point, there were still many provinces in which women were not allowed to vote in provincial elections. In addition, many minority groups were denied the right to vote. The last province to extend the right to vote in provincial elections to women was Quebec, in 1980. The Northwest Territories was the last territory, granting women the right to vote in 1979. Starting in 1982, the right to vote was extended to some minority groups, and in 1985, all Canadians were granted the right to vote, including Aboriginal men and women. Labour One of the first major steps toward equality between women and men in the workforce was the passing of the Fair Employment Practices Act and the Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act in Ontario, in 1941. The Fair Employment Practices Act aimed to eliminate discrimination by implementing fines and creating a complaints system. The Female Employees Fair Remuneration Act was designed to provide women with equal pay for work of equal value. This also led to the federal government passing the following three acts: Report a problem or mistake on this page Please select all that apply: A link, button or video is not working It has a spelling mistake Information is missing Information is outdated or wrong Login error when trying to access an account e. You will not receive a reply.

Chapter 4 : Rights of women - calendrierdelascience.com

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They quickly found husbands among the predominantly male settlers, as well as a new life for themselves. They came mostly from poor families in the Paris area, Normandy and the central-western regions of France. A handful were ex-prostitutes, but only one is known to have practised that trade in Canada. Landry says, "Canadians had an exceptional diet for their time. This was due to the natural abundance of meat, fish, and pure water; the good food conservation conditions during the winter; and an adequate wheat supply in most years. They worked at home alongside their husbands or fathers as merchants, clerks and provisioners. A handful were active entrepreneurs in their own right. She was a member of The Famous Five. In the early 19th century down to the s upper-class Anglos dominated high society in Montreal, and their women constructed and managed their identity and social position through central events in the social life, such as the coming out of debutantes. The elite young women were trained in intelligent philanthropy and civic responsibility, especially through the Junior Leagues. They seldom connected with the reform impulses of the middle class women, and for and were paternalistic in their views of the needs of working-class women. An important exception came with Roman Catholic nuns, especially in Quebec. Stimulated by the influence in France of the popular religiosity of the Counter Reformation , new orders for women began appearing in the seventeenth century. The orders specialized in charitable works, including hospitals, orphanages, homes for unwed mothers , and schools. In Quebec in , 32 different teaching orders operated boarding schools for girls. At that time there was no public education for girls in Quebec beyond elementary school. Hospitals were another specially, the first of which was founded in In , the nuns of Quebec operated institutions, with 30, beds to care for the long-term sick, the homeless, and orphans. The Quiet Revolution of the s combined declericalization with the dramatic reforms of Vatican II. There was a dramatic change in the role of nuns. Many left the convent while very few young women entered. Often ex-nuns continued the same roles in civilian dress, but also men for the first time started entering the teaching profession. The first studies, emerged from a feminist perspective, and stressed their role as the terms who had been reduced to inferiority in a world controlled by men. Feminists sought the family itself as the centrepiece of the patriarchal system where fathers and husbands oppressed and alienated women. The second stage came when historians presented a more positive and balanced view. Labour and family history have proved particularly open to these themes. Quebec has been slow on giving civil rights to married women: Bill 16 An Act respecting the legal capacity of married women removed the obligation of the wife to obey her husband, and gave the married woman full legal capacity subject to restrictions that may result from the matrimonial regime. In July , Bill 10 came into force, reforming matrimonial regimes, and improving the situation of married women. This new code contains the current family law of Quebec, and it is based on gender equality: In the 19th century middle-class Anglo women across Canada, especially in the Maritime provinces , transformed the interior decoration of their homes. Instead of austere functionality, they enlivened their living spaces with plush furniture, deep carpets, handmade fancy-work, hanging plants, bookcases, inexpensive paintings and decorations. They were taking more and more control of their "separate sphere" of the home, which they transformed into a comfortable retreat from the vicissitudes of a competitive masculine business world. Their family needed the money, and most worked as household servants or factory workers in the textile mills and shoe factories. After some came to work as professional women, especially teachers and nurses. Most returned home permanently to get married. An increasing number of women went to sea in the 19th century, although usually in the more traditional domestic role as stewardesses. Bessie Hall from Granville Ferry, Nova Scotia trained as a navigator and took command of a fever-ridden ship in the s but left the sea as women were not permitted to be officers. In , she became the first female magistrate in Canada, and in the British Empire. The care of illegitimate children was a high priority for private charities. Most of these infants were illegitimate, most of their mothers were poor; many babies arrived in poor physical condition, so that their chances of survival outside such

homes was poor. Indeed, most human rights activists did not raise the issue before the 1950s, because they were family oriented and subscribed to the deeply embedded ideology of the family wage, whereby the husband should be paid enough so the wife could be a full-time housewife. It required equal pay for women who did the same work as men. Feminists in the 1930s and 1940s were unsuccessful in calling for a law that would prohibit other forms of sex discrimination, such as discrimination in hiring and promotion. The enforcement of both acts was constrained by their conciliatory framework. Provincial officials interpreted the equal pay act quite narrowly and were significantly more diligent in tackling racist and religious employment discrimination. Men were primarily responsible for breaking the land; planting and harvesting; building the house; buying, operating and repairing machinery; and handling finances. At first there were many single men on the prairie, or husbands whose wives were still back east, but they had a hard time. They realized the need for a wife. As the population increased rapidly, wives played a central role in settlement of the prairie region. Their labor, skills, and ability to adapt to the harsh environment proved decisive in meeting the challenges. They prepared bannock, beans and bacon, mended clothes, raised children, cleaned, tended the garden, helped at harvest time and nursed everyone back to health. She is regarded as one of the most notable Canadian pioneers of modern Inuit art. There have been relatively few scholarly studies of indigenous women. They were first organized in Saskatchewan in 1911. The clubs were a vehicle for education, activism, and agency for Native women. However some were employed, chiefly as domestic laborers, and unskilled workers, prostitutes, nuns in Catholic areas, and teachers; a few were governesses, washerwomen, midwives, dressmakers or innkeepers. The great majority of Canadian women lived in rural areas, where they worked at home, or as domestic servants until they married and became housewives. Middle class housewives eagerly welcomed domestic workers, many of them Irish, as the rising income of the middle class created an increasing demand for servants that was greater than the local supply. However, many did work closely with their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons in operating shops and stores. In reality, however, the interpretation of the courts made the wife a dependent partner in the marriage who owed her labour and services primarily to her husband. Her daughter, Augusta Stowe-Gullen, was the first woman to earn a medical degree in Canada. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women made inroads into various professions including teaching, journalism, social work, and public health. Elizabeth Scott Matheson graduated in 1908, but was refused her licence to practise by the Northwest Territories College of Physicians and Surgeons. As physicians became better organized, they successfully had laws passed to control the practice of medicine and pharmacy and banning marginal and traditional practitioners. Midwifery "practised along traditional lines by women" was restricted and practically died out by 1910. Poverty and geographic isolation empowered women to learn and practise medical care with the herbs, roots, and berries that worked for their mothers. They prayed for divine intervention but also practised supernatural magic that provided as much psychological as physical relief. The reliance on homeopathic remedies continued as trained nurses and doctors and how-to manuals slowly reached the homesteaders in the early 20th century. A former nurse, Robinson was elected as president of the Lethbridge Relief Society and began district nursing services aimed at poor women and children. The mission was governed by a volunteer board of women directors and began by raising money for its first year of service through charitable donations and payments from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The mission also blended social work with nursing, becoming the dispenser of unemployment relief. The AAGN leadership opposed midwife certification, arguing that nursing curricula left no room for midwife study, and thus nurses were not qualified to participate in home births. Founded in 1912 to meet maternal and emergency medical needs by the United Farm Women UFWA, the Nursing Service treated prairie settlers living in primitive areas lacking doctors and hospitals. Nurses provided prenatal care, worked as midwives, performed minor surgery, conducted medical inspections of schoolchildren, and sponsored immunization programs. The post-Second World War discovery of large oil and gas reserves resulted in economic prosperity and the expansion of local medical services. The passage of provincial health and universal hospital insurance in 1947 precipitated the eventual phasing out of the obsolete District Nursing Service in 1952. They were called "Nursing Sisters" and had already been professionally trained in civilian life. However, in military service they achieved an elite status well above what they had experienced as civilians. The Nursing Sisters had much more responsibility and

autonomy, and had more opportunity to use their expertise, than civilian nurses. They were often close to the front lines, and the military doctors “ mostly men ” delegated significant responsibility to the nurses because of the high level of casualties, the shortages of physicians, and extreme working conditions. Military and government officials and their families came to British North America from England or Scotland; some arrived from Ulster. Most business interests were controlled by men of British stock. English-speaking Canadian writers became popular, especially Catharine Parr Traill and her sister Susanna Moodie , middle-class English settlers who published memoirs of their demanding lives as pioneers. Their memoirs recount the harshness of life as women settlers, but were nonetheless popular. Upper-class women supported philanthropic causes similar to the educational and nursing charities championed by upper-class women in England. The Victorian Order of Nurses , still in existence, was founded in as a gift to Queen Victoria to commemorate her Diamond Jubilee. The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire , founded in , supports educational bursaries and book awards to promote Canadian patriotism , but also to support knowledge of the British Empire. Women began making headway in their struggle to gain access to higher education: In , Emily Stowe became the first woman licensed to practise medicine in Canada. Suffrage activism began during the later decades of the Victorian era. WCTU[ edit ] Before the s there were few organizations for women, apart from charitable groups associated with particular denominations and largely under the control of the male ministry. It started a chapter in Ontario in and became a national union in ; it reached 16, members across Canada in The central demand was for prohibition, a provincial law that was designed to minimize the power of the liquor interests, reduce violence among men, reduce violence towards wives and children, and keep more money in the family. The leadership in most numbers came from evangelical Protestant churches, especially the Methodists and Baptists. Episcopalians seldom joined, and Catholics almost never. They held the plurality should be under the control of the churches, not under the control of private societies or the government. The WCTU took the lead in demanding votes for women, Its argument was based on a maternal feminist position to the effect that women possessed superior moral standards, especially regarding issues affecting the home and family life, and needed the votes to guarantee that the government supported proper public morals. Although initially successful in convincing the Ontario Department of Education to adopt scientific temperance as part of the curriculum, teachers opposed the plan and refused to implement it.

**Chapter 5 : Cancer statistics at a glance - Canadian Cancer Society**

*The Canadian men and women of the time by Henry J. Morgan, , William Briggs edition, in English - 2d ed.*

They show us the trends in new cancer cases and cancer deaths. Cancer statistics also tell us the likelihood of surviving a cancer diagnosis and the percentage of people who are alive years after a cancer diagnosis. Canadian provinces and territories collect data on cancer cases and cancer deaths. These data are combined to provide a picture of the impact of cancer for all of Canada. Statistics are an important part of healthcare planning and measuring the success of cancer control. Incidence and mortality Incidence is the total number of new cases of cancer. Mortality is the number of deaths due to cancer. To provide the most current cancer statistics, researchers use the most up-to-date data available and statistical methods to estimate the number of new cancer cases and deaths for the current year. An estimated , new cases of cancer and 80, deaths from cancer occurred in Canada in The number of estimated new cases does not include non-melanoma skin cancer cases. In , an estimated: On average, Canadians were diagnosed with cancer every day. On average, Canadians died from cancer every day. Lung, breast, colorectal and prostate cancer are the most common types of cancer in Canada excluding non-melanoma skin cancer. Based on estimates: Trends in cancer rates Cancer is a disease that mostly affects Canadians aged 50 and older, but it can occur at any age. Across Canada, cancer incidence rates vary because of differences in risk factors including risk behaviours and early detection practices. Similarly, rates of cancer death vary because of differences in incidence, but also potentially differences in access to and outcomes of cancer control activities for example, screening, diagnosis, treatment and follow-up across the country. Chances probability of developing or dying from cancer Based on estimates: Prevalence Prevalence is the total number of people living with a diagnosis of cancer at a certain point in time. This statistic can be useful in planning healthcare services for people recently diagnosed with cancer and for cancer survivors. In , about , Canadians diagnosed with cancer in the previous 10 years were alive. This represented about 2. The number of newly diagnosed cancer cases in Canada is increasing, but survival rates are also increasing. These improved survival rates help account for the growing number of Canadian cancer survivors. Survival Survival is an estimate of the percentage of people who are alive at some point in time after their cancer diagnosis. There are many different ways of measuring and reporting cancer survival statistics. Most survival statistics are reported for a specific time period, namely 5 years. Survival rates vary from low to high depending on the type of cancer. For example, based on estimates:

**Chapter 6 : Canadian Beef Masters: Women's Teams**

*The Canadian men and women of the time: a handbook of Canadian biography of living characters, ed. by Henry James Morgan.*

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**Chapter 9 : Trudeau gives Canada first cabinet with equal number of men and women | World news | The C**

*The Canadian men and women of the time: a handbook of Canadian biography of living characters --by Morgan, Henry*

*J. (Henry James),*